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Ceylon Banking
Commission

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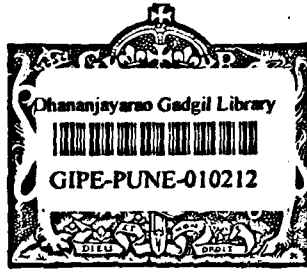
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CEYLON.



SESSIONAL PAPER XXII.—1934.

Ceylon Banking Commission.

VOLUME I.

REPORT.

DECEMBER, 1934.

Printed on the Orders of Government

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1934.

PART I.

THE COMMISSION.

In the Name of His Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

By His Excellency Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies.



R. E. STUBBS.

To:—

Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawala, Esquire,
Sir Hilarion Marcus Fernando, M.D.,
Dr. Samuel Chelliah Paul, F.R.C.S.

GREETING.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that a Commission should issue to inquire into and report upon the existing conditions of banking and credit in Ceylon and to consider the steps, if any, that are feasible and desirable in respect of the provision of banking and credit facilities for—

- (a) Agriculture,
- (b) Industry,
- (c) Trade,

and also to make recommendations regarding the desirability of establishing a State-aided Bank and sound local banks.

NOW know Ye that We, the said Governor, reposing great trust and confidence in your prudence, ability, and fidelity, have, in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1872, and by Article 93 of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, constitute and appoint you Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawala, Hilarion Marcus Fernando, and Samuel Chelliah Paul to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, with authority to exercise all the powers which Commissioners appointed under the said Ordinance may lawfully use and exercise.

And We do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawala to be the Chairman of the said Commission.

And We do further hereby authorize and empower you, Our said Commissioners, to make all necessary inquiries in the said matter, and to report to Us under your hands, as early as possible, upon the matters referred to you as aforesaid.

And We request and require all public officers and other persons to whom you may apply for such information or advice as may properly be given to be assistant to you in your inquiries.

Given at Nuwara Eliya, under the Seal of this Island, this Twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-four.

By His Excellency's command.

C. C. WOOLLEY,
Secretary to the Governor.

REPORT OF THE CEYLON BANKING COMMISSION.

To:—

His Excellency Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency to inquire into and report upon the existing conditions of banking and credit in Ceylon, have the honour to submit our report.

We started our work on Monday, April 30, 1934, and have held 56 meetings. Representatives of Government, public bodies, associations, and individuals were invited to appear before us, and in the course of the hearings much valuable information was obtained. A record of the evidence is given in Volume II. of our report and the Memoranda from several organizations and persons interested in trade, industry, and agriculture received by us are also included in the same volume.

We are glad to state that we are unanimous in our findings and our recommendations.

APPENDICES.

Appendix 1.—Questionnaire.



CEYLON BANKING COMMISSION.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

Commissioners.

Sir SORABJI N. POCHKHANAWALA, Kt., C.A.I.B. (London).
Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay. (Chairman.)

Sir MARCUS FERNANDO, Kt.
Chairman, State Mortgage Bank, Ceylon.

Dr. S. C. PAUL, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Secretary : Dr. B. B. DAS GUPTA, M.A., PH.D., B.SC. (Econ.).

Asst. Secretary : N. U. JAYAWARDENA, B.SC. (Econ.).

Office : Room No. 214 (2nd Floor),
New Secretariat, Colombo.

Telephones : Chairman 2644, Extension 88
Secretary 2644, Extension 87

June, 1934.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION.

"To inquire into and report upon the existing conditions of banking and credit in Ceylon and to consider the steps, if any, that are feasible and desirable in respect of the provision of banking and credit facilities for—

- (a) Agriculture,
- (b) Industry,
- (c) Trade,

and also to make recommendations regarding the desirability of establishing a State-aided bank and sound local banks."

CONTENTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE.

- I.—Banks and Credit Facilities for Trade and Main Industries.
- II.—A State or a State-aided Bank.
- III.—Banking Regulations.
- IV.—Savings and Investments.
- V.—Banking Education.
- VI.—Finance and Currency.
- VII.—Co-operative Credit Banks and Land Mortgage Banks
- VIII.—Agricultural Finance.
- IX.—Small Industries and Retail Trade.

NOTE.

THIS Questionnaire is issued by the Commission for obtaining information, views, and suggestions from the public. It is not to be regarded as exhaustive. The Commission will welcome information and suggestions on other matters relevant to the inquiry which are not covered by the present Questionnaire.

In submitting replies, as far as possible the order of the questions should be maintained. It is not necessary that all the questions be answered.

Persons or associations willing and in a position to help the Commission by separate statements or memoranda on any particular subject contained in the Questionnaire are invited to do so.

All papers should reach the Secretary of the Ceylon Banking Commission, P. O. Box No. 500, Colombo, on or before July 1.

Oral evidence will be called for on the basis of, and as required by, the replies and statements received. Persons willing to appear as witnesses are requested to inform the Secretary before July 1.

The Commission desire to collect information from all quarters. Persons not already supplied can obtain copies of this Questionnaire on application to the Secretary of the Banking Commission.

QUESTIONNAIRE BY THE CEYLON BANKING COMMISSION.

I.—Banks and Credit Facilities for Trade and Main Industries.

- (1) What is the approximate amount of local and foreign capital invested in Ceylon in tea, rubber, coconut, and other important industries, respectively? What is the proportion of foreign capital invested in them? To what extent are the different industries managed and run by the Ceylonese and non-Ceylonese, and with what results? Please give your personal views on the above subjects.
- (2) What are the principal industries in Ceylon owned or run by Ceylonese and non-Ceylonese which in your opinion suffer at present for want of credit facilities, with special reference to:—
 - (a) Fixed capital expenditure (purchase of land, block, &c.),
 - (b) Current requirements of working capital (raw materials, improvements in land, cattle, working expenditure, &c.)?

What would be the best method of securing working and fixed capital for them in Ceylon?

- (3) State how far trading and industrial concerns owned or run by Ceylonese and non-Ceylonese receive financial assistance from the Imperial Bank, Exchange Bank, Indian Banks, Indigenous Banks, Co-operative Banks, Chettiars, and other Money-lenders. Do you know of any instances where trading and industrial concerns have materially been handicapped for want of credit facilities?
- (4) What average rate of interest is charged to trade and industries where finances are made available or credit facilities provided by banks and money-lenders? Are these rates higher than what trade and industry can bear?
- (5) What kinds of securities are generally offered to banks and money-lenders when moneys are borrowed for trade and industries? State whether in your opinion such securities are safe and adequate.

- (6) State what difficulties are experienced by persons engaged in trade and industries to procure adequate banking and credit facilities from banks and what principal objections are raised by them while considering applications for such advances. To what extent have banks and money-lenders suffered losses by extending credit facilities to trade and industries in Ceylon owing to trade depression and low prices of produce and commodities during the last few years?
- (7) If banks in Ceylon have not financed trade and industries quite freely at times, to what causes do you attribute their reluctance? Has it been due to fraud or malpractices committed by borrowers or to heavy losses incurred as a result of severe fall in prices of commodities?
- (8) Do banks in Ceylon give ample credit facilities on personal security to merchants engaged in trade and industries and lend freely on stocks of goods pledged or hypothecated with them?
- (9) Is short term or long term credit more easily available to trade and industries from banks and money-lenders in Ceylon?
- (10) What are the credit instruments in use with regard to internal and foreign trade to secure advances from banks and individual money-lenders?
- (11) Have you any suggestions to make to improve the present methods of financing produce, import and export of Ceylon and the different classes of documents now in use in connection therewith so as to benefit the different classes of producers, buyers, sellers, bankers, middlemen, merchants, and the community at large?
- (12) What part do the Imperial Bank of India and the other foreign banks take in financing the internal trade, and the imports and exports of goods, and discounting of trade bills? How do they help in the movement of crops from the village to the market and from the market to the exporting ports? Besides banks, what are the other agencies that take part in this kind of finance?
- (13) Do you think there is a good field for encouraging inland trade bills in Ceylon in the purchase and sale of goods and in everyday mercantile transactions? What steps should be taken to create a bill market in Ceylon?
- (14) What are the difficulties of Ceylon producers, shippers, and merchants who are not associated with European export houses in obtaining credit facilities? Can they get their clean or documentary bills discounted at any of the banks? Are bills drawn for goods exported from Ceylon mostly against confirmed letters of credit? What must be the proportion of such bills to bills against consignment or bills partially drawn against documents?
- (15) Have you heard of any complaint about racial discriminations by banks while financing trade and industries, discounting of bills, fixing of exchange rates and advancing of moneys against movable and immovable properties and providing any kind of business facilities to merchants in Ceylon?
- (16) Is it within your knowledge that some of the foreign insurance companies have advanced large amounts on mortgages of movable and immovable properties in Ceylon? Do you know of other agencies in Ceylon which lend considerable amounts against (1) immovable properties, (2) rubber, tea, and other produce?
- (17) How do Chettiars help trade and general business of the country? Can you give a short account of their financial activities in the last ten or twenty years?
- (18) What privileges and concessions, if any, do the Imperial Bank of India and some of the Exchange Banks doing business in Ceylon enjoy from the Ceylon Government, railway, municipal, port and other local

authorities? State whether in your opinion such facilities and concessions should be allowed to continue as at present, or, if to be restricted, to what extent. What services are these banks rendering to the Ceylon Government and the other public bodies for the above facilities and concessions enjoyed by them? Have any of these banks ever come forward to finance the Ceylon Government or help it in the floatation of their loan requirements? Have they helped the railway, municipal, and port authorities in any schemes of public utility? Have they encouraged any big industrial or commercial project, private or public, with financial help?

- (19) Can you give some idea of the total deposits of banks in Ceylon? Are there any reliable statistics available of the interest these banks have in the country so far as their deposits and advances in Ceylon are concerned?
- (20) Could you suggest some scheme by which credit facilities could be more easily available through banks, and at cheaper rates, to those engaged in trade and industries of Ceylon?
- (21) How far and in what ways, in your opinion, should the Government give financial assistance to encourage and develop industries in Ceylon?
- (22) What special credit facilities should be provided for pioneer industrial undertakings? Can you give any information on the following industries, describing the financial and other difficulties in the way of their establishment and successful working and the remedies you propose to overcome them, viz. :—

- (a) Cement,
- (b) Soap,
- (c) Sugar,
- (d) Bricks,
- (e) Tiles,
- (f) Paper,
- (g) Matches,
- (h) Biscuits,
- (i) Plumbago,
- (j) Cigars and Cigarettes,
- (k) Canning and food preservation, and
- (l) Wood distillation and industrial alcohol.

- (23) (a) Can you give a short history of the textile industry in Ceylon?
- (b) What are the circumstances in favour of and against starting spinning and weaving mills in Ceylon?
- (c) With the proposed restriction on the import of foreign piece goods, do you think a profitable field will be opened up for starting textile factories? Would this not encourage cotton cultivation in the country?
- (d) What special financial assistance would you recommend for building up this industry?
- (24) In view of the present depression in the coconut industry, what steps in your opinion, should be taken by the Government and by those interested in the industry to improve its general economic condition and to put it on a sound financial basis?
- (25) Do you know of industries in Ceylon which have succeeded or failed after receiving financial help from the Government?
- (26) (a) How are banks and money-lenders secured when lending moneys on produce? What is the usual custom in regard to produce over

- (b) How does the law in Ceylon with regard to mortgages compare with that in India and England? Does it require any amendment? Does it prevent banks from giving financial aid? Have banks or commercial chambers or the commercial community drawn the attention of the Government to this matter and requested some amendment?
- (27) Are there any difficulties in arranging fire and marine insurance on merchandise and other securities while offering them to banks against loans and advances?
- (28) Do banks in Ceylon freely accept policies of British, Indian, and other insurance companies, irrespective of their nationality?
- (29) Indigenous insurance companies, if established on sound lines and under experienced management, should do well in fire and marine insurance in view of the large foreign trade and local business of the country. What are the difficulties in their way, and what means would you suggest to establish indigenous insurance companies in the country?
- (30) What part do indent agents take in the financing of rice, piece goods, and other manufactured goods imported into the country?
- (31) What part do the export agencies take in the financing of local produce?
- (32) What part do the guarantee brokers of banks and import and export firms take in obtaining credit facilities for the commercial community of Ceylon?
- (33) Describe the shroff system at banks and what part it takes in financing trade and industries. What are its defects?
- (34) (a) What are your views on the "Cheettu" business and the system of auction sales? What real advantage do the members borrowing and investing moneys from or with them derive from them?
 (b) Should in your opinion this method of raising and investing moneys be discouraged? What precautions should the Government take to safeguard the interests of poor and illiterate classes who may suffer loss in such schemes?
- (35) What steps do you consider necessary to induce capitalists and men of enterprise to take to trade and industries?
- (36) Tea and rubber being under restriction, there would be hardly any new companies formed to extend their cultivation. The present conditions would bring in good income to those already interested in these two industries and large sums would be available out of their savings for new investments. There would be no new demand for extraordinary credit facilities by these two industries, but, on the contrary, moneys already lent to them would soon get free: what would be the outlet for investments in Ceylon for these surplus balances gradually getting free? Do you not think that this would be the right time to start a State Bank or a State-aided Bank and other indigenous banks, insurance companies and industrial concerns under efficient management and provide a proper channel for the mobilization of public savings and create credit facilities for trade and industries in Ceylon?

II.—A State or a State-aided Bank.

- (1) Are you in favour of establishing for Ceylon—
 (a) A State Bank under a special charter or
 (b) A State-aided Bank?
- (2) What should be the capital of the above banks? If you recommend a State Bank or a State-aided Bank, will you determine its capital, keeping in view the fact that it should be such as to command the confidence of the Government, the public and the foreign banks now

- (3) Would you prefer the capital of such a bank to be subscribed by the public or by the Government or by both jointly? Do you anticipate any difficulty in getting this capital subscribed?
- (4) The reserves of the Ceylon Savings Bank amounted to about Rs. 500,000 on December 31, 1932. This amount, along with the amount at credit of the depositors (viz., Rs. 8,734,000), was invested in fixed deposits with the banks (viz., Rs. 2,275,000) and in Indian and colonial investments comprising Straits (3½ per cent.), Nigeria (4 per cent.), Tasmania (3½ per cent.), Kenya, Barbados, Fiji, New Zealand, Western Australia, Queensland, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and other such colonial securities. A sum of Rs. 1,439,000 was lent on Colombo house property. Would you agree to this reserve of Rs. 500,000 and any part of the deposits, being utilized by the Government for investment in shares or debentures of the State Bank or State-aided Bank if started under a constitution approved by the Government? What objections could be raised against the conversion of a part of the above colonial securities into shares of a national bank which would yield perhaps a better rate of interest than some of the securities mentioned above?
- (5) The total funds of the Loan Board and the deposits of the Post Office Savings Banks amount to over Rs. 21,000,000. More than Rs. 13,000,000 of these funds are invested in Indian and colonial securities: would you recommend some part of these securities being invested in the capital of the proposed State or State-aided Bank?
- (6) What part would you suggest the Government should play in the promotion of such a bank and in its future working and management? What privileges would you ask from the Government for such an institution?
- (7) Will it not be expedient, in your opinion, that political interests and party politics should remain outside the constitution of such a bank? What form of representation of the Government would you suggest to safeguard the Government's financial interests in it?
- (8) What restrictions in business would you insist upon in the constitution of (a) and (b) banks in question (1) for the safety of the Government's money and public deposits? Would you agree to give it a free hand to do the following banking business (viz.)?
- (a) Act as bankers to Government, Railway and other Government departments and local bodies;
 - (b) Open current, fixed and savings accounts;
 - (c) Discount local and foreign bills of one or more parties;
 - (d) Buy and sell Ceylon Government and foreign Government securities and bullion;
 - (e) Underwrite, subscribe, and invest in shares of joint-stock companies registered in Ceylon;
 - (f) Agency business;
 - (g) Deal in local and foreign currencies (i.e., foreign exchange business);
 - (h) Lend moneys on—
 - (i.) Immovable properties,
 - (ii.) Agricultural produce and manufactured goods,
 - (iii.) Bills of lading and documents of title,
 - (iv.) Promissory notes and bills of exchange,
 - (v.) Ceylon Government and foreign Government securities,
 - (vi.) Debentures and shares of joint-stock companies registered in Ceylon and elsewhere.

(9) In what other parts of the country besides Colombo would you recommend

- (10) Would you put any restriction on the capital of the bank being subscribed by non-Ceylonese? What proportion of Ceylonese directors would you recommend on the board of such a bank if the capital is kept open for subscription to Ceylonese and non-Ceylonese?
- (11) If a State Bank is started would you recommend the power of note issue to be given to it?
- (12) Will you suggest ways and means to bring about some kind of co-ordination between the proposed State Bank or State-aided Bank and the State Mortgage Bank, co-operative banks, Imperial Bank and other banks doing business in Ceylon?
- (13) What are your views about organizing—
- (i.) A bank or banks on joint-stock principles independent of Government aid and control,
 - (ii.) An industrial bank with or without Government support,
- with regard to—
- (a) Capital,
 - (b) Constitution,
 - (c) Privileges,
 - (d) Nature of business to be allowed or disallowed?
- (14) If indigenous banks are started in the country with a capital of from 5 to 10 lacs, under a sound constitution and efficient management, would the public, in your opinion, subscribe to their capital and deposit freely their savings with them, or would they hesitate to do so owing to the past failures of one or two banks in Ceylon?
- (15) What protection, if any, would you recommend for the State Bank, State-aided Bank or indigenous banks against the competition of powerful foreign banks in the ordinary course of their business?

III.—Banking Regulations.

- (1) What restrictions would you suggest for the use of the word Bank? Would you allow the word Bank to be used by—
- (a) Any individual or firm,
 - (b) Any joint-stock company registered in Ceylon or elsewhere,
- doing borrowing or lending business, along with other classes of business such as insurance, trading, commission, agency, brokerage, &c.?
- (2) Can you tell the causes which, in your opinion, have led to the failures of banks registered in Ceylon? What remedies would you suggest to stop such bank failures in future? Do you recollect any instances of failures of banks registered outside the country but doing business in Ceylon and in which the Ceylon public have lost their deposits? What remedy would you suggest to prevent the recurrence of such an event?
- (3) Is there any special legislation regulating banking business in Ceylon? Would you suggest any modifications? Would you care to have special legislation to protect the interests of the depositors and to safeguard the business of indigenous banks against the competition of non-indigenous banks?
- (4) Is every company in Ceylon—whether banking or trading, joint-stock or private, with limited or unlimited liability, and whether registered in or outside Ceylon—allowed to take deposits from the public in current accounts and borrow moneys without submitting to any restrictions? Do you suggest any changes in the present system of their dealings with the public so far as their business in Ceylon

- (5) What do you know of various "mushroom" foreign and local companies doing business in Ceylon with little or no capital of their own, styling themselves as banks or financial companies and inviting the public to open savings and other deposit accounts with them by advertising "get-rich-quick" schemes? What steps have been taken by the Government, commercial chambers and other public bodies to warn the public against such concerns and save the people from losing their life-long savings by investing with them?
- (6) What is your estimate of the total amount of public deposits with the institutions in question (5), and what particular classes of people in your opinion patronize them? Do you see any danger in allowing them to continue their business in Ceylon? What remedy would you suggest to safeguard the interests of the poor and illiterate public who are generally the victims of such schemes?
- (7) What view do you hold with regard to auditing and examination of accounts of banks, joint-stock companies and other institutions inviting public deposits? What should be the qualifications of such auditors?
- (8) Do you think that banks and financial houses borrowing moneys in Ceylon from the public but registered outside Ceylon should also get their business in Ceylon audited by auditors licensed by the Ceylon Government or should they in the alternative be made to supply to the Government statistics of their business in Ceylon?
- (9) At present no statistics of the business in Ceylon of banks and financial houses registered outside Ceylon are available in respect of deposits, cash, loans, advances, &c. Should not these particulars be supplied to the Government for the information of the commercial community?
- (10) What general alterations and modifications would you suggest in the present Joint-Stock Companies Ordinance which was passed in 1861, to better regulate their business and in particular to make them supply more information in their reports and balance-sheets so as to command greater confidence with banks in getting credit facilities?
- (11) (a) What difficulties are met with in connection with the different kinds of negotiable instruments in use in Ceylon?
(b) What amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Ordinance do you consider desirable in the interests of either the public or the bankers?
(c) What kinds of documents representing goods are used for the purpose of obtaining credit? Are any difficulties encountered in their use? How can the difficulties be removed?
- (12) What difficulties have banks experienced in realizing their dues through law courts? What suggestions would you make to simplify the procedure and remove the difficulties?
- (13) (a) In what languages are promissory-notes, demand and time, written?
(b) What advantages or disadvantages would result from the increased use of time notes by traders and agriculturists?
(c) How would trade, industry and agriculture benefit by the reduction in or the abolition of the stamp duty on time notes.
(d) Do you think the abolition of the stamp duty on cheques would lead to an increase in the banking habit among the public? What further means would you suggest for increasing the use of cheques?
(e) What suggestion would you make to meet the loss of revenue resulting from the abolition of the stamp duty on cheques and time notes?

- (f) Do banks in Colombo discount freely time notes drawn at 2, 3, and 6 months' sight and endorsed by approved Chetties, Indian or Ceylonese merchants, shroffs, &c.?
- (14) What legislative safeguards would you suggest to promote the establishment of sound indigenous banks and at the same time prevent undesirable institutions with very small capital and doubtful organization starting business in Ceylon and becoming a source of danger to the country in general and the interests of indigenous banking in particular?
- (15) Are you in favour of giving licences, under a special banking Ordinance, to banks, indigenous and non-indigenous, doing banking business in the country? What should be the terms of these licences? and who should be empowered to issue, renew or cancel such licences?
- (16) For the better working of indigenous banks would you suggest special provisions in law with reference to—
- (a) Proportion of paid-up capital to nominal or authorized capital,
 - (b) Minimum amount of subscribed and paid-up capital before a bank starts its business,
 - (c) Proportion of its capital to be held by Ceylonese,
 - (d) Proportion of Ceylonese on the board,
 - (e) Provision of reserves out of profits before dividend is paid,
 - (f) Proportion of cash to be maintained against demand and time liabilities,
 - (g) Nature of business to be allowed and disallowed,
 - (h) Restrictions on trading in any form,
 - (i) Form of its balance-sheet disclosing its position, and its publication,
 - (j) Periodical audits,
 - (k) Qualifications of managers?
- (17) In some of the balance-sheets issued by banking and financial companies now doing business in Ceylon " Goodwill " appears on the " assets " side. Are you in favour of allowing payment for " Goodwill " in cash, paid up shares or any other form when a private company doing trading or banking business is transformed into a limited one with the designation of a bank?

IV.—Savings and Investments.

- (1) Is the habit of thrift widely practised in Ceylon, especially among the middle and poor classes? What are the institutions in existence for encouraging thrift?
- (2) To what extent do people in Ceylon keep their savings hidden away in notes, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.? Is the practice increasing or decreasing?
- (3) Can you give a rough estimate of the savings of—
- (a) An owner-cultivator,
 - (b) A tenant-cultivator,
 - (c) An agricultural labourer,
 - (d) A labourer in a tea or rubber estate,
 - (e) A small artisan,
 - (f) A shopkeeper,
- in your district, held in Post Office savings banks, gold, silver, or jewelry?
- (4) In what kind of securities would a Ceylonese with limited or small means ordinarily prefer to invest his savings?
- (5) Do you think that Post Office cash certificates for 3 or 5 years would appeal to the investing public in Ceylon if they are issued by the

- (6) Do you think that the introduction of home savings boxes would make the Post Office savings banks and the Ceylon Savings Bank more popular than at present?
- (7) Do you think that the introduction of cheques and the use of vernaculars in writing slipbooks, passbooks, &c., would make the Post Office savings banks and the Ceylon Savings Bank more popular among the poor and middle classes than at present?
- (8) The Ceylon Government has not issued any local rupee loan since a very long time, though there have been several sterling floatations in London on account of the Ceylon Government. Is it not in the interests of the country that a part of their sterling debt should be converted into rupee loans and the people given an opportunity to invest their savings in them?
- (9) Do you not think that the public would come forward to invest in such an internal loan if issued on terms, same or similar to those of the Indian Government securities?
- (10) Have the people of Ceylon invested largely in Indian Government securities? What would be the total of such investments? Are they not likely to increase unless good investments are offered to them locally?
- (11) Can you suggest any methods by which the public may be induced to invest more of their savings in the shares of good local enterprises and thereby support the industrial development of Ceylon?
- (12) (a) What improvements would you suggest in the present methods of buying and selling stocks and shares in Ceylon?
 (b) What steps should be taken to establish a regular stock exchange which would be popular with the investing public and closely connected with money-market conditions?
- (13) Would not public savings freely flow to raise capital for a State Bank or State-aided Bank, indigenous banks and insurance companies if such concerns were floated under Government protection with a trusted board of directors and experienced and efficient management?
- (14) Do you think that the habit of depositing moneys with banks should be encouraged, in preference to that of opening savings-bank accounts with the Post Office, as moneys deposited with banks, especially indigenous banks, help the trade and industries of the country?
- (15) What classes of people are generally in the habit of depositing moneys with Chetties, merchants, brokers, and other individuals and firms? Is a high rate of interest the only attraction for such deposits?
- (16) (a) What are the scope and prospects of an investment trust, under efficient management, created in the interests of small and big investors seeking profitable investments for their savings? What agencies are there now to help and guide the investors?
 (b) Is it possible to raise capital of about 25 lacs for such an investment company? And could a manager and suitable directors be locally found to conduct such a company in Ceylon?
- (17) To what extent have people with small savings deposited their moneys in debentures of the State Mortgage Bank?
- (18) How do you explain the fact that in spite of the generally defective and complicated nature of titles to land, people prefer investments in land to other kinds of investments? Do they buy land by raising moneys on their other securities in addition to the security of land newly purchased? Has not this method of doing business brought many of them into the present debts and difficulties?
- (19) Apart from the Ceylon Savings Bank and the Post Office Savings Banks, what other convenient channels exist in the several districts of the country for the people to invest their savings?

- (20) Do you recommend the opening of savings banks by local bodies? Would you also recommend them to open pawnbrokers' shops in their districts, with a guarantee broker to value the security and determine the loan amount?
- (21) Should not facilities be provided for compulsory or systematic savings by labourers and wage-earners working in tea, rubber and other agricultural and industrial areas?
- (22) To what extent do the educated classes in Ceylon invest their savings in life assurance? Why are there no indigenous life insurance companies in Ceylon? Is there not a very large field for life insurance business in the country?
- (23) Would not the successful floatation and working of indigenous banks and insurance companies in Ceylon give a great impetus to the saving and investing habit, besides retaining in the country, for its own benefit, the large profits which are now being carried out of the country by non-indigenous concerns?
- (24) Is it the general opinion in Ceylon that if the Government were to float a big insurance company for life, fire, marine, and accident insurance, it would, besides helping the habit of thrift, bring an increased revenue to the State if managed under efficient hands?
- (25) Are you in favour of or against the State participating in banking, insurance and industrial business and competing with private enterprises?
- (26) Before any indigenous insurance companies are allowed to be floated in Ceylon with limited liability should not a well conceived and elastic Insurance Ordinance more or less on the lines of the Insurance Act in England or India, with modifications to suit the conditions in Ceylon, be passed at the earliest opportunity? Should not such an Ordinance also contain certain provisions applicable to indigenous and non-indigenous insurance companies doing business in Ceylon, in order to give greater safety and security to those insuring and investing with them? Will you give your views on this subject?
- (27) Have you any other suggestions for extending and improving the banking, saving and investing habit among the Ceylonese?
- (28) Do you think that the introduction of income tax in Ceylon will deter many people from depositing moneys with banks, merchants, and private money lenders? Do you think that a part of the capital will flow out of the country for investment in foreign securities to avoid local income tax?
- (29) Have you any suggestions to make about the constitution and the working of the Ceylon Savings Bank and the Post Office savings banks, respectively? What improvements would you suggest to increase their usefulness to the public?
- (30) (a) What observations have you to make about the activities of the various kinds of provident societies in the country?
 (b) Do you think that the present Societies Ordinance protects the interests of the public adequately? What suggestions have you to offer?

Y.—Banking Education.

- (1) What are the existing facilities in the schools and colleges of Ceylon for commercial and banking education? How far are they sufficient and satisfactory?
- (2) Are there any special institutions in Ceylon for preparing students for examinations in banking and commercial subjects? For what parti-

- (3) Do banks in Ceylon provide opportunities to those desirous of getting practical training or of preparing for banking examinations?
- (4) Are examinations of the London Institute of Bankers and the Indian Institute of Bankers held in Ceylon? If not, was an effort ever made to request these bodies to hold their examinations in Ceylon?
- (5) With the hundreds of clerks working in the seven banks in Ceylon, would not the establishment of an Institute of Bankers on the lines of the English and Indian Institutes have, in your opinion, an educative value of its own and encourage the students for training in banks?
- (6) Is there any co-ordination between commercial institutions and banks for giving practical training to students in banks?
- (7) Are any responsible positions now held by Ceylonese assistants in the Imperial Bank of India and other banks in the country, except those of cashiers? How many of them hold higher positions than head-clerks in these banks, and on what salaries? Are they qualified to take independent charge of departments in a bank?
- (8) Do banks encourage their staff to obtain higher qualifications in banking and commercial subjects by giving them good salaries and promotions?
- (9) Have you any suggestions to make to increase the facilities for training of boys to qualify themselves for higher positions in banks and commercial houses?
- (10) Do you think that the slow development of indigenous banking in Ceylon and the bank failures are generally due to absence of trained and efficient men?
- (11) Can you give an idea of the number of trained and well qualified Ceylonese having practical training in banks and who, you consider, could hold responsible posts in indigenous banks if started in the country in the near future? Would you agree to the employment of non-Ceylonese Bankers for such banks until at least such time (say, five or ten years) as the Ceylonese get themselves more trained and qualified to conduct the affairs of such banks?
- (12) In view of the large Government balances deposited with certain banks, should not the Government induce them to provide facilities for higher training in banking to enable qualified Ceylonese to hold responsible bank appointments?

VI.—Finance and Currency.

- (1) What in your opinion are the defects in the present financial and currency system of the Island? What changes, if any, would you recommend?
- (2) In Ceylon Indian silver rupees, as well as the currency notes issued by the Ceylon Government, are legal tender. What are the financial and economic consequences of Ceylon's attachment to the Indian standard? What are the advantages and disadvantages of issuing an independent rupee coin as currency of the country—
 - (a) In place of the Indian rupee,
 - (b) Side by side with the Indian rupee?
- (3) In the Ceylon currency reserve are held Indian silver rupees to the extent of over Rs. 13,000,000. The intrinsic or bullion value of this reserve is considerably less. If the Ceylon Government coins its own rupee of the same weight, fineness and silver contents as the Indian rupee and holds that in the reserve, replacing a portion of the holding of the Indian rupees, the process will yield a fairly large profit to the Ceylon Government, which if invested in Indian or Colonial gilt-edged securities will bring in an additional revenue to the State and which could be utilized for the economic development of the country. Will you give your views on this subject?

- (4) Have you any suggestions to make relating to the investment of the paper currency reserve so as to create better banking and financial facilities?
- (5) The total issue of currency notes in circulation on 31st March, 1934, was Rs. 42,060,944, against which the Treasury held securities to the value of Rs. 33,786,224 at cost and Rs. 13,884,013 in Indian rupees. This shows a surplus of over Rs. 5,000,000 in the Currency Reserve Account which has been invested in gilt-edged securities. Considering that the market value of these securities held in Reserve Account is Rs. 38,318,695 as estimated by the Government, *i.e.*, is more by over Rs. 4,500,000 than the cost, and which excess is not taken into consideration in the Currency Reserve Account, would you advise the Government to sell Indian and Colonial securities constituting a part of the Rs. 5,000,000 surplus mentioned above and utilize the proceeds in subscribing to the capital of a State Bank or State-aided Bank started under a constitution approved by the Government? This would mean a conversion of Indian and Colonial securities into securities of shares of a national institution which would play a very important part in the economic development of the country. Such an arrangement may help in the early establishment of a State Bank or State-aided Bank. Will you give your views on this subject?
- (6) Are you in favour of adhering to the present rupee-sterling ratio as fixed by the Indian Government? Would you advocate any change in it in the interests of your country?
- (7) If joint-stock banks and an increased number of co-operative banks are opened in different districts they must be provided with funds for their day to day transactions from their head office and branches. At present there are hardly any facilities to draw and remit funds from the different parts of the country, there being no branches of the Imperial Bank and other banks outside Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Galle: unless the Treasury Department helps them in the transferring of funds from one part of the country to another the proposed banks will hardly be encouraged to open such branches. What means would you suggest for an easy transfer of funds from one part of the country to another at the cheapest possible rates?

VII.—Co-operative Credit Banks and Land Mortgage Banks.

A.

- (1) Can you supply any data on the extent of rural indebtedness in your district?
- (2) Is the Ceylon cultivator more in debt than cultivators elsewhere?
- (3) To what extent has the Co-operative Movement helped the agriculturists, small traders and industrialists in your district?
- (4) For what purposes do people in your district mainly borrow from co-operative societies? If the societies lend money for strictly limited objects how is the deadweight of old and unproductive debts to be reduced? Are the current needs of the members of the societies adequately supplied, or have they to go to Chetties and other money-lenders to make up the deficiency?
- (5) What is the average amount that a member of a co-operative society receives as a loan?
- (6) What is the rate of interest and the period of such a loan? How does this rate compare with the rate charged by Chetties and other money-lenders of your district?

- (7) Are rice milling, dairy farming, jaggery making, fruit growing, hand spinning, and other cottage and small industries, in existence in your district, and how far are they financed by co-operative societies and banks?
- (8) Are there any Ordinances protecting the agriculturists against their creditors? How far have they proved detrimental to the interests of co-operative banks and other money-lenders? Is any special machinery provided under law for the benefit of co-operative societies, to realize their dues speedily and without unnecessary costs?
- (9) For what purposes are moneys advanced by co-operative societies, and on what securities?
- (10) Do co-operative societies lend on produce or only on the joint signatures of members?
- (11) If co-operative societies are not lending moneys against produce, crops, land, &c., and are simply financing against the promissory notes of borrowers and their guarantors, what useful purpose do they serve for agriculturists requiring help in those directions?
- (12) Is there any prejudice in your district against borrowing from co-operative societies?
- (13) Are the societies of your district founded with limited or unlimited liability? Is unlimited liability an obstacle to their expansion?
- (14) Do the workers and organizers of co-operative societies do honorary work, or are they paid servants? Is there much difficulty in getting honorary workers to take interest in the Co-operative Movement?
- (15) Has there been any kind of defalcation so far in any of the societies within your district?
- (16) Are all members or only the borrowers of each society required to take up a certain part of the capital of their society?
- (17) Who does the periodical audits of the co-operative societies and the central banks? Are they done by paid servants or honorary workers? How many times in a year are such audits made? Is the present system working satisfactorily?
- (18) Are there professional sureties in your district who stand as guarantors for the borrowers from the societies? Is there any limit fixed in your district for a guarantor beyond which he cannot guarantee the borrowings of other members?
- (19) How many societies are there in existence, and how many have been wound up in your district during the last five years?
- (20) From the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it appears that the Co-operative Movement is progressing satisfactorily? What is your opinion, from the experience of your district?
- (21) Is it true that the better class of people in your district remains outside the co-operative societies lest the unpunctuality of members in the payment of their dues should bring them personal liabilities?
- (22) Is there any class of people whom the co-operative credit society is not reaching?
- (23) Is there any central co-operative bank in your district? Does it come into direct contact with the agriculturists, or does it deal through co-operative societies only?
- (24) For what period and at what rate of interest do co-operative societies and the central co-operative banks receive moneys? Do they open savings-bank accounts?
- (25) What is the average number of societies working under a central bank? What are the average requirements of each society from its central bank and how far are they supplied?

- (26) Are the three central banks working profitably?
- (27) How much is lent by the Government to the Co-operative Movement? Does it stand to lose any amount?
- (28) What has been the experience of the co-operative societies in your district during the last five years with regard to—
- (a) The amount of deposits,
 - (b) The number of applicants for advances and loans allowed,
 - (c) The number of defaulters and their respective outstandings,
 - (d) Recoveries through courts,
 - (e) Failures of borrowers?

Are such failures due to circumstances beyond the control of the borrowers or to dishonest concealment of assets?

- (29) Do the societies get adequate financial help from the central banks? Or is the central bank flooded with money and the societies are wanting in funds to satisfy the demands of their members? Is there proper co-ordination between the societies and the central banks?
- (30) How do the central banks get their funds? And how do they use or invest their surplus?
- (31) In giving out loans, is the question of the economic utilization of the money and the capacity of the borrower to pay the agreed instalments always kept in view by the societies?
- (32) Do the Imperial Bank and other banks holding Government balances accommodate the co-operative societies or co-operative central banks on the security of co-operative paper? Could a link be formed between the banks and the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon?
- (33) Have you any suggestions to make to improve the marketing of produce in your district by co-operative methods? To what crops would your suggestions apply, and how would you finance these operations?
- (34) What interest has the Planters' Association in your district taken to establish suitable co-operative societies for the benefit of the estate labourers?
- (35) Can you suggest some ways and means to make the Co-operative Movement more popular and effective and so that it may fulfil the wants and requirements of those for whom it works?

B.

- (1) Are State Mortgage Bank debentures a popular form of investment among all classes of investors, or do they attract only a certain class of investors? What are the holdings of—
- (a) Ceylonese investors,
 - (b) Banks and insurance companies,
 - (c) Noni-Ceylonese individuals and firms?
- (2) What is the total amount of advances by the State Mortgage Bank on—
- (a) Agricultural lands,
 - (b) Properties situated in towns and used as offices or dwelling houses?
- (3) Out of 334 applications received during the last two years by the State Mortgage Bank loans to only 34 applicants are said to have been granted, the chief difficulties in the way of advancing moneys being the want of marketability of titles and the want of sufficient margin in the securities offered. The Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank at Negombo in 1932-33 out of 58 applications granted only 8 loans "owing to difficulties in the title or inability on the part of the applicants to fulfil the promise of repayment". What suggestions would you offer to remedy this defect and make the Land Mortgage Banks more popular and useful than at present?

- (4) (a) Are the two co-operative mortgage banks recently started at Kandy and Negombo working satisfactorily?
 (b) What amount has so far been advanced by these banks?
 (c) What are their special problems and difficulties?
 (d) In what ways could the Government assist these banks?
 (e) Could any link be established between the co-operative land mortgage banks and the State Mortgage Bank?
- (5) The State Mortgage Bank can legally lend only for strictly agricultural purposes such as—
 (a) Purchase and development of agricultural land,
 (b) Liquidation of old agricultural debts.

Is it true that moneys borrowed from the bank, particularly against the mortgage of town properties, are widely utilized for trade and money-lending purposes? What effective machinery would you suggest to stop such abuses?

- (6) (a) What has been the experience of the State Mortgage Bank with regard to the collection of instalments from borrowers?
 (b) What has been the number of defaulters? And what have been their outstandings?
 (c) Has the bank been reasonably prompt in exercising its right of foreclosure?
- (7) (a) What is your opinion of the present land ownership system?
 (b) Are there any facilities for the registration of titles of lands as distinguished from deeds?
- (8) The highest sum a co-operative society advances to its members is seldom more than Rs. 1,000. The lowest sum which the State Mortgage Bank advances to an applicant is Rs. 5,000. Should there not be co-operative agencies to supply the gap for advances between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000? Can you suggest any means to improve the situation?
- (9) The State Mortgage Bank has issued debentures some at 5 per cent. and some at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. In view of the Government guarantee of interest and principal, these debentures may find a market even at 4 per cent. in the present circumstances. The debentures are redeemable within 20 years at bank's option, but only out of moneys returned by the bank's borrowers; this restricts the bank from issuing debentures at a lower rate and substituting them for those issued at higher rates. Do you not think that the bank should be given power to convert, at any time it thinks proper, the debentures bearing a higher rate into those carrying a low rate of interest? Would this not be in the interests of the banks and its borrowers?
- (10) Are there not enough facilities for getting loans against immovable property, considering that they may be obtained from banks, insurance companies, foreign firms and individuals through their lawyers, Chettiers, the State Mortgage Bank, the Loan Board, the Ceylon Savings Bank, and private money-lenders?

VIII.—Agricultural Finance.

- (1) Can you give an estimate of the total indebtedness of agriculturists in Ceylon? Can you give an idea of the annual financial requirements of agriculture in your district? Has the total debt increased or decreased during the last five years? What percentage of the agriculturists are in debt? What measures in your opinion are necessary for lightening the burden of this debt?
- (2) What is the number of cultivators in your district? In what ways do they at present obtain financial assistance for—(a) Cultivation, (b) Improving land, (c) Repaying old debts, (d) Special needs?

What part do the Government, co-operative banks, foreign banks, the Imperial Bank, insurance companies, private money-lenders, Chetties and other organizations play in giving financial facilities to agricultural enterprises in your district? Do agriculturists borrow and lend money among themselves, and to what extent?

- (3) Is it true that the village agriculturist does not receive a square deal and a fair share of the value of his produce? Is crop handled and sold by money-lenders, there being no proper marketing or storing facilities at the disposal of the agriculturist to get better prices?
- (4) What steps have the Government taken to improve the lot of the agriculturists? Have any efforts been made to educate the rural population in agriculture and promote their welfare? Have you any suggestions in this matter?
- (5) The rural classes principally get into debt as a result of various causes, such as—
 - (a) The extremely small size of land holdings,
 - (b) The excessive fragmentation of holdings,
 - (c) Social customs which encourage extravagant expenditure,
 - (d) Agricultural losses due to heavy mortality among cattle,
 - (e) Absence of by-occupations and other sources of supplementary income,
 - (f) The very low market price of produce (which at times is lower than the cost of production).

How far have these factors operated in Ceylon? What other causes in your opinion are responsible for the poor condition of agriculturists in your district? Can you suggest any remedy?

- (6) (a) Is land in your district heavily mortgaged?
 (b) Have there been many cases of foreclosure?
 (c) What remedies do you suggest to save the agriculturists in debt from losing their lands?
- (7) Can the headman system be utilized in any way to improve the credit facilities open to agriculturists?
- (8) In view of the extreme complications in titles, would the introduction of a land tax, establishing a record of clean titles, materially improve the credit facilities of the agriculturists? Do you consider such a tax desirable and feasible? Would you prefer such a tax to export duties?
- (9) (a) What amount of exporting is done by the producers themselves, and what percentage goes through local or foreign agents?
 (b) Do the agents who handle the exports finance the producers temporarily on their crops?
- (10) What is the average area of land held by agriculturists in your district? And what is the average value of yield per acre under each of the various crops?
- (11) (a) What are the main agricultural products in your district?
 (b) Is there scope for the introduction of any other products such as cotton, groundnuts, &c., into your area? If so, please supply short notes on each of them.
- (12) How far does the present irrigation policy assist the cultivator in your district?
- (13) What special credit facilities should be provided for pioneer agricultural enterprises?
- (14) What are the main obstacles in the way of the increased production of rice, oilseeds, and other food crops?

- (15) Is it not possible to make Ceylon self-supporting in respect of rice and other foodstuffs?
- (16) Is it true that sometimes a ring is formed by foreign export houses and that, except through a certain agency, it is not found possible either to market the crops or to ship them to foreign countries?
- (17) In countries like South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand there is an organized system to find money for agriculture and discount agricultural paper. In Ceylon the rural credit agencies are very little connected with the banking system of the country; there is no co-ordination among the various credit institutions. Have you any suggestions to offer to improve the present position?
- (18) The co-operative societies lend moneys usually for not more than one year, and the State Mortgage Bank lends for not less than five years; what agencies provide facilities for obtaining intermediate credit for periods between one year and five years? What suggestions have you to offer?
- (19) The small producer sells his produce at deflated prices either to the local money-lenders or to the middlemen in the nearest marketing centre. Some crops are sold through forward contracts to foreign houses who advance capital and arrange shipments. Are there any possibilities in your district for the formation of pools for the marketing of crops, the grading of crops and the system of auction?
- (20) (a) What proportion of tenants borrow money in your district from their landlords?
 (b) What rate of interest is charged, and what security is taken?
 (c) Do some landlords, instead of lending money of their own, stand as surety for their tenants?
- (21) (a) What difficulties do owners of land, cultivators of land and tenants of land in your district meet in obtaining long-term or short-term loans? What remedies do you suggest?
 (b) What documents are executed for such loans? And in what language are they printed? Is any oral agreement made to supplement the documents?
- (22) Has the Ceylon Government at any time offered long-term credit facilities to cultivators in your district who want to buy Government waste lands and improve them for cultivation?
- (23) (a) If the Government were to construct godowns or warehouses to store produce in some of the principal parts of the agricultural districts and issue receipts or warrants (by making a small nominal charge), for the goods held by them on account of individual owners, any persons holding in good faith such receipts or warrants duly endorsed would have a good title to the goods. Do you think that such a method would not only help the buyer and the seller of the produce but would be a satisfactory security for bankers and that banks, co-operative societies and money-lenders would come forward to lend moneys, at cheap rates, on such receipts or warrants? Would this not increase considerably the credit facilities in such districts?
 (b) Will you name some of the districts where such warehouses may be opened?
- (24) Is it not necessary that Government should conduct rural (economic) surveys? On what lines should they be carried out?

IX.—Small Industries and Retail Trade.

- (1) Are there any small industries, subsidiary to agriculture, in your district which require special financial assistance?

- (2) Has any attempt to start a new industry in your district failed because of difficulties in obtaining capital? Will you give some particulars?
- (3) Is it advisable to start local industrial banks on a small scale for lending moneys to small industries?
- What should be the capital of such a bank if it is to be started in your district?
 - Do you think such capital could be subscribed from your district?
 - Should it be started as a co-operative bank or a joint-stock bank?
 - Should it supply fixed capital or only working capital to the industry?
 - Should it grant loans on personal credit as well as against securities?
 - What maximum amount would you advise for a loan to individual borrowers?
 - Besides capital, would it attract fixed deposits and savings-bank accounts from your district?
 - Have you got any other plan in mind to encourage the small industries now working in different parts of the country and suffering for want of finance?
- (4) Do you know of industries in Ceylon which have succeeded or failed after receiving financial help from the Government?
- (5) What special financial assistance do you propose for promoting small and cottage industries like—
- Coir yarn and manufacture,
 - Carpentry,
 - Basket and mat weaving,
 - Cane and rattan work,
 - Lacquer work,
 - Lace making,
 - Toy making,
 - Pottery,
 - Gold-, silver- and brass-ware art work?
- (6) What difficulties do retail traders of your district meet with in obtaining moneys at a reasonable rate of interest for their business?
- (7) (a) Do the retail traders of your district generally buy their stocks on credit or borrow money to pay for them? How much of such moneys borrowed is provided by banks, co-operative societies, chetties and other persons?
- At what time of the year are such loans taken and repaid? What is the rate of interest on such loans?
 - Is a share of the profits claimed by the lenders? Are loans taken on promissory-notes?
 - What is the period of such loans?
 - What is the security given? What kind of document is generally executed?
 - Are the loans made on running account?
 - Do the lenders collect moneys from the daily turnover of the borrowers?
- (8) (a) Are there any brokers in your district who arrange finance for wholesale or retail traders?
- What commission do they charge?
- (9) What kind of credit facilities are available to merchants, small traders, shopkeepers, &c., at Kandy, Negombo, Jaffna, Galle, Kegalla, Kurunegalla, Batticaloa, Rathapura, Anuradhapura, Badulla, and other important towns? What suggestions have you to improve them?

Appendix 2.—List of Persons and Institutions who have submitted Memoranda.*

1. Abeygunawardena, D. C., Proctor, Supreme Court, Galle
2. Abeysekera, R. H., Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale North, Chilaw.
3. Abeywardena, R. S. P., 47, Magalle, Galle.
4. Aitken, J. D., Imperial Bank buildings, Colombo.
5. Amerasekera, H. E., Mudaliyar, Hambantota.
6. Araratnam, C., Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya.
7. Bartholomeusz, A. E., "Uplands", Nugegoda.
8. Bassett, R. H., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya.
9. Beer, W. A., Lloyd's buildings, Colombo.
10. Bibile, C. W., Ratemahatmaya, Wellassa, Uva, Badulla.
11. Bostock, N. S., Colombo Club, Colombo.
12. Botalawa, P. B., "Bowesland", Welimada.
13. Box, A. C., District Engineer, Ratnapura.
14. B. P. Nicholas & Sons, Jaffna.
15. Buultjens, Edward, Medagoda, Matara.
16. Catholic Home Literary Branch, Colombo.
17. Ceylon Benefit Co., Ltd., Colombo.
18. Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Colombo.
19. Ceylon Desiccated Coconut Millers' Association, Colombo.
20. Ceylon Financiers, Baillie street, Colombo.
21. Ceylon Mercantile Service Association, Colombo.
22. Ceylon Merchants' Chamber, Colombo.
23. Ceylon Muslim League, Colombo.
24. Ceylon Nattukottai Chettians' Association, Colombo.
25. Chandran, T. L. R., I.C.S., Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, Kandy.
26. Chinnetamby, K., Maniagar, Vadamarachchi, Karaveddi.
27. Colombo Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Colombo.
28. Commissioner of Excise, Colombo, (Mr. S. H. Wadia, C.C.S.)
29. Coomaswamy, V., C.C.S., Government Agent, Eastern Province, Batticaloa.
30. Cooray, M. E., 155, Maliban street, Colombo.
31. Dason, A. Maria, Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Colombo.
32. De Alwis, J. W., Mudaliyar, Morawak Korale, Matara.
33. De Costa, Frank, Mudaliyar, Puttalam Pattu, Madurankuli, Puttalam.
34. De Mel, A. G., "The Parsonage", Horetuduwa, Moratuwa.
35. De Mel, Hector, "Melwin", Egoda Uyana.
36. De Silva, Charles, Deputy Fiscal, Avissawella.
37. De Silva, L. A. S., "Sirisara", Ambalangoda.
38. De Silva, O. B., "Watersmeet", Mutwal, Colombo.
39. De Soysa, L. W. A., "Newton", Torrington place, Colombo.
40. De Zoysa, H. W., Alutkuru Korale South, Ragama.
41. Deva Rajan, C. N., Public Auditor and Journalist, Manipay, Jaffna.
42. Dharmakirti, S. J. B., Matala.
43. Dias, C. E. A., "Savitri", Turret road, Colombo.
44. Dias, P. Alfred L., "Silumme", Panadure.
45. Divitotawela, R. D., Ratemahatmaya, Udukinda, Badulla.
46. Dyson, E. T., C.C.S., Government Agent, Central Province, Kandy.
47. Education Department Co-operative Society, Ltd., Colombo.
48. Elepata, S. A. I., Ratemahatmaya, Atekalani Korale, Ratnapura.
49. Ellawala W. T., Ratemahatmaya, Kolonna Korale, Ratnapura.
50. "Exportant", Colombo.
51. Fernando, J. Aloysius, President, Country Liquor and Liquor Products Association, Kalutara.
52. Fernando, W. M., Advocate, Marawila.
53. Freeman, H. R., M.S.C., Anuradhapura.
54. Fryer, L. A. H., St. John's Hill Estate, Madulkele.
55. Ginige, J., Elliott road, Galle.
56. General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway (Mr. E. W. Head).
57. Gonsalves, J. C., Gampaha.
58. Goonesekera, S. S. J., Advocate, Galle.
59. Goonetilleke, G. A. de S., Retired Attapattu Mudaliyar, Galle.
60. Goonetilleke, P. H. K., Barrister-at-Law, Kalutara.
61. Ignatius S. R., Public Auditor and Advocate, Jaffna.
62. Illangantilleke, J. H., Ratemahatmaya, Wannu Hatpattu, Kurunegala.
63. Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, Colombo.
64. Inspector-General of Police, Colombo (Sir H. L. Dowbiggin).
65. Jayasekera, J., Lunawa, Moratuwa.
66. Jayawardena, C. S., Old Kolonnawa road, Colombo.
67. Jayawardena, M. P. C., Charlington, Trincomalee street, Kandy.
68. Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Jaffna.
69. Jaffna Co-operative Central Stores, Ltd., Jaffna.
70. Kahawita, S. C., "Sexville", Marawila.
71. Kandy Co-operative Central Bank, Kandy.
72. Kandy Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Kandy.
73. Kandiah, V., Civil Hospital, Chavakachcheri.
74. Kannangara, R. C., Deniyaya Estate, Deniyaya.
75. Katugaha, H. B., Ratemahatmaya, Yatikinda, Badulla.
76. Kumbalwela, E. H., Ratemahatmaya, Viyaluwa Division, Badulla.
77. Leach, F., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.
78. Low-country Products Association of Ceylon, Colombo.
79. Luddington, N. J., C.C.S., Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura.
80. Madawela, A. E., Ratemahatmaya, Dewamedi Hatpattu, Kurunegala.
81. Madukanda, S. M. U. B., Ratemahatmaya, Vavuniya South.
82. Madukanda, S. M. K. B., J.P., Dissawa, Vavuniya.
83. Malabar Tile Works, Colombo

84. Marikar Davud, M. A., Matara.
85. Marawila Co-operative Society, Marawila.
86. Marshall, E. F., C.C.S., St. Ives, Ward place, Colombo.
87. Medagama, M. B., Ratemahatmaya, Gravets, Badulla.
88. Mendis, B. D., Mendis Villa, Wilorawatta, Moratuwa.
89. Mendis, Rev. F. R. E., Moratuwa.
90. Millington, E. T., C.C.S., Government Agent, Uva, Badulla.
91. Moratuwa Mahajana Sabha, Moratuwa.
92. Moratu Sevaka Samitiya, Moratuwa.
93. Muller, Louis A., St. Clare, Dickman's road, Bambalapitiya.
94. Muttettuwigama, E. D., Ratemahatmaya, Demala Hatpattu, Anamaduwa.
95. Namasivayam, S., Vanniah, Manmunai North Pattu, Batticaloa.
96. New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.
97. Niles, W. D., Advocate, Jaffna.
98. Parakrama, J. S., Skinner's road south, Colombo.
99. Paris, M. M., Kattuwa, Negombo.
100. Peiris, H. W., Svasti, Bagatelle road, Colombo.
101. Perera, D. T., Mudaliyar, Alutkuru Korale North, Minuwangoda.
102. Perera, H. P. O., Mudaliyar, Matara.
103. Perera, W. A., Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu, Matara.
104. Perera, Wilmot A., Hegalla Group, Horana, Panadure.
105. Postmaster-General, Colombo (Gate Mudaliyar A. G. Tillekeratne).
106. Ragnathan, C., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division, Jaffna.
107. Rambukpota, A., Ratemahatmaya, Wellawaya.
108. Rambukwella, H. B., Ratemahatmaya, Uda Dumbara, Kandy.
109. Ranatunga, C., Kamburupitiya, Matara.
110. Ratnaswamy, S., The Creamery, Castle street, Colombo.
111. Registrar-General and Director of Commercial Intelligence, Colombo (Mr. J. C. W. Rock, C.C.S.).
112. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Colombo (Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, C.C.S.).
113. Roberts, T. W., C.C.S., District Judge, Galle.
114. Rubaroc, R. P., Mudaliyar, Hewagam Korale, Homagama.
115. Rustonjee, F., Proctor, Supreme Court and Notary Public, Colombo.
116. Salt Adviser, Colombo (Mr. C. E. Foe-nander).
117. Samarakone, T. J., Talpawila, Matara.
118. Samarasinghe, S. D., Mudaliyar, Kurunegala.
119. Samaraweera, D. J. L., President, Hidellana Agricultural Association, Ratnapura.
120. Sandys, M. K. T., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.
121. Shamsuddin Sahib, V. M., Maliban street, Colombo.
122. Silva, E. W., The Gradient, Alutkawata road, Colombo.
123. Silva, E. John, President, Kurana Young Men's Association, Negombo.
124. Sinnelebbe, A., Vanniah, Panama Pattu, Pottuvil.
125. Sinnappillai, S. K., Secretary of the proposed Co-operative Society, Vadukoddai East, Jaffna.
126. Sivaguru, V., Maniagar, Tenmaradachi, Pachchilaippali, Karachi, Jaffna.
127. Solomons, R. A., Richflo, Galle.
128. Southern Industrial Works, Ahangama.
129. Stevens, W. O., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Matale.
130. Subramaniam, G., Maniagar, Jaffna Division, Jaffna.
131. Tambipillai, D., The Hermitage, Panadure.
132. Terrence Perera & Co., Bristol Buildings, Colombo.
133. Thirumelveli Ottumai Nithi, Ltd., Thirumelveli, Jaffna.
134. Time, A. D., Molligoda, Wadduwa.
135. Tyagaraja, J., Tyaganivasam, Ward place, Colombo.
136. Unamboowa, U. M., Neangandure Walawwa, Pundalnoya.
137. Venkadeswaram, N., Nirveli, Kopay, Jaffna.
138. Weerakoddy, George A., Hirewatta, Ambalangoda.
139. Wettawa, T. B., Ratemahatmaya, Uda Bulatwama, Watawala.
140. Wijesinghe, E. A., Proprietary Planter, Matara.
141. Wijetunga, S. P., Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu, Matara.
142. Wijyaratna, E. de S., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Galle.
143. Wikramanayaka, C. H., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Galle.
144. Youngman, Dr. W., Director of Agriculture.

Appendix 3.—List of Witnesses who have given Evidence.

1. Abdul Cader, U. L. M. S., Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.
2. Abeygunawardena, D. C., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Galle.
3. Abeygunawardena, E. Y. D., Matara.
4. Abeysekera, R. H., Mudaliyar, Pitigal Korale North, Chilaw.
5. Abeywardena, S. A., Chairman, Village Committee, Urubokke.
6. Adamalay & Co., E. G., Colombo, represented by Mr. Mohamed Bhai Adamalay, of Colombo.
7. Aitken, J. D., Imperial Bank buildings, Colombo.
9. Alutgama Agricultural Co-operative Society, Bandaragama Alutgama, represented by Mr. G. P. Abeysekera.
10. Amarasekera, H. E., Retired Pattu Mudaliyar, Hambantota.
11. Amarasekera, W. A., Mudaliyar, Four Gravets, Matara.
12. Amarasuriya, T., Engineer, Galle.
13. Antony Pillai, V. M., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Puttalam.
14. Appuhamy, A. M., Chairman, Village Committee, Kalagan Korale, Anuradhapura.
15. Armstrong, S., Batticaloa.
16. Arulampalam, C., Advocate, Jaffna.

18. Attygalla, A. C., Ratnapura.
19. Atukorale, A. W., Kachcheri Shroff, Kandy.
20. Balfour, D. H., C.C.S., District Judge, Negombo.
21. Balasubramaniam, T., Trincomalee.
22. Bastian, W. E., "Rikarton", Campbell place, Colombo.*
23. Beer, W. A., Lloyd's buildings, Colombo.
24. Bostock, N. S., Colombo Club, Colombo.
25. Boteju, W. Charles, Notary Public, Agalawatta.
26. Brayne, C. V., C.C.S., Land Commissioner, Colombo.
27. Brown, J. D., C.C.S., Government Agent, Southern Province, Galle.
28. Bulankulama, K. B., Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Anuradhapura.
29. Bulankulama, R. B., Ratemahatmaya, Nuwaragam palata, Anuradhapura.
30. Bury, Revd. Fr. H., S.J., Parish Priest, Kalmunai, Batticaloa.
31. Buultjens, Edward, Matara.
32. Cader, A. Majeed, Cader Stores, Galle.
33. Canagaratnam, S. O., Batticaloa.
34. Canagaratnam, V., J.P., U.P.M., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Jaffna.
35. Cangasingham, A., Vanniah, Tambalagam pattu, Trincomalee.
36. Candappa, M. R., No. 2, Kolonnawa, Colombo.
37. Captain, E. S., Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Wellawatta.
38. Cary, M. J., M.S.C., "Peak View", Alexandra place, Colombo.
39. Cassim Mohamed, Trader, Chilaw.
40. Ceylon Benefit Co., Ltd., represented by Messrs. A. H. Abeyratna and G. T. Vergis of Colombo.
41. Ceylon Brokers' Association represented by the Chairman, Mr. D. H. P. Abeyawardena.
42. Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, represented by Messrs. J. A. Tarbat (Chairman), H. G. P. Maddocks, C. J. Black, C.A., D. Doig, C.A., A. D. Learmond, H. F. Parfitt, M.S.C., and C. F. Whitaker (Secretary).
43. Ceylon Desiccated Coconut Millers' Association, Colombo, represented by Sir Henry De Mel (President), Messrs. Roslyn Koch, O. C. Fernando, Solomon Fernando, D. D. Hewavitarna, M. S. Albert Silva, and M. S. Fernando.
44. Ceylon Financiers, Baillie street, Colombo, represented by Messrs. Cyril S. Wijeyesingha and Arthur C. Heyzer.
45. Ceylon General Agency, Colombo, represented by Messrs. B. P. Kesani and A. G. D. Morris.
46. Ceylon Merchants' Chamber, Colombo, represented by Sir Henry De Mel (Chairman), Messrs. C. E. A. Dias, W. E. Bastian, J. S. Prakrama, J. A. Frewin, and E. C. de S. Wijeyaratna (Secretary).
47. Ceylon Muslim League, 213, Main street, Colombo, represented by Messrs. M. A. C. M. Saleh, A. C. M. Ghouse, C. M. M. Saheed, S. L. M. H. Ahamed, N. M. M. Sheriff, L. M. Haseem, M. Haniffa Ismail, and M. S. Abdurahaman.
48. Ceylon Nattukottai Chettiars' Association represented by Messrs. S. R. M. Valiappa Chettiar (ex President), O. A. P. R. M. A. R. Adai Kappa Chettiar, K. S. Aiyar, Advocate, and P. P. R. Supramaniam Chettiar (Honorary Secretary).
49. Chandran, T. L. F., I.C.S., Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, Kandy.
50. Chellarajah, E., Secretary of the Urban District Council, Trincomalee.
51. Christoffelz, A. E., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.
52. Colombo Brokers' Association, represented by Messrs. L. O. Leefe, N. S. Bostock, and J. Hood (Secretary).
53. Colombo Co-operative Central Bank, De Mel buildings, Colombo, represented by Sir Henry De Mel (Chairman), Messrs. F. Keragala, S. D. J. Arsecularatna, and S. F. Amerasingha, J.P. (Secretary).
54. Colombo Exchange Banks' Association, Colombo, represented by Messrs. C. E. Graham, Manager, National Bank of India, Ltd. (Chairman), and W. M. Moore, Manager, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
55. Cooke, W. P. A., Divisional Agricultural Officer, Northern Division, Anuradhapura.
56. Coomaraswamy, V., C.C.S., Government Agent, Eastern Province, Batticaloa.
57. Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Kandy, represented by Mr. M. B. Neangoda (Secretary).
58. Corea, J. A., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Chilaw.
59. Corea, W. M. P., Acting Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale East, Kalutara.
60. Country Liqueur and Liqueur Products Association, Kalutara, represented by Messrs. J. Aloysius Fernando (President), M. A. Cooray, M. V. E. P. Cooray, and M. F. Wanigaratna.
61. Dahanayaka, H. A., Mudaliyar, East Giruwa Pattu, Hambantota.
62. Dakunu Talangama Co-operative Society, represented by (Vice-President) Mr. D. D. Jayasingha.
63. Daniel and Motha, represented by Mr. V. Motha of Ratnapura.
64. Dason A. Maria, Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Colombo.
65. David Marikar, M. A., Matara.
66. Dawood Saibo, M. T., Trincomalee.
67. De Croos, J. E., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Negombo.
68. Dematagoda Co-operative Credit Urban Society, represented by Mr. M. Gilbert Fonseka (Secretary).
69. De Silva, D. C., Revenue Inspector, Polonnaruwa.
70. De Silva, Geo. E., M.S.C., Kandy.
71. De Silva, L. M. D., K. C., B. A. (Cantab) Solicitor-General, Colombo.
72. De Silva, Mendis, P. H., Hambantota.
73. De Silva, O. B., "Watersmeet", Mutwal.
74. De Silva, S. J., Chairman, Urban District Council, Weligama.
75. De Silva, S. P. A., Chairman, Village Committee, Dondra.
76. Devar & Co., Colombo, represented by Mr. V. Devaraj Mudaliyar.
77. Deva Rajan, C. N., Public Auditor, Jaffna.
78. Dhanapala, J. A., Kotabena.

79. Dharmadasa, P. A., Chairman, Urban District Council, Ratnapura.
80. Dharmapala, C. A., Matara.
81. Dharmaratna, C. P., Kandy.
82. Dias, C. E. A., "Savitri", Turret road, Colombo.
83. Dias & Bros., H. W. J., Colombo, represented by Mr. L. M. M. Dias.
84. Dissanayaka, J. P., Honorary Supervisor, Co-operative Societies, Anuradhapura.
85. Diyalogoda South Co-operative Society, represented by Messrs. T. P. Jayawardena, K. Don Francis, and C. P. Perera.
86. Doole, T. Y., Hambantota.
87. Dyson, E. T., C.C.S., Government Agent, Central Province, Kandy.
88. Eastern Financiers, Ltd., represented by Mr. M. D. M. Sappramado of Colombo.
89. Education Department Co-operative Society, represented by Mr. Stephen F. Perera of Colombo.
90. Ekanayaka, T. B., Chairman, Village Committee, Mahimiya Korale, Anuradhapura.
91. Eliyatamby, K., Cereal Dealer and Money-lender, Anuradhapura.
92. Elkaduwa, M. B., Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Badulla.
93. Faridu Seyado, Oil Merchant, Anuradhapura.
94. Ferguson, G. H., representing the Inspector-General of Police, Colombo.
95. Fernando, Austin, Kurunegala.
96. Fernando, C. H. Z., St. Catherine's, Cambridge place, Colombo.*
97. Fernando, J. J., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Chilaw.
98. Fernando, James P., "Knowsley", Bagatelle road, Bambalapitiya.
99. Fernando, Maurice, Kurunegala.
100. Fernando, V. D. P., 166, Maliban street, Colombo.
101. Fernando, W. W. E. T., Chilaw.
102. Foenander, C., Acting Salt Adviser, Colombo.
103. Freeman, H. R., M.S.C., Anuradhapura.
104. Ginige, J., Elliott road, Galle.
105. Gnanapandithan, V., Trader, Badulla.
106. Gomis, V. I. V., Crown Proctor, Kurunegala.
107. Gonsalves, J. C., Gampaha.
108. Goonasekera, S. S. J., Advocate, Galle.
109. Goonetilleke, C. W. A., Mudaliyar, Pasdun Korale West, Kalutara.
110. Goonetillaka, G. A., de S., Retired Atapattu Mudaliyar, Galle.
111. Goonetillaka, P. H. K., Barrister-at-law, Kalutara.
112. Gunaratna, M. F. P., "Villa Firenze", Ward place, Colombo.
113. Gunasekera, H. M., 87, Union place, Colombo.
114. Guru Sree, M., Kandy.
115. Hadjar Pakeer Lebbe, Batticaloa.
116. Hanwella Co-operative Society, Kalugomuwa, represented by Mr. K. B. Deegala (Secretary).
117. Harrison-Jones, C., C.C.S., Government Agent, North-Western Province, Kurunegala.
118. Henty, Portland, Passara Group, Badulla.
119. Hunter, L. L., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Matara.
120. Hussein, Mohamed A. S., Trader, Chilaw.
121. Ingledow, C. F., C.C.S., representing the Settlement Officer, Colombo.*
122. Ismail, H. S., Vice-Chairman, Urban District Council, Puttalam.
123. Ismail, M. H., 150/152, 2nd Cross street, Colombo.
124. Jaffna Benefit Co., represented by Mr. S. R. Ignatius (Manager).
125. Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank, represented by Messrs. J. C. Amarasingham (Director) and N. Muttiah (Honorary Manager).
126. Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund, Ltd., represented by Mr. S. Sellappah (Manager).
127. Jaffna Trading Co., Ltd., represented by Mr. J. M. Thomas (late Managing Director).
128. Jainudeen, M. T., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Badulla.
129. Jayaratna, G. B. K., 10, Dam street, Colombo.
130. Jayasekera, Liyana Aratchige Don Harnis, Vidana Arachchi, Matugama.
131. Jayawardena, C. R. P., Ratnapura.
132. Jayawardena, C. S., 85, Old Kolonnawa road, Colombo.
133. Jayawardena, M. P. C., Kandy.
134. Kadurugama, M. B., Retired Ratemahatmaya, Badulla.
135. Kaduruwewa, K. B., Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Kurunegala.
136. Kalupahana-Horana Village Tribunal Co-operative Society, represented by Mr. H. D. P. Siriwardena.
137. Kalutara Totamune Co-operative Union, represented by Messrs. P. F. A. Goonetillake (President) and S. D. J. Arsecularatna (Secretary).
138. Kanabatipillai, M. Puloi East, Point Pedro.
139. Kanagasabai, K., Batticaloa.
140. Kanapathipillai, S., Government Pensioner, Jaffna.
141. Kandiahpillai, K., Trincomalee.
142. Karalappillai, T., Mudaliyar, "Chanmuga Lodge", De Saram place, Colombo.
143. Karayya, M. S., Chief Headman, Batticaloa.
144. Karunatileke, D. T., Kalawila.
145. Katugaha, H. B., Ratemahatmaya, Yatikinda, Badulla.
146. Keuneman, G. P., Matara.
147. Kudagammana Co-operative Society, Giriulla, represented by Mr. C. D. Basnayake (Secretary).
148. Kurien, Dr. C. G., Provincial Surgeon, Kurunegala.
149. Lanka Mahajana Provident Co., Colombo, represented by Mr. F. P. Elucksuriya of Wattala.
150. Leach, F., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota.
151. Leisser, H. E., P. O. Box No. 390, Colombo.
152. Light, J., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara.
153. Lord, L., Divisional Agricultural Officer, Batticaloa.
154. Low-Country Products Association of Ceylon, represented by Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan (Chairman), Sir Henry De Mel, Mr. L. W. A. de Soysa, Dr. H. M. Peiris, and Messrs. J. Tyagarajah and Wace de Neise (Secretary).
155. Luddington, N. J., C.C.S., Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura.
156. Macdonald, K., Planter, Negombo.

157. Mahadeva, S., District Engineer, Colombo.
158. Mahagama Co-operative Union, represented by Mr. P. C. M. Kularatne (President).
159. Mahagammeda Co-operative Society, represented by Mr. Arthur D. S. Jayasinghe (President).
160. Mahawaakaduwa Co-operative Society, represented by Mr. H. A. de Abrew (President).
161. Malabar Tile Works, represented by Mr. K. M. G. Kurup, Agent.
162. Marku, Philip, Coconut Planter, Chilaw.
163. Meaden, B. G., Director of Irrigation, Colombo.
164. Mediwaka, H. W., Kandy.
165. Millington, E. T., C.C.S., Government Agent, Uva, Badulla.
166. Mithesena, P. A., Korala, Kalpe Korale, Anuradhapura.
167. M. M. L. Bros., represented by Mr. H. M. Abdul Cader of Jaffna.
168. Molegoda, Walter, Senior Agricultural Instructor, Kurunegala.
169. Moonesinghe, C., 170, Baseline road, Colombo.*
170. Moratuwa Mahajana Sabha, represented by Dr. K. J. de Silva (President), Mr. Alfred V. Fernando (Vice-President), Dr. H. I. Fernando, and Messrs. L. W. A. de Soysa and W. P. de Mel.
171. Moratuwa Sevaka Samitiya, represented by Dr. Walter Peiris of Moratuwa.
172. Muller, Louis A., St. Clare, Dickman's road, Colombo.
173. Muttiah, C., Batticaloa.
174. Muttiah Chettiar, S. M. S. P., Puttalam.
175. Muttukumar, W. A., Chairman, Urban District Council, Puttalam.
176. Naganather, A., Gate Mudaliyar J.P., Kopay.
177. Nagaratnam, P., Trincomalee.
178. Nataraja, S., Chairman, Urban District Council, Anuradhapura.
179. National Financiers Cheetu Bank, Badulla, represented by Mr. W. G. Udugama, Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public.
180. Negombo Co-operative Union, Negombo.
181. Neil, Dr. Andreas, The Orient Club, Colombo.
182. Nesiah, K., Nallur, Jaffna.
183. Newnham, H. E., C.C.S., Commissioner of Local Government, Colombo.*
184. Niles, W. D., Advocate, Jaffna.
185. North-Ceylon Food Products Association, represented by Mr. V. Muthukumar, M.A. (Secretary).
186. Oriental Savings Society, Galle, represented by Mr. P. G. PUNCHIHEWA, Managing Director.
187. Pamunuwila Aaranasarana Samitiya, represented by (Hony. Secretary) Mr. P. D. D. Leander.
188. Parakrama, J. S., Skinners road South, Colombo.
189. Pararajasingham, S., "Pathmalaya", Flower road, Colombo.
190. Paulinus, B. F., Trincomalee.
191. Peiris, H. W., Bagatelle road, Colombo.
192. Perera, G. K. W., Barrister-at-law, M. S. C., Matara.
193. Perera, H. A., Horawala.
194. Perera, J. A., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Colombo.*
195. Perera, W. A., Mudaliyar, Gangaboda Pattu, Matara.
196. Perera, Wilmot A., Horana, Panadura.
197. Poholiyadde, T. B., Ratemahatmaya, Hurulupalata, Anuradhapura.
198. Ponniah, N., Supervisor of Co-operative Societies, Pungudutivu.
199. Prasad, M., C.C.S., District Judge, Kurunegala.
200. Proctor, R. C., Chundukuli.
201. Punchi Banda, J. E. M., Dekatana, Hanwella.
202. Pussegoda, G., Kandy.
203. Ragoonathan, C., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna.
204. Ramalingam, M., Trincomalee.
205. Ramalingam, S. K., Trincomalee.
206. Rambukwella, H. B., Ratemahatmaya, Uda Dumbara, Kandy.
207. Ranasinghe, P., Acting Mudaliyar, Raigam Korale, Kalutara.
208. Ranasinghe, D. A. P., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Negombo.
209. Ranaweera, D. A., Chairman, Village Committee, Yatiyana.
210. Rasiyah, M., Trincomalee.
211. Rasool, M. I. H., Trincomalee.
212. Ratnasabapathy, N., Kynsey road, Colombo.
213. Ratwatte, A., Dissawe, Ratemahatmaya, Ratnapura.
214. Ratwatte, J. C., Adigar, Kandy.
215. Registrar of Lands, Badulla.
216. Reid, A. H., Demodera Group, Badulla.
217. Rock, J. C. W., C.C.S., Registrar-General and Director of Commercial Intelligence, Colombo.
218. Rodrigo, E., C.C.S., Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna.
219. Rustonjee, F., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Colombo.
220. Saibo Nadar, Trader, Chilaw.
221. Samarakone, T. J., Talpawila.
222. Samaratunga, D. W., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Negombo.
223. Samaraweera D. J. L., President, Hidellana Agricultural Association.
224. Samaraweera, F. A. S., Shopkeeper, Anuradhapura.
225. Sandys, M. K. T., C.C.S., Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee.
226. Sangarapillai, T., Batticaloa.
227. Santiappillai, M., Batticaloa.
228. Saravanamuttu, T., Trincomalee.
229. Sivasanamuttu, K., Trincomalee.
230. Schrader, R. H. Spencer, Planter, Negombo.
231. Selvanayagam, S. A., Batticaloa.
232. Senanayake, James, Arrack Tavern Renter and Landed Proprietor, Kandy.
233. Senanayake, R., Public Works Department, Kandy.
234. Senaratne, J. H., Kamburugamuwa.
235. Seneviratne, A. F., "Sirigiriya", Negombo.
236. Shamsuddin Sahib, V. M., 58, Maliban street, Colombo.
237. Silva, E. W., "The Gradient", Alutmalawata road, Colombo.
238. Silva, Piloris, Trader, Anuradhapura.
239. Sinnatamby, K., Maniagar, Vadamaradchi.
240. Siripalam, S., Trincomalee.
241. Sivaguru, V., Maniagar, Tenmaradchi, Pachchilaipalli, Karachchi.
242. Smith, K. Sentance, Telbedde Estate Badulla.
243. Southern Industrial Works, Ahangama, represented by Mr. P. A. Ediriweera (Managing Partner).

* Evidence not reproduced.

244. Southern Province Trust, Ltd., Galle, represented by Mr. A. Wickremetillake (Secretary).
245. Stewart, Ian, "Carlowrie", Thurstan road, Colombo.
246. Subramaniam, S., Maniagar, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Jaffna.
247. Tambiah, S., "Rotherfield", Albert crescent, Colombo.
248. Tennekoon, B., Ratemahatmaya, Kalagan Palata, Anuradhapura.
249. Tennekoon, J. C., Frankfort place, Colombo.
250. Thaha & Co., S. L. M., Colombo, represented by Mr. A. W. Thaha.
251. Thambimuttu, E. R., Batticaloa.
252. Tillekeratne, A. G., Gate Mudaliyar, Acting Postmaster-General, Colombo.*
253. Tillekeratne, K. B. T., Chairman, Village Committee, Utalgala Korale, Anuradhapura.
254. Tirunelveli Ottumai Nithi, Ltd., Jaffna, represented by Mr. V. Somasunderam, Manager.
255. Tissera, M. E., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Chilaw.
256. Tyagaraja, J., Ward place, Colombo.
257. Ukkurala, K., Hony. Supervisor, Co-operative Societies, Anuradhapura.
258. United Motor Finance Co., Colombo, represented by Mr. B. Kitching.
259. Urban District Council, Kotte, represented by Mr. H. J. V. Ekanayake.
260. Vallipuram, G. W., Batticaloa.
261. Van Rooyen, Dr. G. St. Clair, "Wye", Bandarawela.
262. Van Sanden, J. C., 41, Victoria buildings, Colombo.*
263. Venkadeswaram, N., Nirveli Kopay.
264. Vytilingam, S. P., M.S.C., Talawakele.
265. Walbeoff, S., Visiting Agent and Valuator, Kandy.
266. Wanasundara, D., Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Ratnapura.
267. Warakaulle, L. B., Ratemahatmaya, Pata Hewaheta, Kandy.
268. White Burley Sale Society, Jaffna, represented by Mr. K. Saravanamuttu, Manager.
269. Wickramanayake, H. E., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Tangalla.
270. Wickremeratna, H. A., Mudaliyar, Weligam Korale, Matara.
271. Wickremeratna, N., Mudaliyar, Retired Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kandy.
272. Wickremesuriya, F. A., Mudaliyar, Magam Pattu, Hambantota.
273. Wijegurusinghe, D. A. P., Horawella.
274. Wijemanna, J. H. P., Mudaliyar, Chairman, Village Committee, Dickwella.
275. Wijesekera, Alton, Broker, Chatham street, Colombo.
276. Wijesekera, O. B., 44, Castle street, Colombo.
277. Wijesinghe, C. W., Kamburupitiya.
278. Wijesinghe, W. V. P., Mudaliyar, Kachcheri and Gravets, Puttalam.
279. Wijewardene, D. P. A., Mohandiram, Bambalapitiya.
280. Wijeyaratne, E. de S., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Galle.
281. Wikramanayaka, C. H., Proctor, Supreme Court, and Notary Public, Galle.
282. Wille, G. A., Kensington Gardens, Bambalapitiya.
283. William Appuhamy, K. L., Trader, Kekirawa.
284. William Pedris & Co., Colombo, represented by Mr. D. L. F. Pedris.*
285. Wimalasurendra, D. J., M.S.C., "Queensdown", Cambridge place, Colombo.
286. Wirakoon, A., Chairman, Village Committee, Kamburugamuwa.
287. Yatawara, S. B., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kandy.

* Evidence not reproduced.

Appendix 4.—Distribution of Population.

(Vide paragraph 29 of the Report.)

Race.	Estimated Totals.*	Race.	Estimated Totals.*
Europeans ..	9,153	Malays ..	15,977
Burghers and Eurasians ..	32,315	Others ..	32,564
Sinhalese ..	3,473,030		
Tamils ..	1,417,477		
Moora ..	325,913		
			5,306,871

* Estimated totals for 1931, based on the Census of 1921.

Appendix 5.—Particulars required by "The Money Lending Ordinance, No. 2 of 1918".

(Vide paragraph 219 of the Report.)

Promissory Note given in respect of a Loan.

Stamp.

1. Capital sum borrowed, Ra. _____ On demand (or _____ months after date) I promise to pay
2. Interest, premium, or charges deducted or paid in advance, if any, Ra. _____ to _____, or order, the sum of Rupees _____, with interest thereon at the rate of _____ per centum per annum.
3. Rate of interest per centum per annum _____

(Signature of Borrower).

Appendix 6.—Investments of the Currency Reserve.
(Vide paragraph 331 of the Report.)

Particulars of Investments.	Face Value.			Purchase Price.			Market Value on September 30, 1933.			Book Value on September 30, 1933, i.e., Purchase Price in Rupees, Sterling converted at 1s. 6d. = Rs. 1.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Sterling Investments.</i>										
3½ per cent. War Loan, 1952 ..	133,008	16	11	133,746	11	8	134,671	9	1	
4 per cent. Consolidated Stock, 1957 or after ..	9,810	16	7	8,711	11	8	10,693	16	1	
4½ per cent. Conversion Loan, 1940-44 ..	6,910	14	2	6,576	11	10	7,705	8	9	
4 per cent. Funding Loan, 1960-90 ..	25,061	4	9	26,815	11	6	27,630	0	3	
4 per cent. British Honduras, 1941-71 ..	1,770	0	0	1,500	4	6	1,663	16	0	
4 per cent. Canada, 1940-60 ..	50,866	7	2	52,223	10	7	52,901	0	3	
4 per cent. Canada, 1953-58 ..	35,101	3	5	36,497	15	8	36,497	15	8	
4 per cent. Cyprus, 1956-66 ..	10,000	0	0	9,500	0	0	10,500	0	0	
4 per cent. Mauritius, 1937 ..	376	10	8	338	16	11	380	6	9	
3 per cent. Gold Coast, 1927-52 ..	8,206	9	7	6,989	16	0	7,795	14	7	
3½ per cent. Gold Coast, 1934-59 ..	14,544	12	11	10,193	16	4	14,393	4	0	
4 per cent. Gold Coast, 1939-59 ..	6,214	2	0	5,593	8	2	6,278	4	9	
4½ per cent. Gold Coast, 1956 ..	225,000	0	0	209,048	1	6	252,000	0	0	
4½ per cent. Gold Coast, 1960-70 ..	10,000	0	0	9,800	0	0	11,100	0	0	
6 per cent. Gold Coast, 1945-70 ..	18,559	19	5	18,667	3	1	22,271	19	3	
3½ per cent. Hong Kong, 1918-43 ..	1,380	13	8	1,176	2	0	1,366	17	7	
3½ per cent. Jamaica, 1919-49 ..	17,964	1	11	16,559	5	1	18,143	14	8	
4 per cent. Jamaica, 1952-62 ..	11,478	17	1	10,819	14	6	12,052	15	11	
6 per cent. Kenya, 1946-56 ..	21,100	10	4	21,635	16	8	25,320	12	4	
5 per cent. Kenya, 1948-58 ..	10,000	0	0	10,000	2	0	11,500	0	0	
4½ per cent. Kenya, 1950 ..	79,594	14	1	79,547	2	8	88,350	2	5	
4½ per cent. Kenya, 1961-71 ..	85,000	0	0	83,620	8	3	95,200	0	0	
4 per cent. Natal, 1937 ..	8,816	18	5	7,800	14	11	8,938	5	2	
3½ per cent. Natal, 1914-30 ..	1,631	0	0	1,334	14	11	1,679	18	7	
3½ per cent. New South Wales, 1930-80 ..	354	0	5	216	18	11	343	8	1	
5 per cent. New South Wales, 1935-55 ..	683	11	2	678	2	8	683	9	4	
5½ per cent. New South Wales, 1947-57 ..	17,431	15	0	19,322	19	10	19,697	17	6	
4½ per cent. New Zealand, 1944 ..	6,272	19	6	6,668	17	5	6,712	1	8	
4½ per cent. New Zealand, 1947 ..	89,300	1	11	90,514	1	6	96,444	2	11	
4½ per cent. New Zealand, 1945 ..	70,085	10	11	68,796	11	4	74,991	10	8	
6 per cent. Nigeria, 1949-79 ..	15,789	12	3	15,870	7	4	19,421	4	6	
6 per cent. Nigeria, 1936-46 ..	56,812	13	8	54,666	11	5	60,221	8	10	
4 per cent. Nigeria, 1963 ..	21,854	19	4	18,675	13	11	23,166	5	3	
5 per cent. Nigeria, 1947-57 ..	20,000	0	0	19,918	19	0	22,600	0	0	
5 per cent. Nigeria, 1950-80 ..	7,014	10	0	6,974	15	10	7,926	7	8	
3½ per cent. Queensland, 1940-60 ..	202	15	9	191	18	1	198	14	8	
3½ per cent. Sierra Leone, 1929-54 ..	1,240	19	2	942	16	10	1,234	15	1	
4 per cent. Sierra Leone, 1938-63 ..	370	9	8	289	14	1	374	3	9	
3½ per cent. Commonwealth of Australia, 1937-88 ..	1,034	9	0	1,027	6	11	1,027	6	11	
5 per cent. Commonwealth of Australia, 1945-75 ..	23,862	9	5	30,987	16	0	31,748	14	4	
4 per cent. South Australia, 1916-36 ..	33	1	2	28	14	6	33	7	9	
3½ per cent. South Australia, 1934 ..	1,600	0	0	1,444	2	6	1,616	0	0	
5 per cent. Western Australia, 1935-45 ..	9,041	11	3	9,358	8	10	9,403	4	6	
5 per cent. Western Australia, 1945-75 ..	5,000	0	0	5,285	3	4	5,450	0	0	
3½ per cent. Southern Nigeria, 1930-55 ..	55,492	15	8	48,501	16	7	54,937	17	2	
3½ per cent. Straits Settlements, 1937-67 ..	168,941	9	2	149,563	2	6	168,941	9	2	
6 per cent. Straits Settlements, 1936-61 ..	394	6	3	299	11	8	323	13	2	
4½ per cent. Straits Settlements, 1935-45 ..	23,803	14	7	22,689	16	0	24,517	16	10	
3 per cent. Trinidad, 1922-44 ..	2,606	8	1	2,750	19	3	2,528	4	3	
3½ per cent. Trinidad, 1958-68 ..	25,000	0	0	24,625	0	0	25,250	0	0	
4 per cent. Trinidad, 1917-42 ..	1,400	0	0	1,223	4	0	1,428	0	0	
3½ per cent. Uganda, 1956-65 ..	10,000	0	0	9,760	0	0	10,000	0	0	
5 per cent. Uganda, 1951-71 ..	25,000	0	0	24,156	14	0	28,500	0	0	
5 per cent. Victoria, 1932-42 ..	3,000	0	0	2,970	9	0	3,030	0	0	
5 per cent. Victoria, 1945-75 ..	41,572	12	5	41,143	10	3	45,729	17	8	
4½ per cent. Tanganyika, 1948-68 ..	10,000	0	0	9,650	0	0	11,300	0	0	
4 per cent. Tanganyika, 1951-71 ..	22,000	0	0	20,854	1	10	23,980	6	0	
3½ per cent. Northern Rhodesia, 1955-65 ..	20,397	15	6	20,181	13	4	20,193	16	0	
3½ per cent. Union of South Africa, 1953-73 ..	27,523	13	6	26,560	6	10	27,248	8	9	
4 per cent. Union of South Africa, 1943-63 ..	5,200	0	0	5,300	17	7	5,408	0	0	
5 per cent. Union of South Africa, 1945-75 ..	11,976	3	2	13,420	15	9	13,533	1	2	
3 per cent. India, 1948 or after ..	6,314	11	8	4,364	7	7	4,704	7	3	
3½ per cent. India, 1931 or after ..	96,000	14	7	86,012	8	0	83,040	12	7	
4½ per cent. India, 1950-55 ..	75,000	0	0	67,814	10	0	82,500	0	0	
Cash in Bank of England ..	2	5	8	2	5	8	2	5	8	
Cash in Martins Bank ..	1,404	0	2	1,404	0	2	1,404	0	2	
	1,778,303	4	1	1,703,886	1	1	*1,880,894	13	9	22,718,480 73
<i>Rupee Investments.</i>										
4 per cent. India, 1960-70 ..	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.		
5 per cent. India, 1945-55 ..	11,639,200	0		10,137,322	88		11,464,612	0		
5 per cent. India, 1939-44 ..	42,300	0		41,618	50		48,036	94		
	897,700	0		866,316	70		960,539	0		
	12,579,200	0		11,045,258	8		12,478,187	94		11,045,258 8
										33,763,738 81

* Market value in Rupees, Sterling converted at 1s. 6d. = Rs. 1 = Rs. 25,078,595.84.

Appendix 7.—Investments of the Ceylon Savings Bank (December 31, 1933).

(Vide paragraph 337 of the Report.)

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
3½ per cent. War Loan, 1952 or after ..	52,510	12		
3½ per cent. Straits, 1937-67 ..	263,972	63		
4 per cent. Nigeria, 1963 ..	136,219	9		
5 per cent. Nigeria, 1950-60 ..	150,951	72		
5 per cent. Kenya, 1948-58 ..	90,571	4		
4½ per cent. Kenya, 1961-71 ..	74,151	73		
4½ per cent. Kenya, 1950 ..	63,806	23		
5 per cent. Fiji, 1946-53 ..	60,910	35		
5 per cent. New Zealand, 1935-45 ..	114,267	42		
4½ per cent. New Zealand, 1947 ..	51,706	38		
4 per cent. New Zealand, 1933-43 ..	93,953	6		
3½ per cent. Western Australia, 1915-35 ..	66,868	97		
5 per cent. Queensland, 1940-60 ..	17,498	43		
5 per cent. Uganda, 1951-71 ..	154,084	52		
5 per cent. Northern Rhodesia, 1950-70 ..	71,358	89		
4½ per cent. Southern Rhodesia, 1958-68 ..	148,303	45		
3½ per cent. Jamaica, 1919-49 ..	189,233	32		
3½ per cent. Natal, 1914-39 ..	29,537	22		
3½ per cent. Natal, 1934-44 ..	80,432	34		
3 per cent. Natal, 1929-49 ..	83,198	24		
3½ per cent. Southern Nigeria, 1930-55 ..	376,325	24		
4 per cent. Canada, 1953-58 ..	269,182	79		
4 per cent. Canada, 1940-60 ..	107,849	67		
5½ per cent. New South Wales, 1947-57 ..	419,023	46		
6 per cent. Hertfordshire, 1940-60 ..	90,694	7		
3½ per cent. Hong Kong, 1918-43 ..	147,351	67		
4 per cent. Union of South Africa, 1943-63 ..	15,279	62		
3 per cent. India, 1948 or after ..	58,504	5		
3½ per cent. India, 1931 or after ..	25,153	86		
3½ per cent. India ..	473,861	25		
3½ per cent. India, 1947-50 ..	294,450	0		
4 per cent. India, 1960-70 ..	2,955,881	25		
4 per cent. Ceylon, 1942-44 ..	828,750	0		
5 per cent. Ceylon State Mortgage Bank Debentures, 17/12/58 or earlier ..	105,000	0		
			8,160,842	8*
Loans on Colombo house property, 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. ..	—	—	1,286,982	1
House properties held by the Bank ..	—	—	137,719	7
			<u>9,585,543</u>	<u>16</u>

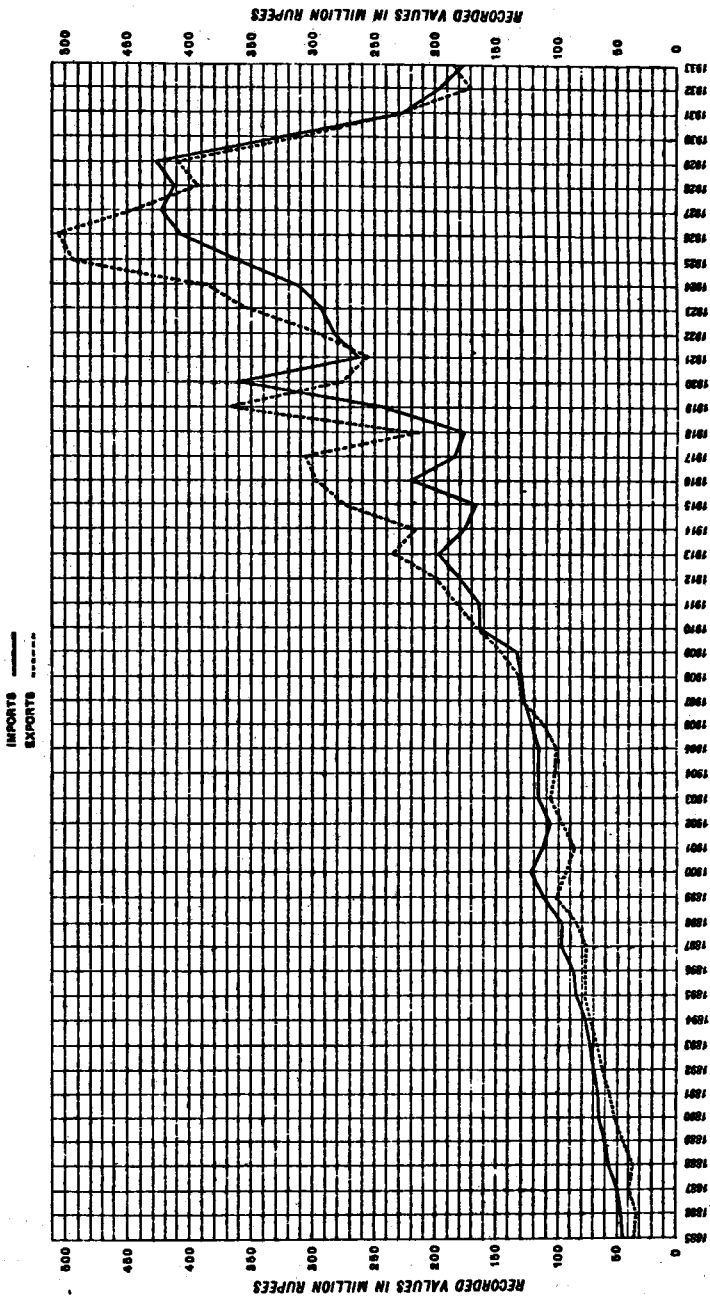
* Cost price, Rs. 7,809,989.96.

Appendix 7 (Contd).—Investments of the Loan Board (December 31, 1933).

	Rs.	c.
Loans on House Properties ..	5,427,426	58
Investments at Market Value on December 31, 1933:—		
Canada 4 per cent. Stock, 53-58 ..	55,642	21
Cyprus 4 per cent. Stock, 56-66 ..	69,517	25
Gold Coast 4½ per cent. Stock, 60-70 ..	75,475	87
Gold Coast 4½ per cent. Stock, 1956 ..	11,967	83
Kenya 4½ per cent. Stock, 61-71 ..	606,192	95
Natal 3½ per cent., 14-39 ..	28,118	18
Natal 4 per cent. Stock, 1937 ..	17,857	93
Natal 3½ per cent. Stock, 34-44 ..	9,005	57
New South Wales, 5½ per cent., 47-57 ..	146,979	31
New Zealand 5 per cent. Stock, 1949 ..	76,024	57
New Zealand 5 per cent. Bonds, 32-34 ..	43,696	55
Straits Settlements 3½ per cent. 37-67 ..	24,336	33
South Africa 5 per cent. Stock, 45-75 ..	52,719	17
Sierra Leone 4 per cent. Stock, 38-63 ..	23,832	50
Uganda 5 per cent. Stock, 51-71 ..	159,123	64
Indian Government 4 per cent. Loan, 60-70 ..	857,390	62
Ceylon Government Inscribed Stock 4 per cent. ..	387,840	0
Ceylon 5 per cent. State Mortgage Bank Debentures ..	105,000	0
	<u>8,178,197.</u>	<u>6</u>

TOTAL VALUE OF ANNUAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

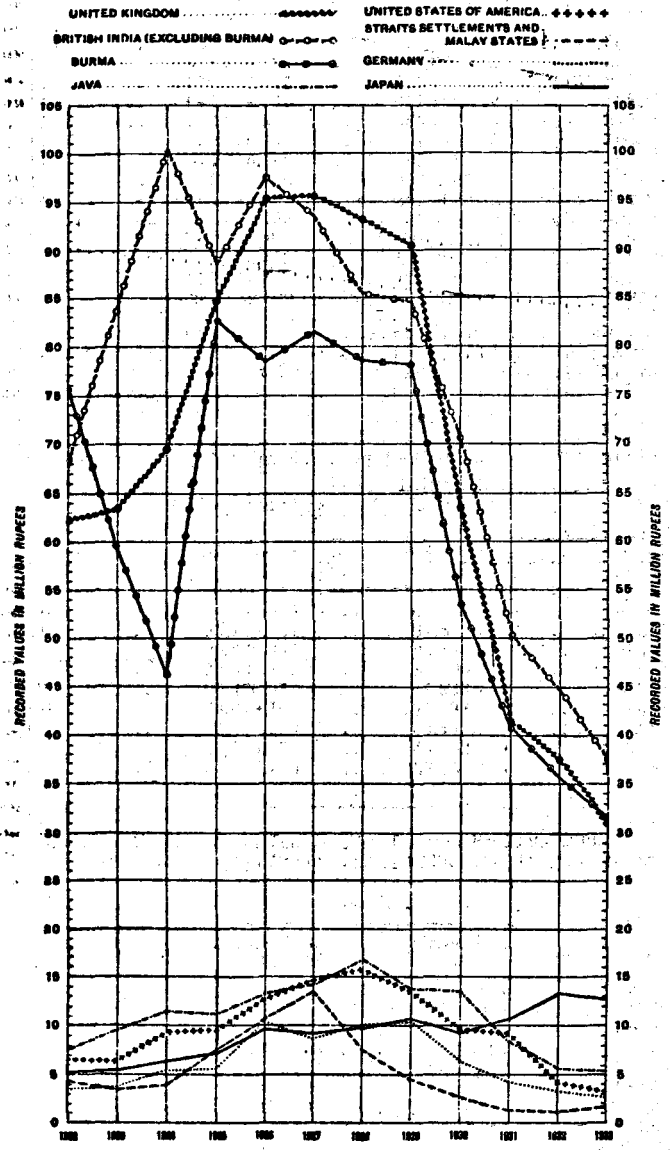
DIAGRAM No. 1.



Representative and Periodic for Bureau of Statistics, India, 1937.

DIAGRAM No 2.

VALUES OF IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
1922-1933.



Reprinted and Printed by Survey Dept: Calcutta 25. 11. 34.

Appendix 8.—Tables and Graphs.

Values of Total Trade, Total Exports, and Total Imports, Ceylon, since 1920. (See Diagram No. 1.)

Year.	Total Trade.	Exports, viz., Ceylon Produce, Imports exported and Specie.		Imports including Specie.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1920	637,222,648	276,295,469	360,927,179	
1921	618,656,123	256,600,413	262,055,710	
1922	579,523,917	297,783,215	281,740,702	
1923	643,358,532	351,198,748	292,159,794	
1924	697,845,885	385,517,418	312,328,467	
1925	852,996,747	492,616,430	360,380,317	
1926	911,516,099	503,648,990	407,867,109	
1927	870,401,720	449,273,744	421,127,976	
1928	804,689,614	392,569,975	412,119,639	
1929	836,668,133	407,372,810	429,295,323	
1930	634,527,676	310,171,163	324,356,513	
1931	454,903,418	226,707,241	228,196,177	
1932	376,677,243	170,309,678	196,367,565	
1933	360,552,689	177,347,912	183,204,777	

NOTE.—The figures under Total Trade and Exports up to 1932 exclude the value of "bunker coal" reshipped to steamers, of Ships' Stores supplied to vessels, and of articles sent by post. In 1933 they exclude the value of Ships' Stores only.

Value of Imports by Principal Countries, 1922-1933. (See Diagram No. 2.)

Year.	United Kingdom. Rs.	British India (excluding Burma). Rs.		Burma. Rs.
		1922	62,073,675		68,488,207	75,573,859
1923	63,356,230	85,581,262	59,288,580	
1924	69,448,553	100,163,998	46,028,104	
1925	84,757,656	88,703,433	82,803,409	
1926	95,134,287	97,862,187	78,319,562	
1927	95,276,344	93,846,051	81,316,192	
1928	93,033,890	85,290,999	78,483,313	
1929	90,470,077	84,939,796	78,096,111	
1930	63,619,104	70,598,453	53,749,917	
1931	41,088,300	50,172,606	40,823,944	
1932	37,365,076	44,832,099	35,853,480	
1933	31,074,270	37,758,493	31,889,020	

Values* of the Exports of Tea, Rubber, Coconut Products, Plumbago, and Other Exports, Ceylon Produce, since 1920. (See Diagram No. 3.)

Year.	Quantity.		Total Value. Rs.
	Black Tea. lb.	Green Tea. lb.	
1920	181,566,097	3,204,134	80,781,537
1921	159,302,769	2,308,197	112,707,687
1922	169,689,289	2,118,192	146,036,443
1923	179,596,993	2,309,191	185,652,324
1924	203,210,185	1,651,831	214,892,692
1925	208,374,226	1,326,413	199,609,338
1926	215,718,431	1,364,217	213,063,798
1927	224,958,195	1,991,864	213,691,876
1928	234,802,977	1,828,623	201,235,039
1929	250,332,330	1,157,442	205,114,200
1930	240,826,758	2,194,490	181,974,157
1931	242,434,449	1,465,210	138,656,337
1932	252,294,176	462,566	107,662,702
1933	215,837,614	178,329	117,884,764

* Excluding values of Ships' Stores and Postal Articles.

		Rubber. lb.		Total Value. Rs.
1920	..	88,552,542	..	89,961,103
1921	..	88,125,425	..	51,601,518
1922	..	104,595,278	..	56,970,218
1923	..	83,816,228	..	73,594,349
1924	..	82,960,851	..	63,749,711
1925	..	102,185,442	..	169,992,247
1926	..	131,840,505	..	170,078,219
1927	..	125,062,078	..	119,174,347
1928	..	128,326,444	..	73,985,953
1929	..	180,632,140	..	86,630,874
1930	..	170,946,243	..	47,158,226
1931	..	138,004,736	..	19,841,665
1932	..	111,241,860	..	13,232,696
1933	..	142,317,027	..	22,995,245

Coconut Products.*

{Poonac; Fresh Coconuts; Desiccated Coconut; Arrack; Bristle and
Mattress Fibre; Copra; Oil; Coir-Yarn, Mats and Matting, Rope and Other.}

Year.				Total Value. Rs.
1920	..	..	..	70,852,487
1921	..	..	..	71,326,566
1922	..	..	..	69,840,446
1923	..	..	..	61,419,960
1924	..	..	..	77,636,986
1925	..	..	..	81,355,740
1926	..	..	..	79,146,085
1927	..	..	..	77,048,541
1928	..	..	..	78,875,126
1929	..	..	..	64,278,097
1930	..	..	..	46,779,594
1931	..	..	..	36,300,951
1932	..	..	..	35,050,547
1933	..	..	..	28,859,183

Plumbago.
Cwt.

1920	..	184,100	..	2,100,114
1921	..	86,996	..	757,917
1922	..	216,999	..	1,631,087
1923	..	213,383	..	1,548,877
1924	..	193,017	..	1,329,125
1925	..	308,523	..	2,983,389
1926	..	232,453	..	2,616,994
1927	..	257,686	..	2,525,700
1928	..	286,931	..	2,704,359
1929	..	254,776	..	2,729,639
1930	..	174,478	..	1,775,317
1931	..	134,413	..	1,225,331
1932	..	122,009	..	1,023,283
1933	..	191,173	..	1,213,561

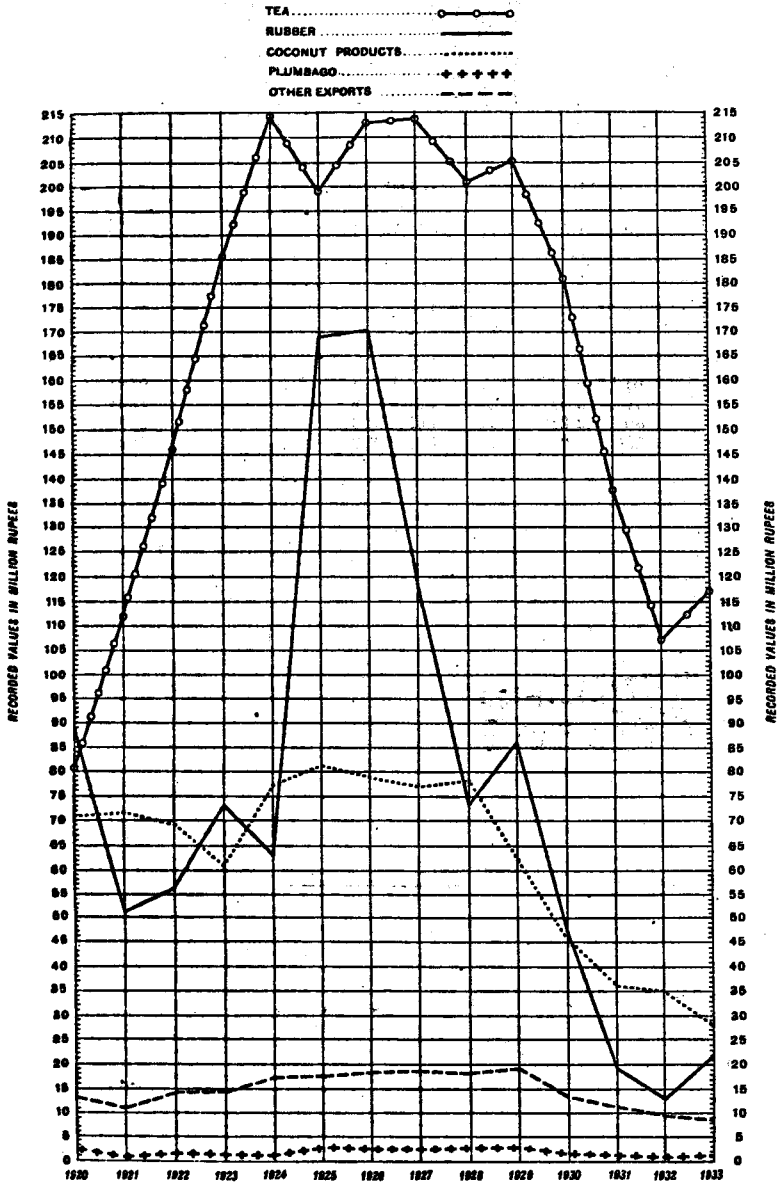
Other Exports. *

1920	..	..	..	13,483,647
1921	..	..	..	11,726,812
1922	..	..	..	14,472,971
1923	..	..	..	14,535,837
1924	..	..	..	17,773,736
1925	..	..	..	17,925,666
1926	..	..	..	18,683,468
1927	..	..	..	18,781,120
1928	..	..	..	18,310,873
1929	..	..	..	19,172,358
1930	..	..	..	13,696,601
1931	..	..	..	11,512,455
1932	..	..	..	9,492,092
1933	..	..	..	8,483,073

* Quantities not given owing to differing units of measurement of the different products included in the heading.

DIAGRAM No. 3.

VALUES OF MAIN EXPORTS (CEYLON PRODUCE)



REPORT OF THE CEYLON BANKING COMMISSION.

Year.	Java. Rs.	United States of America. Rs.	Straits Settlements and Malay States. Rs.
1922	7,517,320	6,694,428	4,385,495
1923	9,465,182	6,464,147	3,664,313
1924	11,731,075	9,180,299	4,040,732
1925	11,078,008	9,458,459	7,333,234
1926	13,384,998	12,800,428	10,976,387
1927	14,447,829	14,686,003	13,563,152
1928	16,958,539	15,708,818	7,749,056
1929	13,763,469	13,541,494	4,596,852
1930	13,576,451	9,421,941	2,839,575
1931	8,525,773	9,071,498	1,297,919
1932	5,739,076	4,272,021	1,108,182
1933	5,598,883	3,233,272	1,425,590

Year.	Germany. Rs.	Japan. Rs.
1922	3,697,918	5,180,702
1923	3,951,914	5,447,478
1924	5,426,655	6,425,177
1925	5,701,513	7,141,718
1926	10,350,451	9,766,541
1927	8,904,743	9,280,110
1928	10,000,302	9,856,383
1929	10,521,331	10,752,783
1930	6,624,936	9,246,910
1931	4,249,735	10,699,241
1932	3,258,208	13,231,206
1933	2,719,085	12,828,632

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