

THE
TRAVANGORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MANUAL

927

**KERALA LEGISLATURE
LIBRARY**

Section:

*Title: The Travancore chamber of
commerce manual .*

Stock No. 59012

59012

28.681

927

THE
TRAVANCORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MANUAL



1933

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Travancore Chamber of Commerce	1
Travancore—Descriptive	2
Members of the Chamber	6
Memorandum of Association	8
Articles of Association	12
Byelaws for the election of Chairman and Members of the Committee	22
Rules and Regulations for Measuring Cargo	24
Rules Governing Survey Reports and Arbitration Awards	26
Rules for the Control of Tally Clerks	32
Tonnage Scale	35
Schedule of Landing Charges	39
Schedule of Landing and Shipping Dues	47
Schedule of Boat Hire for Alleppey	48
Schedule of Boat Hire for Quilon, Trivandrum, Colachel and Sreemulapuram... ..	52
Travancore Customs Tariff	54
Port Dues for Travancore Ports	59
Notice to Mariners	60
Rules for Warehousing goods at Alleppey	62
List of Steamship Lines	64
Chamber Library	65

THE TRAVANCORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ALLEPPEY

The Travancore Chamber of Commerce, the registered offices of which are situated in Alleppey, is now in the fourth year of its existence, having been inaugurated in May 1928.

In its formation the Chamber had the fullest measure of sympathy and support from the Government of Travancore. The inaugural meeting was presided over by Mr. M. E. Watts, the Dewan of Travancore, on the 12th May, 1928. In his address he indicated the lines of the Chamber's work and also how the Chamber might assist Government to encourage the advancement of commerce and improve the well-being of the community.

Membership of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce is open to Indian and European firms or individuals alike and it has been found that the interests of both the communities are almost identical, enabling the work of the Chamber to progress in a pleasant atmosphere of co-operation and goodwill.

Besides such services as measuring cargo, conducting surveys and arbitrations, the Chamber publishes the usual Prices Current, Clearance Report of Steamers, Monthly Statements of Exports and Imports and is always prepared to furnish all available information and render every assistance in respect of matters relating to the commerce of the country. The Honorary Secretary will welcome trade enquiries. The Chamber has entered into close and friendly touch with similar institutions abroad with a view to gathering information useful to the mercantile community in Travancore and widening its activities in the interests of the country as a whole. It is hoped to develop this aspect of the work of the Chamber. The pages of this Manual will indicate some of the more important activities of the Chamber,

TRAVANCORE

General.

The State of Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles and is situated at the South-West point of India between latitudes 8° and 10°. The population is 5 millions according to the census of 1931.

The country is exceedingly fertile and has been referred to as 'The Garden of India'. Rivers, lakes, lagoons and artificial irrigation and transport canals form a net-work throughout the State, a feature which, combined with the tropical conditions and regular monsoon rains is highly conducive to fertility. The principal exports of the State consist of Copra, Coconut Oil, Coir Yarns, Coir Mats and Matting, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Cardamoms, Rubber, Tea, Cashew Nuts, Tiles, etc. Of the foregoing, the Coir Yarn and Coir Mats and Matting industries are worthy of special mention. Though the coconut palm thrives in many parts of the tropics it is only in South-West India that satisfactory yarn can be produced. This is due to the extensive backwaters which facilitate retting. In recent years the manufacture from this yarn of Mats and Matting has developed to an extraordinary degree and gives employment to tens of thousands of workers. The principal imports are Rice, Paddy, Pulses and other food grains, Cotton Piecegoods and other textile fabrics, Tobacco, Hardware, Cement, Building materials, etc.

Ports.

ALLEPPEY.—Travancore possesses eleven ports of which Colachel, Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey are the most used, the last being the principal commercial and shipping centre.

The combined imports and exports of the Port of Alleppey for the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 28,885,530. The Port has shown very rapid growth during the past decade having in that short period trebled its trade.

Roman coins have been found at Kottayam—sixteen miles distant from Alleppey—and it is therefore believed that the Romans traded with Alleppey, (and/or Porakad—six miles distant) principally in pepper, 2000 years ago, but the trade of the Port was not seriously developed until the 18th century. The following is an excerpt from that excellent handbook "MALABAR AND

THE DUTCH" by Mr. K. M. Panikkar, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law:—

"At the end of the 17th century, it (Trivandrum) became the Capital of the Travancore Rajahs, then practically prisoners of the Ettuveetil Nobles. But with the rise of Marthanda Varma, Trivandrum became practically the Capital of Malabar. Marthanda Varma was a great builder. He planned the city and had it rebuilt to suit its altered position. The ancient pagoda was pulled down and the noble structure which now commands the city of Trivandrum was constructed, as a lasting witness to the King's architectural tastes. Wide roads were laid and port facilities were developed, though the coast is shallow and not suitable as the site for a harbour. In fact, by the time of Marthanda Varma's death, Trivandrum had usurped the place which Calicut had held all through Malabar history as the chief centre of Kerala. In the time of Marthanda Varma's successor, Sri Rama Raja Bahadur, Trivandrum was further beautified and made a much greater trading centre. His famous Prime Minister, Rjyah Kesava Das, pursued a particularly enlightened policy with regard to trade and built just outside the fortress walls a commodious bazaar where foreign merchants were encouraged to come and settle down. For the trade of the northern districts, Kesava Das built a new port at Alleppey where better natural harbour facilities existed. Alleppey was laid out as a modern city, with wide streets and large bazaars. As it was situated on the southern end of the Vembaud backwater, it had excellent and cheap transport facilities for collecting up-country produce for export. Alleppey continues to be a flourishing port even today and is, next to Cochin, the chief centre of Malabar trade."

Alleppey as a port probably owes its existence to a natural phenomenon which gives safe anchorage to ships throughout the year at open roadsteads. This is a submarine "Mud Bank" which, year by year, responding to the action of monsoon swells, impregnates the water over an area of about 9 square miles with oily mud which renders the water turbid and the sea smooth, so that shipping operations can be carried on throughout the year and steamers load at sea in the open roadsteads despite monsoon conditions.

The port is well served by ocean tonnage and also with coasting steamers plying between all coast ports from Karachi to Rangoon. During the official year 1931-32, 429 steamers called at the Port of Alleppey in addition to sailing craft.

Coast Light.—There is a good white revolving catadioptric 1st order light, the apparatus of which consists of nine metallic reflectors each having a dioptric lens in front, arranged in groups of three. The light from each group, when viewed at a distance gives

a single beam showing one flash in every forty seconds (or three flashes in one revolution of 120 seconds). The light is exhibited from sunset to sunrise. The height of the centre lantern is 118 feet above high water and range of visibility 16 miles.

Organisation and Practice.—The port is under the charge of the Principal Port Officer of the Marine Department, Travancore.

The procedure of the entry and clearance of vessels is the same as for ports in British India.

Methods for handling cargo.—There are about 60 cargo boats having an average capacity of 20 Reg. tons each. These boats convey cargo to and from ships and pier and are loaded and discharged by steam and hand cranes.

Signalling.—There is a Flag Signal Station at the beach; vessels can communicate between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. (sunrise and sunset).

Inland Transport.—The town of Alleppey is intersected by transport canals which terminate at the Customs warehouses and which, together with an extensive backwater and many rivers, provide cheap water transport over a very wide area in the State. The business houses have their premises bordering on these canals. The town is also connected with the State and South Indian Railway systems by means of good motorable roads.

QUILON. Lat. $8^{\circ} 53' 28''$ N., Long. $76^{\circ} 36' 59''$ E. Quilon is one of the oldest towns on the Malabar Coast. Its natural advantages made it an important centre of trade even in the early centuries of the Christian era. It was the Coilum of Marco Polo, Columbum of Friar Jordanus and Kaulam-Mall of the Arabs. It was also frequented by Chinese ships and the China-kada or China bazaar in Quilon is a survival of the trade with China. In the early years of the 16th Century the Portuguese established a Factory here, but it passed into the hands of the Dutch in the middle of the 18th Century and eventually formed part of Travancore with the decline of the Dutch power.

Quilon is still one of the busy towns in the State, its chief industry being tile manufacture. It is possessed of natural facilities for safe anchorage and it is understood that the construction of a pier is under consideration.

Rubber, tea, bricks and tiles, timber and zircon and other sands form the principal exports of the port and rice and paddy and tobacco its principal imports.



TRIVANDRUM. Lat. 8° 29' 3" N., Long. 76° 59' 9" E. This town is the Capital of the State and owes its importance chiefly to that fact. Commercially Trivandrum ranks low in comparison with the other port towns of the State. It is connected with the South Indian Railway.

The port, about a mile from the town limits, is not active except for imports, principally of paddy and rice, and, occasionally, of cement and general cargo. It has a pier fitted with two steam cranes. The port is closed for shipping operations during the South-West Monsoon.

COLACHEL. Lat. 8° 10' 45" N. and Long. 77°. This is an ancient seaport. Bartolomeo refers to it as Colachy, the "well-known port known to the ancients". The Dutch established a Factory at this Port, but in the middle of the 18th Century they were forced to abandon it having been routed in a battle fought with the Travancore Raja.

Ilminite, Monozite and Zircon and other sands and Palmyra fibre form the principal exports of this port. The principal imports are paddy and rice.

There is a Master Attendant of the Marine Department at this port. It is closed during the South-West Monsoon to shipping operations.

MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER

THE ALLEPPEY COMPANY, LTD.

Manufacturers and Exporters of Coir goods, Shippers of Malabar Produces. Show Room at Evening Bazaar, Park Town, Madras. Forwarding and Insurance Agents.

ASPINWALL & CO., LTD.

• Coir Mats and Matting Manufacturers, General Merchants, Shippers of all Malabar Produce, Estates, Steamship, Forwarding and Insurance Agents.

BOMBAY COMPANY, LTD.

Manufacturers of Coir Mats and Matting, Exporters of Coir Yarn, Coir Fibre, Coir Rope, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Copra, Poonac, etc.

DARRAGH, SMAIL & CO., LTD.

Manufacturers and Exporters of Coir Mats and Matting, Exporters of Coir Yarn and Estate Produce, Importers of Estate requisites, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

WM. GOODACRE & SONS, LTD.

Incorporated in Great Britain, Exporters of Coir Yarns, Fibres and all Coir Products including Mats and Matting, Ropes. Importers of Motor Cars and sundries.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD, LTD.

Engineers, Saw Millers and Tile Manufacturers, General Importers, Estate Agents, Sellers of Estate Produce, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

HOPKIN AND WILLIAMS (TRAVANCORE) LTD.

Mining. Exporters of Monozite, Ilminite and Zircon sands.

P. JOHN & SONS, LTD.

Oil Mill Proprietors and Commission Agents. Exporters of Coconut Oil, Copra, Poonac and Lemon Grass Oil. Branch Cochin.

MADURA COMPANY, LTD.

Shipping and Insurance Agents, Manufacturers of Mats and Matting, Clearing and Forwarding Agents. Out-agency Contractors to the South Indian Railway Co., Ltd.

W. T. ANDERSON & CO.

Established 1922.

Offices: Quilon, Alleppey and Cochin.

General Export and Import Merchants and Exporters of Cashew
Kernels.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO., LTD.
Lloyds Sub-Agents at Alleppey.

F. X. PEREIRA & SONS

Offices: Colombo, Madras, Tuticorin, Trivandrum, Quilon and Colachel.

Agents of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. at Tuticorin, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.

Insurance Agents, Importers of manufactured goods and Exporters of Indian Produce and Mineral Sands such as Ilmenite, Monozite and Zircon.

and Cochin:

Sub-Office: Ernakulam.

(Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of Travancore.) Banking business of every description is undertaken.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Alleppey.

Registered Office: Tiruvalla.

Madras Offices: (1) 164, Broadway.

(2) 183, Mount Road.

Branches in Travancore, Cochin and British India.

K. C. Mammen Mappillai, B.A., *CHAIRMAN.*

VOLKART BROS.' AGENCY.

Exporters of Coir Yarn, Coir Fibre, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Nux Vomica, Coconut Oil, Copra, Poonac, Tea, Rubber, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & CO., LTD.

Lloyds Sub-Agents at Alleppey.

THE QUILON BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Quilon.

Branches: Alleppey, Bangalore, Bangalore (C. & M. Stn.), Chirayinkil, Cochin, Ernakulam, Kayamkulom, Kottayam, Madras, Royapettah (Madras), Tinnevely Junction, Tinnevely Town, Trichinopoly, Trivandrum. C. P. Matthen—Managing Director.

RATHENSEY GOVINDJEE.

Coir Mats and Matting Manufacturer. Exporter of Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric and other Malabar Produce. Insurance and Steamer Agent. Telegram—"RATNAM", ALLEPPEY.

THE STATE-AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE, LTD.

Head Office: Alleppey.

Branches: Trivandrum, Quilon, Changanacherry, Kottayam and Cochin.

Sub-Office: Ernakulam.

(Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of Travancore.) Banking business of every description is undertaken.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Alleppey.

Registered Office: Tiruvalla.

Madras Offices: (1) 164, Broadway.

(2) 183, Mount Road.

Branches in Travancore, Cochin and British India.

K. C. Mammen Mappillai, B.A., *CHAIRMAN.*

VOLKART BROS.' AGENCY.

Exporters of Coir Yarn, Coir Fibre, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Nux Vomica, Coconut Oil, Copra, Poonac, Tea, Rubber, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF THE TRAVANCORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1. The name of the Association is the Travancore Chamber of Commerce.

2. The Registered Office of the Association will be situated in Alleppey.

3. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

(a) To promote and protect the trade, commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the Travancore State by collecting, classifying and circulating all information bearing on its wants and interests and by exerting itself to obtain redress of anything that may be detrimental to such trade, commerce, agriculture or manufactures.

(b) To watch over and protect the general, commercial and agricultural interests of the Travancore State, or any part thereof, and the interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, agriculture or manufactures in the Travancore State.

(c) To consider all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture and manufactures.

(d) To promote or oppose legislative measures affecting trade, commerce, agriculture and manufactures, particularly in Travancore.

(e) To adjust controversies between Members of the Association.

(f) To form a Court of Reconciliation and of Arbitration to all parties, whether Members or not, willing to abide by its decisions.

(g) To maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages of trade.

(h) To communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on matters of trade, agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

(i) To subscribe to, become a Member of, and co-operate with, any other Association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are altogether or in part, similar to those of this Association, and to procure from and communicate to any such Association, such information as may be likely to forward the objects of this Association.

ME

TR

1. The
Commerc

2. The
Alleppey.

3. The
(a) To
ture and
classifying
and interes
that may be
manufactur

(b) To
agricultural
and the in
culture or

(c) To
agriculture

(d) To
trade, come
Travancore.

(e) To
•Association.

(f) To
all parties.
decisions.

(g) To
trade.

(h) To
Associations
trade, agricu

(i) To
with, any o
objects are
tion, and to
tion, such in
this Associat

(j) By recording its proceedings and decisions to form a code of practice by which the transaction of business may be simplified and facilitated.

(k) To acquire by purchase, taking on lease, or otherwise, lands and buildings, and all other property, movable and immovable, which the Association, for the purposes thereof, may from time to time think proper to acquire.

(l) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease or let, under-lease or sub-let, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Association.

(m) To construct upon any premises acquired for the purposes of the Association any building or buildings for the purposes of the Association, and to alter, add to, and remove, any building upon such premises.

(n) To borrow or raise any money required for the purposes of the Association upon such terms and in such manner as may be determined.

(o) To do all such other things as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce, agriculture and manufactures, particularly of Travancore, or incidental to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

4. The income and property of the Association, whencesoever derived, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association, as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend or bonus or otherwise however by way of profit, to the persons who at any time are, or have been, Members of the Association, or to any of them, or to any person claiming through any of them. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officers or servants of the Association, or to any Member thereof, or other person in return for services actually rendered to the Association, or to the payment of interest on money borrowed from any Member of the Association.

5. Every Member of the Association undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Association in the event of the same

being wound up during the time that he is a Member, or within one year afterwards, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Association contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a Member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amount as may be required, not exceeding Rs. 100.

6. If, upon the winding up or dissolution of the Association there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the Members of the Association, but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions in Travancore having objects similar to the objects of the Association, to be determined by the Members of the Association at or before the time of dissolution and in default thereof by such Courts in the Travancore State as may have or acquire jurisdiction in the matter.

7. The business of the Association and the administration of its funds shall be managed by a Committee consisting of three European Members and three Indian Members, and in addition an European Chairman, who shall have his vote as a Member of the Committee and a casting vote.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into an Association in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

(Sd.) J. O. Storey,
*Merchant, c/o Messrs. Darragh, Smail and Co., Ltd.,
Alleppey.*

(Sd.) H. Black,
Merchant, c/o Messrs. The Madura Co., Ltd., Alleppey.

(Sd.) E. L. Pollard,
*Merchant, c/o Messrs. Wm. Goodacre and Sons, Ltd.,
Alleppey.*

(Sd.) M. Nowroji,
*Merchant, c/o Messrs. N. P. Narielwalla and Sons,
Alleppey.*

(Sd.) C. P. Matthen,
Banker, c/o The Quilon Bank Ltd., Quilon.

(Sd.) Rethensey Govindjee,
Merchant, Alleppey.

(Sd.) Osman Abdarrahim,
Coir Merchant, Alleppey.

(Sd.) R. H. Cass,
Merchant, c/o Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd., Alleppey.
• *Dated Alleppey, The 26th June 1928.*

Witness to the above signatures.

(Sd.) R. W. McIntosh,
Merchant, c/o Messrs. Darragh, Smail and Co., Ltd.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE TRAVANCORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1. In these Articles, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith -

“The Chamber” means “The Travancore Chamber of Commerce” incorporated under Section 26 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092.

“Member” means a Member of the Chamber.

“The Chairman” means the Chairman of the Chamber.

“The Committee” means the Executive Committee referred to in paragraph 7 of the Memorandum of Association.

“The Honorary Secretary” means the Honorary Secretary of the Chamber.

2. For the purpose of registration the Chamber is declared to consist of 25 Members.

3. The Committee may, when they think fit, register an increase of Members.

4. The Chamber is established for the purposes expressed in the Memorandum of Association.

Members.

5. There shall be two classes of Members, namely, Members of the Chamber and Honorary Members.

6. All European and Indian firms, companies, corporations or individuals established and doing substantial business as bankers, traders, merchants, agriculturists and manufacturers in Travancore shall be eligible for election as Members of the Chamber.

7. Any firm, company or corporation eligible for election as a Member of the Chamber may become a Member in their conventional or corporate name.

8. Subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in these Articles, the rights and privileges of Membership may, in the case of a firm elected in their conventional name as a Member, be exercised by any partner in such firm or by any person authorised by power-of-attorney or letter of procuracy to sign the name of that firm or to sign such name per procuracy and may, in the case of a company or corporation elected a Member in its corporate name, be exercised by any responsible officer of such company or corporation.

9. Any firm, company, corporation or individual which is a candidate for Membership of the Chamber shall be proposed by one and seconded by another Member of the Chamber in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Chamber and shall be secretly balloted for. The letter shall be signed by the proposer and seconder and shall give the full name and address and nationality of the candidate and his profession, business or occupation, and shall contain a declaration signifying the willingness of the candidate to abide by these Articles. In the case of a firm applying for Membership this letter shall set out the names of the partners thereof, his or their address, business and nationality and, in the case of a company or corporation, the names, addresses, business and nationalities of the Directors. In case the candidate shall have been previously proposed and not elected the fact shall be stated and the number of times, if more than one. In the event of the candidate being elected and it appearing subsequently at any time, to the satisfaction of the Committee, that any statement contained in such proposal form was incorrect in any material particular, the Committee may cancel the election and the Member shall thereupon cease to be a Member of the Chamber, but may be proposed and seconded again.

10. Any firm, company, corporation or individual, which is a candidate for Membership of the Chamber shall send with the proposal form provided by Article 9 of these Articles a declaration, in the case of a firm by one of the partners of the firm, or in the case of a company or corporation by one of its Directors, or by any Manager or Officer of any such firm, company or corporation duly authorised by power-of-attorney that the firm, company or corporation, as the case may be, is eligible for election as a Member of the Chamber. In the case of an individual applying for Membership he shall sign this declaration himself.

11. As soon as practicable after receipt of the application for Membership from a candidate, ballot papers containing all the relevant information regarding the applicant shall be issued to all Members giving at least seven days' notice during which time the ballot box shall be kept open in the Chamber Office. A majority in favour of the candidate of three-fourths of all the Members of the Chamber shall be requisite for his election.

12. The Committee shall decide any question which may arise as to the eligibility or otherwise of any candidate for

admission as a Member of either class and their decision shall be final.

13. A firm shall not cease to be a Member by reason only of a change in the constitution of the firm occasioned by the admission or retirement or death of a partner provided the business of the firm is continued in the conventional name in which such firm was elected a Member.

14. A firm, company or corporation shall cease to be a Member upon any change being made in the conventional or corporate name of the firm, company or corporation.

15. A Member shall cease to be a Member of the Chamber on his or their being adjudicated insolvent.

16. Any Member may withdraw from the Chamber by giving two calendar months' notice in writing to the Chairman of the intention of such Member so to do and upon the expiration of the notice such Member shall cease to be a Member.

17. A majority of three-fourths of the Members of the Chamber present and entitled to vote and actually voting at an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Chamber may by resolution expel any Member of either class. Any such person, firm, company or corporation shall, from the passing of such resolution, cease to be a Member. A firm, company or corporation which shall be expelled under the provisions of this Article shall, however, be eligible for re-election after the expiry of one year from the date of expulsion provided that not less than three Members of the Chamber in addition to the proposer and the seconder concur in the proposal for re-election. An individual Member expelled under the provisions of this Article shall not be eligible for re-election.

Honorary Members.

18. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade, commerce, industry and manufactures of Travancore or who may have rendered distinguished services to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber by the Committee upon the proposal of any two Members of the Chamber, whether Members of the Committee or not.

19. Honorary Members shall have no voting rights.

20. Honorary Members shall not be required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

Register of Members.

21. A Register shall be kept in which shall be set forth the names and addresses of all Members of the Chamber and Honorary Members, for the time being, and in which all changes in Membership from time to time taking place shall be recorded. There shall also be entered in this Register the nationality and business of each individual Member, or in the case of a firm, of each partner in such firm or, in the case of a company or corporation, of each of the Directors.

22. The register shall be open for the inspection of all Members of the Chamber and Honorary Members.

Entrance Fees and Subscriptions.

23. On election each Member of the Chamber shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 200.

24. The annual subscription of each Member of the Chamber shall be Rs. 150, which shall be paid by instalments of Rs. 37-8-0 quarterly in advance.

25. Any Member whose subscription is in arrears by more than one calendar month shall not be entitled to vote at any Meeting.

26. Any Member whose subscription becomes three calendar months in arrears and who shall not pay such arrears within one calendar month after written notice calling for such payment has been sent to him, shall cease to be a Member of the Chamber, and his name shall be removed from the list of Members.

Administration.

27. The Members of the Committee shall be elected annually at the time of the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber by secret ballot, ballot papers being issued at the same time as the notice calling the Meeting. Election shall be determined by a majority of the votes of all Members of the Chamber subject to the provisions of Clause 7 of the Memorandum. Retiring Members of the Committee shall be eligible for re-election.

28. During the tenure of office as Chairman or as an ordinary Member of the Committee by a representative of a firm, company or corporation no other person representing the same

firm, company or corporation shall be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee.

29. The Committee shall fill any vacancy occurring in their number during the year by electing another Member of the Chamber, subject to the provisions of Clause 7 of the Memorandum.

30. The Committee shall appoint one of their own number to act as Honorary Secretary, but if no elected Member of the Committee shall be willing or able to act as Honorary Secretary, the Committee may co-opt any other Member or any Officer of any firm which is a Member to act as Honorary Secretary.

Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 28 of the Articles of Association, such co-opted Honorary Secretary shall be entitled to vote at Committee Meetings, only where another Officer of the same firm is an elected Member of the Committee and is absent from the Meeting.*

31. The duties of the Honorary Secretary shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Chamber, to collect subscriptions, to conduct correspondence and to act generally with the sanction of the Chairman and other Members of the Committee.

32. The funds of the Chamber shall be paid as realised into the Imperial Bank of India, Alleppey, and shall be available by cheques signed by the Honorary Secretary or Chairman.

33. Ordinary expenditure shall be at the discretion of the Honorary Secretary and extraordinary expenditure with the sanction of the Chairman and Committee.

34. The Committee shall meet at such times as they may deem advisable and make such regulations as they think fit as to the summoning and holding of Meetings of the Committee, and for the transaction of business at such Meetings.

35. A Minute Book shall be kept wherein a record of the proceedings of Committee Meetings shall be entered over the signature of the Chairman and one other Member. This book shall be open to the inspection of the Members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the Committee may from time to time deem expedient.

36. Four Members of the Committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

*[As amended at the Special General Meeting held on the 11th January, 1932.]

37. The Minute Book of the Committee shall be available for perusal by Members at the office of the Chamber during office hours.*

38. In the absence of the Chairman from any Meeting, the Members present shall elect from amongst themselves a Chairman (subject to clause 7 of the Memorandum of Association) who shall be Chairman of that Meeting only.*

38 A. Where a Chairman proceeds out of Travancore for a period exceeding three months, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office as Chairman and Member of the Committee. The remaining Members of the Committee shall fill the vacancy in the Committee in accordance with the provisions of Article 29. Thereafter the Members of the Chamber shall proceed to elect a Chairman in accordance with the bye-laws passed under paragraph (c) of Article 40.*

39. The management of the business and funds of the Chamber is vested in the Committee, who in addition to the powers by these Articles expressly conferred upon them, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Chamber, and are not hereby and by law expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Chamber in General Meeting.

40. Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by Article 39 hereof, the Committee shall have power :—

(a) To appoint any departmental Committees or Sub-Committees of the Members or Honorary Members of the Chamber, and such departmental Committees or Sub-Committees may be permanent or temporary or for special purposes as the Committee may determine.

(b) To delegate, subject to such conditions as they think fit, any of their powers to departmental Committees or Sub-Committees, and to make, vary and repeal bye-laws or rules for the regulation of the proceedings of departmental Committees or Sub-Committees.

(c) To make, vary and repeal bye-laws or rules for the regulation of the business of the Chamber, the officers, servants

*[As amended at the Special General Meeting held on the 11th January, 1932.]

or the Members of the Chamber or of any department or section of the Chamber.

(d) To enter into arrangements upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Committee may deem desirable for working in connection with any Association organised for the protection or better development of any branch of trade, commerce, agriculture or manufacture in Travancore or with like objects that may apply to be allowed to work in connection with the Chamber, provided the objects for which such Association is or shall be formed are not inconsistent with the objects of the Chamber as defined in its Memorandum of Association.

(e) To make such bye-laws as the Committee may consider expedient for the regulation of the joint working of any Association connected with the Chamber for purpose of defining the terms and conditions or the joint working of the business of such Association, or as may from time to time be agreed upon between such Association and the Committee.

41. An Auditor shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Committee at a remuneration to be fixed by the Committee, and he shall audit the accounts of the Chamber, of departments of the Chamber, Associations connected with and controlled by the Chamber, and of all funds connected with or controlled by the Chamber.

General Meetings.

42. The Chairman of the Committee, or in his absence the Committee Member nominated under Article 38, shall *ipso facto* preside at all General and Special General Meetings of the Chamber.

43. There shall be an Annual General Meeting of the Chamber as soon as possible after 31st July in each year and not later than 31st October, of which notice shall have been given fourteen days previously by circular to all Members advising the business to be transacted. The Committee shall submit to the Annual Meeting for confirmation their Report and Statement of Accounts, a copy of which shall be circulated with the notice convening the Meeting. The Meeting will consider and, if necessary, take action with reference to any business or motion of which seven days' notice shall have been given.

44. The Chairman shall upon the requisition of not less than four Members of the Chamber call a Special General Meeting.

45. Any requisition made by the Members shall express the object of the Special General Meeting proposed to be called and shall be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary.

46. Notices calling Meetings shall, except in emergent cases, be issued not less than seven days prior to the date on which the Meeting is to be held, and shall state the business to be transacted thereat.

47. Questions at General and Special General Meetings saving only those relating to the alterations of or addition to these Articles, shall be determined by a majority of the Members of the Chamber who are present, entitled to vote and do vote.

48. The Chairman shall at all General and Special General Meetings have a casting voting in addition to his vote as a Member of the Chamber.

49. The proceedings of all Meetings of the Chamber shall be recorded in a Minute Book over the signature of not less than two Members present. This book shall be kept in the office of the Chamber and shall be open to the inspection of all Members and Honorary Members of the Chamber subject to such regulations as the Chamber may from time to time deem expedient.

50. Subject to the provisions of the Travancore Companies Regulation, 1 of 1092, as to the power to alter regulations by special resolution, two months' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of Meeting and the nature of the special business, shall be given of any Special General Meeting convened to add to, alter or amend the regulations of the Chamber as contained in these Articles of Association.

51. A majority of three-fourths of all Members of the Chamber present, entitled to vote and voting shall be requisite to pass any resolution for adding to, altering or amending these Articles.

52. The non-receipt of a notice convening any General or Special General Meeting by any Member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any such Meeting.

53. Three Members of the Chamber present and entitled to vote at an Annual General Meeting shall constitute a quorum, but at any Special General Meeting five Members of the Chamber shall

constitute a quorum. No business shall be transacted at any Special General Meeting unless a quorum of Members of the Chamber is present at the commencement of such business.

54. If within half an hour from the time appointed for a Special General Meeting a quorum of Members of the Chamber is not present, the Meeting, if convened upon the requisition of Members of the Chamber, shall be dissolved. In any other case, the Meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned Meeting a quorum of Members of the Chamber is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the Meeting the Members present shall be a quorum.

55. The Chairman may with the consent of the Meeting adjourn any Meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned Meeting other than the business left unfinished at the Meeting from which the adjournment took place.

Voting.

56. Every Member of the Chamber shall have one vote, except as provided for by Article 25, but must at all General and Special General Meetings be separately represented in order to exercise this.

57. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed.

58. One or more Members of a firm, company or corporation, which is a Member of the Chamber, may be present at General and Special General Meetings, but only one representative, authorised under Article 8 to act, shall be entitled to vote.

Notices.

59. A notice may be served upon any Member either personally or by sending it through the post in a pre-paid letter addressed to such person at the address entered in the Chamber Register.

60. Any notice sent by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the cover containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post.

Seal.

61. The common seal of the Chamber shall be in the custody of the Honorary Secretary. The seal shall be affixed only in pursu-

ance of a resolution of the Committee or of the Chamber in General Meeting. It shall be so affixed in the presence of the Chairman or, in his absence, of two other Members of the Committee.*

62. Deeds, bonds and other contracts under seal made on behalf of the Chamber with the common seal of the Chamber and signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Member nominated by him under Article 38 and countersigned by the Honorary Secretary, shall be deemed to be duly executed.

(Sd.) J. O. Storey,
*Merchant, c/o Messrs. Darragh, Smail and Co., Ltd.,
Alleppey.*

(Sd.) H. Black.
Merchant, c/o Messrs. The Madura Co., Ltd., Alleppey.

(Sd.) E. L. Pollard,
*Merchant, c/o Messrs. Wm. Goodacre and Sons, Ltd.,
Alleppey.*

(Sd.) M. Nowroji,
*Merchant, c/o Messrs. N. P. Narielwalla and Sons,
Alleppey.*

(Sd.) C. P. Matthen,
Banker, c/o The Quilon Bank, Ltd., Quilon.

(Sd.) Rethensey Govindjee,
Merchant, Alleppey.

(Sd.) Osman Abdarrahim,
Coir Merchant, Alleppey.

(Sd.) R. H. Cass,
*Merchant, c/o Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd., Alleppey.
Dated Alleppey, The 26th June 1928.*

Witness to the above signatures:

(Sd.) R. W. McIntosh,
Merchant, c/o Messrs. Darragh, Smail and Co., Ltd.

*[As amended at the Special General Meeting held on the 11th January, 1932.]

**BYELAWS PASSED UNDER PARAGRAPH (C) OF ARTICLE 40
OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE ELECTION
OF THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
UNDER ARTICLE 27.**

1. The Honorary Secretary shall issue ballot papers in the annexed form to every Member of the Chamber along with the notice calling the Annual General Meeting.

2. The ballot paper shall be impressed with the Chamber's office stamp and shall bear the names of the Members of the Chamber who are entitled to vote. In the case of a Member who is a firm, company or corporation, the name of the authorised representative shall also appear on the ballot paper.

3. Along with the ballot paper, every Member shall be supplied with an opaque envelop marked 'Ballot' and addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Chamber.

4. Votes shall be recorded on the ballot paper as prescribed in paragraph 5 and returned to the Honorary Secretary before the Annual General Meeting enclosed in the envelop provided for the purpose.

5. The elector shall record his vote on the ballot paper by placing a mark in the form of a cross against the name of each of the seven Members of his choice in column No. 3 and shall also record his vote for the Chairman by placing a similar mark in column No. 4 against the name of *one* of the four European Members already marked against in column No. 3.

Any other mark on the ballot paper shall render the ballot paper invalid.

6. All envelopes marked 'Ballot' shall be placed in the ballot box provided for the purpose.

The ballot box shall be sealed by the Honorary Secretary prior to the issue of the ballot papers and the seal broken at the time of counting the votes.

7. After the disposal of all other items on the agenda for the Annual General Meeting, the Honorary Secretary shall open the ballot box and count the votes in the presence of the Members.

8. Votes for the office of Chairman shall be counted first and the Member securing the largest number of votes shall be declared elected as Chairman for the ensuing year.

9. In the event of two or more Members securing an equal number of votes the election shall be determined by a re-ballot at

the Meeting; but in the event of a tie between the retiring Chairman and one or more candidates, the retiring Chairman shall be declared elected.

10. The name of the Member elected as Chairman shall then be struck off the ballot papers and the votes for Members of the Committee shall be counted. The three European and three Indian Members securing the largest number of votes shall be declared elected as Members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

11. In the event of a tie between two or more Members, the election shall be determined by a re-ballot at the Meeting unless the tie is between one or more retiring Members of the Committee *and* one or more other candidates, in which case the former shall be declared elected.

12. If a Member is elected either as Chairman or as a Member of the Committee and is not willing or able to serve as such, the eligible Member securing the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

13. Votes recorded contrary to the provisions of these byelaws will be declared invalid and the decision of the Chairman in this respect shall be final.

14. After the result of the election has been declared, the Honorary Secretary shall destroy all the voting papers.

Ballot Paper for the election of the Chairman
and Members of the Committee for the Year.....

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Name of Member	Represented by	Committee Member	Chairman

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR MEASURING CARGO

1. No measurements to be accepted except such as are taken by the Sworn Measurer appointed by the Chamber.

2. Fees will be charged as per attached Schedule which may be altered by the Chamber from time to time.

3. The Measurer shall measure not less than 5 per cent. In measuring, the Callipers are to take in the rope or iron on the one side of the bale, roll, bundle, ballot or package, and leave it out on the other— $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to be given and taken alternately.

4. Timber logs shall be measured in the centre and at both ends.

5. The Chamber shall give a certificate of measurement signed by the Measurer which must be produced by the Shipper when applying for Bills of Lading.

6. Should any doubt arise as to the bales being of the weigh-marked thereon, the Measurer is empowered to weigh any such bales and in the event of there being any difference in weight, separate measurements must be taken, and similarly in the case of rolls, bundles or any other packages which may not be in the opinion of the Measurer in conformity with their specifications.

7. No measurements shall be held good unless such as are taken by Callipers bearing the Chamber's stamp.

8. Measurements are to be taken where merchandise is stored ready for shipment or at such other place or places as may be decided upon by the Chamber from time to time.

9. In the event of dispute, the packages to be re-measured at the point of shipment to the Steamer in the presence of the Shipper's and Steamer Agent's representatives. The party calling for re-measurement to pay the measuring fees if previous measurements are found to be substantially correct, in which case the original measurement shall be accepted. The following percentages of error either way are to be allowed; Bundles Mats 5%; Rolls Matting 3%; Bales Coir Yarn and Fibre 2½%; Chests Rubber, Tea and Cases Cashew Kernels and timber 1%. Percentage of error on items not specified to be decided by the Committee before re-measurement.

Should either party not accept this re-measurement, an umpire to be appointed by the Chamber to re-measure. The measurement fee will be charged at the usual rate. Fee to the umpire will be Rs. 15/- (Rs. 10/- for the umpire and Rs. 5/- for the Chamber) to be

paid by the objector if the previous measurements are confirmed within the margin of error specified above. The Callipers shall be handled only by the Measurer's personal attendants but no force shall be applied beyond the 8 inch jerk. One man will measure and the other will only see that the Calliper is held straight and in place. The fixed leg of the Calliper shall be placed in contact with one side of the package and the movable leg shall be brought on to the opposite side of the package with a jerk from a position of rest not greater than 8 inches from that side of the package.

The bar of the Calliper must rest on the package when measurements are read.

10. The charge for measurement shall be defrayed by the ship.

Schedule of Fees for Measuring.

Bales Coir Yarn, Fibre, etc.	6	pies each.
Rolls of Coir Matting	6	" "
Bundles of Coir Mats	6	" "
Ballots and bundles of Palmyra Fibre	6	" "
Logs	2	annas "
Scantlings, Shooks, drums etc.	4	pies "
Cases	2	" "
Minimum Fee charged is Re. 1/8/-		

Coir Mats and Matting.

All Measurement Certificates to bear the following declaration made by the Shippers, *viz.*,

"We certify that the packages measured by the Measurer appointed by the Chamber are those which have been or are to be shipped per S. S. . . . and are a fair average sample of shipment".

paid by the objector if the previous measurements are confirmed within the margin of error specified above. The Callipers shall be handled only by the Measurer's personal attendants but no force shall be applied beyond the 8 inch jerk. One man will measure and the other will only see that the Calliper is held straight and in place. The fixed leg of the Calliper shall be placed in contact with one side of the package and the movable leg shall be brought on to the opposite side of the package with a jerk from a position of rest not greater than 8 inches from that side of the package.

The bar of the Calliper must rest on the package when measurements are read.

10. The charge for measurement shall be defrayed by the ship.

Schedule of Fees for Measuring.

Bales Coir Yarn, Fibre, etc.	6 pies each.
Rolls of Coir Matting	6 „ „
Bundles of Coir Mats	6 „ „
Ballots and bundles of Palmyra Fibre	6 „ „
Logs	2 annas „
Scantlings, Shooks, drums etc.	4 pies „
Cases	2 „ „
Minimum Fee charged is Re. 1/8/-	

Coir Mats and Matting.

All Measurement Certificates to bear the following declaration made by the Shippers, *viz.*,

“We certify that the packages measured by the Measurer appointed by the Chamber are those which have been or are to be shipped per S. S. and are a fair average sample of shipment”.

RULES GOVERNING

SURVEY REPORTS AND ARBITRATION AWARDS

Whereas it has been represented to the Travancore Chamber of Commerce that it is desirable to give Survey Reports and Arbitration Awards an official character, the following Rules (in which the word 'Arbitrator' includes 'Surveyor') have been passed by the Chamber for the attainment of that end. •

I. Certain gentlemen, who have been elected by the General Meeting of the Chamber, shall be appointed to the Panel of Arbitrators to the said Chamber of Commerce, but the Chamber reserves the right of cancelling the first and all future appointments by a majority of votes of the Chamber.

II. References to the Chamber may be made:—

(a) if both parties to a contract state their willingness in writing to abide by the decision of the Arbitrator.

(b) if one of the parties to a contract state in writing that one of the conditions of the contract in dispute be that a reference lies by him to the Chamber of Commerce.

III. No Arbitrator shall adjudicate in a matter in which he or his employers are interested, and no two Arbitrators connected with the same firm shall be selected to settle any dispute.

IV. The Chairman of the Chamber shall select the Arbitrators from the authorised list in all cases except where the interests of the Chairman or his firm are involved, in which case, the selection shall be made by the Committee of the Chamber.

V. One or more Arbitrators shall be appointed for the settlement of each matter under reference, according to the wishes of the person or persons referring the question to the Chamber. In the event of no special number of Arbitrators being agreed to, one only shall be appointed.

VI. The names of Arbitrators shall not be made known to any person whatever before the Arbitration commences.

VII. Before any Arbitration shall be entertained, a deposit of Rs. 16/- for each Arbitrator, and Rs. 16/- for an Umpire (in case the number of Arbitrators asked for be an even number) and Rs. 16/- for the Chamber of Commerce for *each Arbitration* together with the value of stamp under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, IV of 1080, as amended by Regulation IV of 1087, required on the award shall be made with the Chairman. Fees not expended

will be returned to the depositor. The full fees shall be deposited by both applicants for Arbitration, but the party in favour of whom the Award is given shall be entitled to the return of fees deposited.

In cases where neither of the parties to the application shall be subscribing Members of the Chamber of Commerce, the fees payable shall be double those mentioned in the preceding part of this Rule, and the said enhanced fees shall be divided equally between the Arbitrators and Umpire of the one part and the Chamber of Commerce of the other part.

In case of a compromise between the parties themselves or the withdrawal of the application for Arbitration by both parties, each party shall be entitled to the return of half the amount deposited.

VIII. The Committee of the Chamber reserves the right to charge in special cases involving much time and labour a special fee to be fixed by the Committee.

IX. As soon as possible after applying for Arbitration under the Chamber's Rules, each of the parties shall submit in writing a full and complete statement of the matter in dispute, the original of such statement shall be signed, but for the use of the Arbitrator the parties shall submit an unsigned copy of their statements.

A joint statement may be signed and sent in, but with unsigned copy thereof. The original contract or an attested copy must accompany every reference.

X. In the event of the Arbitrators not being able to come to a decision by a majority of votes, the Chairman (or the Committee as laid down in Rule IV) shall request another Arbitrator to act as Umpire to decide the matter and his decision shall be final and need not necessarily agree with that of either of the Arbitrators.

XI. Arbitrators and Umpires shall have the right to call for such evidence as they may deem necessary, but shall not have the right to take the opinion or assistance of Attorneys or Counsels.

XII. Arbitrators and Umpires shall, as far as possible, support their Awards by a written statement of the reasons upon which the same may be founded.

XIII. If the seller shall have offered an allowance equal to, or more than the allowance granted by the Arbitrator, then the whole

cost of the Survey or Arbitration shall fall on the buyer. If the buyer have offered to accept an allowance equal to or less than the allowance decided by the Arbitrator, then the whole cost of the Survey or Arbitration shall fall upon the seller. If the Arbitrator awards no allowance, the whole cost of the Arbitration shall fall on the buyer. In all other cases, the Award shall state which of the parties to the Arbitration is liable for the payment of the Arbitration fees.

XIV. All decisions shall be submitted in writing to the Chairman who shall then communicate the result to the parties concerned.

XV. A record of all Arbitrations shall be kept in the Office of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, and shall be open at all times to the inspection of Members of the Chamber.

XVI. Both the parties to an Arbitration shall, on application, be entitled to receive from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce a certified copy of the Award under his signature. For each additional copy of such certificate a fee of Rs. 3/8/- shall be payable to the Chamber of Commerce.

XVII. The insertion of a clause is recommended in all contracts made with the dealers to the effect that, in the event of any dispute, the parties to the contract agree to abide by the decision of an Arbitrator or Arbitrators appointed by the Chamber of Commerce under its Rules for "Survey Reports and Arbitration Award"; but it is decided that the insertion of such a clause is optional, and that Members of the Chamber are in no way bound to submit disputes to Arbitration under these Rules in the absence of such clause in their agreements with dealers.

XVIII. Neither of the parties shall bring or prosecute any suit or proceeding whatever against the Arbitrators, Umpire or the Committee or the Members of the Chamber, for or in respect of the matters in dispute or any of them or of the Arbitration, nor any such suit or proceeding (save for the enforcement of the Award) against the other party.

SCHEDULE OF FEES

Surveys.

1. **Rice, Paddy, Cereals, Copra and Poonac.**
 - Quality Survey. Rs. 2/- per 100 bags or part thereof with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
 - Damage Survey. 2 annas per bag with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
 - Check-weighing. Ten per cent. of the consignment.
3 ps. per package with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
2. **Bag Cargo. Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Gallinal, Cardamoms, Catcholam, Cinnamon Flower, Fish and Prawns, Nux Vomica, Palm Nuts and other bag cargo (except bag cargo under item No. 1) not specified.**
 - Quality Survey. Re. 1/- per ton or part thereof with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
 - Damage Survey. 4 as. per bag with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
 - Check-weighing. Ten per cent. of the consignment.
3 ps. per package with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
3. **Cases of Tea, Rubber and Cashew Kernels and other case cargo not specified.**
 - Quality Survey. Rs. 2/- per ton or part thereof with a minimum fee of Rs. 10/-.
 - Damage Survey. 8 as. per case with a minimum fee of Rs. 10/-.
4. **Coir Mats and Matting.**
 - Quality Survey. Rs. 15/- per 100 packages Mats or Matting or part thereof with a minimum fee of Rs. 15/-.
 - Damage Survey. 8 as. per bundle of Mats or roll of Matting with a minimum fee of Rs. 15/-.
5. **Coir Yarn Bales.**
 - Quality Survey. Rs. 15/- per 100 bales or part thereof with a minimum fee of Rs. 15/-.
 - Damage Survey. 8 as. per bale with a minimum fee of Rs. 15/-.
6. **Coir Yarn Bundles.**
 - Quality Survey. Surveying and issuing a certificate that the Yarn is reasonably dry. Rs. 16/- for every 25 tons or part thereof.

- Damage Survey.** 2 as. per bundle with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
- Check-weighing.** 1 anna per cwt. with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-. The charge to apply to quantities actually weighed.
7. **Cocoanut Oil.**
- Quality Survey.** Re. 1/- per ton or part thereof with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
- Damage Survey.** Re. 1/- per cask or drum with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-.
- Check-weighing.** 8 annas per ton or part thereof with a minimum fee of Rs. 5/-. The charge to apply to quantities actually weighed.
8. **Cement.** (Bags and Barrels).
- Damage Survey.** 4 annas per package with a minimum fee of Rs. 10/-.
9. **Piecegoods.** (Bundles and Bales)
- Damage Survey.** Rs. 5/- per package with a minimum fee of Rs. 15/-.
10. **Paper and Paste Boards.**
- Damage Survey.** Rs. 5/- per package with a minimum fee of Rs. 15/-.
11. **Machinery, Motor Cars, etc.**
- Damage Survey.** Fee to be decided according to the nature of the Survey.
12. **Other items not specified.**
- Damage Survey.** Rs. 5/- per package with a minimum fee of Rs. 15/-.

The Rates are to be understood as follows:—

Quality Survey. 10% of the goods to be examined. If a higher percentage has to be examined, the fee to be increased proportionately. The fee to be charged on the whole consignment surveyed.

Damage Survey. All the damaged cargo to be examined. The fees to apply to the quantity actually surveyed.

Handling Charges. All charges for opening packages, placing on scales, separating sound from damaged goods, etc., are to be paid by the party applying for Survey.

Fees. (1) The fees stated are for Members. For Non-Members fees are double.

(2) Half the fees to go to the Surveyor and the other half to the Chamber.

Note. The Committee of the Chamber reserves the right to charge in special cases involving much time and labour a special fee to be fixed by the Committee.

RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF TALLY CLERKS

1. Tally Clerks shall be registered either as First Class or Second Class Tally Clerks.

2. First Class Tally Clerks shall make a security Deposit of Rs. 25/-. Second Class Tally Clerks are not required to furnish any security deposit.

3. Application for registration as Tally Clerks should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary and accompanied by the recommendation of one or more Members of the Chamber and a fee of Re. 1/- which is not returnable.

The applicants should specify in their application the class under which they desire to be enrolled.

The Honorary Secretary shall then enroll such applicants on the Register and issue a Certificate of Registration in the form appended.

4. The Certificate shall be in force for the year ending 31st December and should be renewed by the holder within the 15th of January following, failing which, the Certificate is liable to be cancelled. No fee will be charged for renewal of Certificate within the prescribed period.

5. The maximum rates of wages will be as follows:--

1st Class Tally Clerks.

6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Rs. 2/-.

6 p. m. to 6 a. m. 3 As. per hour for hours actually employed.

2nd Class Tally Clerks.

6 a. m. to 6 p. m. Re. 1/8/-.

6 p. m. to 6 a. m. 3 As. per hour for hours actually employed.

6. All Mate's Receipts and Boat Notes for the cargo tallied should be countersigned by the Tally Clerk employed on Ship's side.

7. The Chamber shall maintain a Register of Tally Clerks for the Port of Alleppey.

8. New enlistments and removals of Tally Clerks shall be notified to Members and yearly list of Tally Clerks published.

9. Complaints against Tally Clerks should be made to the Chamber, in writing, when a written explanation will be demanded from the Tally Clerks and the matter decided by the Committee of the Chamber.

10. The Chamber's duty is confined to the registration of Tally Clerks and to the settlement of complaints as provided under Section 9. It is left to Members to provide the requisite number of Tally Clerks.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF TALLY CLERKS

First Class Tally Clerk's Certificate.

The bearer (Name).....(Reg. No.).....having paid the prescribed security deposit has been enrolled as First Class Tally Clerk in the Register of Tally Clerks for the period ending the 31st December.....

Tally Clerk's signature for purposes of identification.

.....

.....

Honorary Secretary.



Second Class Tally Clerk's Certificate.

The bearer (Name).....(Reg. No.).....has been enrolled as Second Class Tally Clerk in the Register of Tally Clerks for the period ending the 31st December.....

Tally Clerk's signature for purposes of identification.

.....

.....

Honorary Secretary.

TONNAGE SCALE

Goods	Packages	Shipping Ton
Arrowroot	Cases	50 cubic feet
do.	Bags	16 cwts. nett
Bees Wax	Cases	50 cubic feet
do.	Bags	16 cwts. nett
Betel Nut	Bags or Mats	16 cwts. nett
Blackwood	In square logs	50 cubic feet
Bone Griste	Bags	17 cwts. nett
Bone meal	do.	20 cwts. nett
Canes	Gunny bundles	50 cubic feet
Capsicum	Bags	10 cwts. nett
Cardamoms	Robbins	10 cwts. nett
do.	Bags	10 cwts. nett
do.	Cases	50 cubic feet
do. Husks	Bags	8 cwts. nett
Cassia	Bales	800 lbs. nett 50 cft.
Cashew Nuts	Cases	50 cubic feet
do. Oil	Drums	14 cwts. nett
Castor Meal	Bags	16 cwts. nett
Castor Oil	Casks	14 cwts. nett
Castor Seed	Bags	15 cwts. nett
Chillies, Dry	Bags	10 cwts. nett
Cinchona	Bales	50 cubic feet
Cinnamon	Bales	800 lbs. nett 50 cft.
do.	Cases	50 cubic feet
Citronella Oil	Cases, Drums or Tanks	50 cubic feet
Cocoanut oil	Casks	14 cwts. nett
do.	Cylinders	20 cwts. nett
Cocoanut Shells broken	Bags	11 cwts. nett
Cocoanut Shell Charcoal	Bags	10 cwts. nett
Coculus Indicus	Robbins	14 cwts. nett
do.	Bags	16 cwts. nett
Coffee	Casks	16 cwts. nett
do.	Bags	18 cwts. nett
do.	Cases	50 cubic feet
Cofferdam or Cocoanut pith	Bags	8 cwts. nett
Coir Fenders	Loose	8 cwts. nett
Coir Fibre	Dholls	7 cwts. nett
*Coir Mats	Bundles	50 c. ft. plus 10%

*Fancy Carpet Mats, Simnet Mats and Rugs in bundles, no additional 10%

Goods	Packages	Shipping Ton
Coir Matting	Rolls	50 cubic feet
Coir Rope	Coils	8 cwts. nett
Coir Yarn	Ballots	7 cwts. nett
Coir Yarn and Fibre	Pressed bales	50 cubic feet
do.	Bundles or Coils	8 cwts. nett
do.	Dholls not exceed- ing 4 lbs.	10 cwt. nett
Coprah	Robbins	10 cwts. nett
do.	In pressed bales	50 cubic feet
do.	Bulk	10 cwts. nett
do.	Bags	10 cwts. nett
do.	Bags each cut in 4 pieces	12 cwts. nett
Coriandar seed	Bags	12 cwts. nett
Cotton	Pressed bales	50 cubic feet
Cowries	Bags or cases	20 cwts. nett
Cotton seed	Bags	18 cwts. nett
Cummin seed	do.	8 cwts. nett
Cutch	Cases	50 cubic feet
do.	Bags or Baskets	16 cwts. nett unscrewed
Dry Salted Skins	Bales	50 cubic feet
Dhupa Nuts	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Elephant's Teeth	Cases	50 cubic feet
do.	Bundles	18 cwts. nett
do.	Loose	20 cwts. nett
Fish Guano	Bags	12 cwts. nett
Fish Oil	Casks	14 cwts. nett
Gingelly seed	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Ginger	Cases	50 cubic feet
do.	Bags	12 cwts. nett
do.	Casks	8 cwts. nett
Glycerine (crude)	Barrels	50 cubic feet
Groundnuts shelled	Bags	20 cwts. nett
do. unshelled	do.	12 cwts. nett
Gums of all kinds	Cases	50 cubic feet
Hemp	Screwed bales	50 cubic feet
Hides	Unpressed	12 cwts. nett
do. Green	do.	20 cwts. nett
do. Dry	Bales	50 cubic feet
Horns, Buffalo and Cow	Loose	16 cwts. nett
do. Deer	do.	12 cwts. nett
do. Buffalo	Bags	10 cwts. nett
Hoofs	do.	20 cwts. nett

Goods	Packages	Shipping Ton
Jaggery cane	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Kapok seeds	do.	14 cwts. nett
Lemon Grass Oil	Cases, Drums or Tanks	50 cubic feet
Linseed	Bags	18 cwts. nett
Maddef Roots	Bales	50 cubic feet
do.	Bags	12 cwts. nett
Mangoes (pickled)	Barrels	14 cwts. nett
do. (sliced)	Bags	12 cwts. nett
Marotti seeds	do.	15 cwts. nett
Mica	Casks	50 cubic feet
Myrabolams	Bags	16 cwts. nett
Nutmegs	Cases	50 cubic feet
Nux Vomica	Robbins	14 cwts. nett
do.	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Oil seeds	do.	17 cwts. nett
Other Oils	Cases, Drums or Tanks	50 cubic feet
Painee seeds	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Palmyra Fibre	Pressed bales	50 cubic feet
do.	Bundles	8 cwts. nett
do.	Ballots	50 cubic feet
Palm Nuts	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Pepper	do.	16 cwts. nett
do	Robbins	14 cwts. nett
do (Light)	Bags	8 cwts. nett
Plumbago	Bags or barrels	20 cwts. nett
Poonac (cake)	Bundles or bales	20 cwts. nett
Poonac (broken)	Bags	17 cwts. nett
Rice	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Rice Bran	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Rubber	Cases	50 cubic feet
do.	Bags	20 cwts. nett
do. Latex in liquid	Cases	50 cubic feet
do. Seeds	Bags	8 cwts. nett (54 lbs.)
Saltpetre	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Sandalwood chips and roots	Buudles	8 cwts. nett
Sandalwood other classes and Sapanwood	Bundles	11 cwts. nett
Soapnuts	Bags	10 cwts. nett
Steel Cylindrical Pkgs. ... ..	... ..	20 cwts. nett
Sugar	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Tali seed ... ..	... ..	20 cwts. nett

Goods	Packages	Shipping Ton
Tallow	Casks and Cases ...	18 cwts. nett
Tamarind	Bundles	17 cwts. nett
Tea	Chests	50 cubic feet
Tea Refuse	Bags	12 cwts. nett
Timber (all kinds) sq. logs or planks ... ..	...	50 cubic feet
Timber Otherwise ... ..	...	20 cwts. nett
do. round logs ... ..	...	50 cubic feet
Tin Clippings	Bales	50 cubic feet
Trichy Phosphates	Bags	20 cwts. nett
Turmeric	Bags	14 cwts. nett
Wet salted skins	Case	50 cubic feet
Wheat	Bags	20 cwts. nett
do.	Mooras	18 cwts. nett

Coir Junk, Horns, Oil breakers, Hides loose and all packages not exceeding 56 lbs. gross may be taken as Broken Stowage at half freight.

SCHEDULE OF LANDING CHARGES

Description of Goods	Per	Rate			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Acids in cases or crates of 2 Jars	Each	..	10	0	
do. Jars, single ... ..	..	..	8	0	
do. in Barrels ... ..	..	0	13	0	
Asphalt in Casks ... ..	..	0	13	0	
Acidrous Ammonia (60 lb. Cylinders) ... ..	..	0	6	0	
do. (100 lb. Cylinders) ... ..	..	0	8	0	
Alum in Barrels ... ..	..	0	8	0	
Aluminium Coagulating Pans in cases per ton of 40 Cft.	Ton	6	0	0	
Barley in cases	Each	0	9	0	
Basic Slag in Bags ... ..	..	0	4	0	
Beer in cases of 4 Doz. qts. ... ..	..	0	9	0	
Biscuits in barrels ... ..	..	0	8	0	
do. in cases up to 3 Cft.	..	0	6	0	
do. do. from 4 1/2 Cft.	..	0	6	0	
do. do. above 6 Cft.	..	0	14	0	
Buckets in bundles of 1 Doz. ...	Bdle.	0	5	0	
Beedi Leaves in Bundles ... ..	..	0	8	0	
Bran in Bags	%	20	0	0	
Bricks glazed 9" x 4 1/2" x 2 1/4" (Loose)	%	1	8	0	
do. in crates or barrels mg. 6/7 Cft.	Each	0	13	0	
Brushes in small Boxes ... ..	..	0	4	0	
Bottles (Empty) other than Soda Bottles in Crates or cases or bags mg. about 5 Cft. ... ..	..	0	12	0	
Barbed Wire in Reels wg. up to 1 Cwt. ... ..	..	0	4	6	
Bicycles in cases ... ..	..	2	0	0	
Bolts and Rivets in cases, kegs or bags	Cwt.	0	5	0	
Brass Sheets in Bundles ... ..	..	0	6	0	
Cement in Casks	Each	0	8	0	
do. in bags wg. 1 Cwt.	%	16	14	0	
Caustic, Bicarbonate of Soda and other Chemical Products and Chemical Manures in Kegs or Drums ...	Cwt.	0	9	0	
Candles in Cases	Each	0	4	0	

Description of Goods	Per	Rate			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Cummin Seed in bags (Black)	Each	0	4	0	
Cotton in Bales (See under item paper in Bales) ...					
Chalk in Casks	"	0	12	0	
do. in cases mg. 7/8 Cft.	"	0	12	0	
Camphor in cases	"	0	9	0	
Castor Oil in Casks	"	1	0	0	
do. in cases	"	0	14	0	
Coal Tar in small Steel Barrels of 1 to 2 cwts. ...	"	0	12	0	
do. 3 to 4 cwts.	"	0	14	0	
Copra in Bags	%	13	0	0	
Cotton Seed in Bags wg. up to 150 lbs.	"	20	0	0	
Chillies in Bags and Bundles packages up to 84 lbs.	"	20	0	0	
do. 85/180	"	37	8	0	
do. 181/300	"	50	0	0	
China Clay in Casks wg. 5 Cwts.	Each	1	0	0	
Carbonate of Ammonia in 1 Cwt. cases	"	0	10	0	
Copper Sheets in Bundles ...	Cwt.	0	6	0	
Corrugated plain Sheets in Bundles	"	0	6	0	
Cycle Rims in Packages	Pkge.	0	6	0	
Carbonic Acid Gas Cylinders wg. up to 90 lbs.	Each	0	6	0	
do. from 91 to 180 lbs.	"	0	12	0	
Casks and Drums empty (large) of about 7 cwts. capacity ...	"	1	0	0	
Casks and Drums empty (small) of about 5 cwts. capacity ...	"	0	8	0	
Digging Forks in Bundles of 1 Dozen	"	0	8	0	
Distempers Dry in 7 and 3½ lbs. Cartoons packed in Boxes of 1 cwt. nett	"	0	8	0	
E'ware in cases mg. up to 12 Cft.	Per ton of 40 Cft.	5	0	0	
E'ware in cases from 13 to 24 Cft.					
E'ware in cases from 25 to 36 Cft.					
E'ware in cases from 37 to 48 Cft.					
E'ware in cases from 51 to 60 Cft.					

Description of Goods	Per	Rate			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
E'ware in crates mg. up to 30 Cft.	Per ton of 40 Cft.	5	0	0	
E'ware in crates mg. from 31 to 40 Cft.					
E'ware in crates from 41 to 50 Cwt.					
E'ware in crates from 51 to 60 Cft.					
E'ware in Casks mg. about 12 Cft.					
Electric Fans mg. about 15 Cft.	Each	2	0	0	
Enamelled Buckets in crates mg. about 33 Cft.	"	2	8	0	
Enamels 1 or ½ lb., Tins packed in Boxes of 1 cwt. nett ...	"	0	8	0	
Flour in Bags wg. up to 196 lbs.	%	20	0	0	
Felling Axes in cases of 1 Cft.	Each	0	7	0	
Grain (Rice, Paddy, Peas & Beans &c.) bags wg. up to 164 lbs.	%	15	0	0	
Grain (Rice, Paddy, Peas and Beans &c.) bags wg. from 165 to 180 lbs.	Proportionate				
Grain (Rice, Paddy, Peas and Beans &c.) bags wg. from 181 to 200 lbs.					
Grain (Rice, Paddy, Peas and Beans &c.) bags wg. from 201 to 224 lbs.					
Grain (Rice, Paddy, Peas and Beans &c.) bags wg. from 225 to 240 lbs.					
Glassware in cases mg. about 12 Cft. (Insulator)	Each	0	14	0	
Gum in bags wg. about 1½ Cwts.	%	20	0	0	
Gunnies in Bales, small size under 12 Cft.	Each	1	0	0	
do. over 12 Cft.	Per ton of 40 Cft.	5	0	0	
Gun Metal Pieces	Cwt.	0	6	0	
Ghee in cases of 2 Tins	Each	0	6	0	
Glue in bags of 1 Cwt.	"	0	5	0	
Glycerine in c/s. wg. up to 1 Cwt.	"	0	6	0	
Galvanized Cont. Roofing in Kegs	2 Cwts.	0	6	0	
do. Ridging Guttering in skl. c/s.	Cwt.	0	6	0	
Hemp Yarn	"	0	8	0	
Hoop Iron in Bundles	"	0	4	6	

Description of Goods	Per	Rate			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
H'Ids. in Shooks	Each	0	7	0	
Hoes in Casks	"	1	4	0	
Hardware in Cases	Cwt.	0	6	0	
Iron Bars and Bundles	"	0	4	6	
do. Sheets in Bundles	"	0	6	0	
Iron Pans in Bundles	"	0	6	0	
Ink in cases	Each	0	12	0	
Ink in Casks	"	1	0	0	
Shanghai Jars in cases per ton of 40 Cft.	Ton	5	0	0	
Jute Webbing in Bales	Each	0	12	0	
Jute Twine in bales (see under item Gunnies in bales)					
Kerosene Oil in cases	Each	0	4	0	
Lamp Fittings mg. 15 Cft.	"	1	12	0	
Lanterns in cases of 2 Cft.	"	0	5	0	
Lanterns in Globes in cases of 5½ Cft.	"	0	8	0	
Lubricating Oil in barrels	"	1	0	0	
Lime Juice in cases	"	0	4	0	
Linseed oil in Drums of 5 gallons	"	0	4	0	
Lead Pencils in cases mg. about 9 Cft.	"	0	13	0	
Mamooties in Casks	"	1	4	0	
Matches in cases	"	0	14	0	
Milk and Milk Food in cases	"	0	8	0	
Motor Cycles in cases	Cycle	5	0	0	
Motor cars, (uncased)	Ton of 40 Cft.				(By Special Arrangement)
Motor cars, Trucks, Chassis, in cases complete	do.	5	0	0	
Motor Car Parts in cases	do.	7	0	0	
Motor Car Tyres in cases or Crates mg. 20 cft. or wg. 2½/3 cwts.	do.	5	0	0	
Motor Car Tyres in packages	Each	6	10	0	
do. single	"	6	6	0	
Motor Car Tyres and Tubes in bags or bales	"	0	12	0	
Mattress Fibre in bales mg. about 8 cft.	"	0	12	0	
Medicines in cases mg. 7/8 cft. Medicines and Resins in dles.	"	0	12	0	
Marble Chips in barrels of 6/7 cft.	"	0	10	0	
	"	1	0	0	

Description of Goods	Per	Rate			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Machinery Packages wg. from 1 to 5 cwt.	Ton of 40 Cft. or 20 Cwts.	7	8	0	Or By Special Arrangement.
Machinery Packages wg. from 5 to 10 cwt.	Ton of 40 Cft. or 20 Cwts.	10	0	0	
Machinery Packages wg. from 10 to 20 cwt.	do.	15	0	0	
Machinery Packages wg. over 20 cwt.	do.	20	0	0	
Machinery Packages over 40 cwt.	do.	20	0	0	
Machinery Packages over 60 cwt.	do.	20	0	0	
Newspaper in bales of 5 cwt.	Each	1	2	0	
Nails in cases, kegs or bags ...	Cwt.	0	4	6	
Oils and Varnishes in Drums of 2, 3 and 4 gallons	Each	0	3	0	
Oils and Varnishes in drums of 5 gallons ... ..	..	0	4	0
Oils and Varnishes in crates contg. 2 or 3 one gallon drums ... ..	..	0	5	0
Oils and Varnishes in ½ gallon drums ... ..	..	0	4	0
Oils and Varnishes in Boxes contg. 1 cwt. ½ gallon Tins	..	0	8	0	
Onions in bags ... ..	..	0	6	0
Onions in baskets or packets	..	0	3	0	
Paper other than Newspaper in bales of less than 10 Cft.	..	0	14	0	
do. do. over 10 cft.	Ton of 40 Cft.	5	0	0	
Piece-goods in bales (same as paper)	..	..	..	..
do. in cases mg. about 10 cft.	Each	0	12	0	
Plain Wire in Bundles (Copper Wire) ... ..	..	0	4	6
Pitting Bars in Bundles ... ..	..	0	6	0
Paints in Tins wg. up to 7 lbs. nett ... ..	..	0	2	0
Paints in Kegs or cases wg. 14 lbs.	..	0	2	9	
do. do. 28 ..	..	0	3	6
do. do. 56 ..	..	0	5	0
Paints, dry in bags 1 cwt. ... ..	..	0	6	0
Paints in Kegs or cases wg. 112 lbs. (Dry) ... ..	..	0	8	0
Paints in Kegs or cases wg. 112 lbs. ... ..	..	0	8	0

Description of Goods	Per	Rate			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Paints in Boxes of 56, 1 lb. pkts.	Each	0	5	0	
Paints in Boxes of 112, 1 lb. pkts.	"	0	8	0	
Pickaxes in casks	"	1	0	0	
Pickaxes in c/s. mg. about 3 cft.	"	0	11	0	
Provisions in cases	"	0	10	0	
Pitch in Casks	"	0	13	0	
Pipes in Shooks	"	0	12	0	
Pig Iron	Cwt.	0	5	0	
Pig Lead, Solder, Hard Spelter &c.	"	0	5	0	
Playing cards in cases	Each	0	12	0	
Paraffin Wax in Tins of 34 lb.	"	0	6	0	
Pitsaws in cases	Ton of 20 Cwts.	8	8	0	
Pulleys	Cwt.	0	6	0	
Rice Bowls in casks	Each	1	4	0	
Rickshaws	Each	5	0	0	
Rubber Hose in c/s. mg. 11 cft.	"	1	0	0	
do. do. 2 cft.	"	0	6	0	
Saltpetre in Bags wg. about to 2 cwts.	%	20	0	0	
Sugar in Bags wg. up to 2 cwts.	"	20	0	0	
do. samples in cases	Each	0	6	0	
Sulphur in Bags	%	20	0	0	
Sulphate of copper in Kegs of 1 cwt.	Each	0	9	0	
do. do. in 5 cwts.	"	1	4	0	
Soda Ash in Bags of 1 cwt. ...	%	15	0	0	
Soda Water Bottles in crates or cases mg. up to 3 cft. ...	Each	6	8	0	
do. do. above 3 cft.	"	0	10	0	
Soap in cases of 60 Bars	"	0	7	0	
do. Sunlight	"	0	7	0	
do. Crosfield	"	0	7	0	
Soap in cases Toilet mg. about 4 cft.	"	0	7	0	
do. do. about 5/8 cft.	"	0	9	0	
Slates in c/s. mg. up to 3 cft. ...	"	0	8	0	
do. do. from 4/6 cft.	"	0	12	0	
Slate Pencils in cases of about 2 1/2 cft.	"	0	8	0	
Spirits in Pipes or Puncheons	"	1	12	0	
do. do. H'Hds.	"	1	0	0	
do. do. in barrels	"	0	12	0	

Description of Goods	Per	Rate			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Scales in c/s. of 1 Scale	Each	0	14	0	
Steel Rails	Cwt.	0	6	0	
Tea in chests up to 28 lbs. ...	"	0	4	0	
Tea in chests from 29 to 60 lbs.	"	0	8	0	
Tea chest shooks in cases or bdls. mg. up to 4 cft. ...	"	0	4	0	
do. do. mg. 4½ cft. ...	"	0	6	0	
do. do. mg. up to 5 cft. ...	"	0	6	0	
do. do. mg. 5½ cft. ...	"	0	6	0	
do. do. mg. 6 cft. ...	"	0	6	6	
Tar in Casks or Drums up to 4 cwt. and above	"	1	0	0	
Tea Lead and Tea chest Fit- tings in cases wg. about 1 cwt.	"	0	4	0	
do. do. wg. about 2 cwts.	"	0	8	0	
Tarpaulins	"	0	5	0	
Twist in Bales (See under item paper)	"				
Turpentine in drums of 5 gallons	"	0	6	0	
Typewriters in cases mg. 4 cft. or wg. 1 cwt.	"	0	12	0	
Umbrellas in cases	"	0	14	0	
Umbrella Fittings in cases ...	"	0	14	0	
Varnishes in cases of 6 gallons	"	0	6	0	
Window Glass in cases	"	0	9	0	
Weights in casks or drums ...	"	0	14	0	
Whisky, Wine, Spirits etc. in c/s. of 1 doz. qts.	"	0	4	0	
Wire Netting in Rolls	"	0	6	0	
Woollen Goods in cases mg. up to 15 cft.	"	1	8	0	
do. do. over 15 cft.	Ton of 40 Cft.	5	0	0	
Wax in Kegs wg. about 320 lbs.	Each	0	14	0	
Wax in Tins wg. about 28 lbs.	"	0	3	6	
Yellow Metal Sheets in Bundles	Cwt.	0	6	0	

A) In all instances of goods in Casks, Cases, Bales, Bundles, Crates or Drums, the above rates are for such Casks, Cases, Bales, Bundles, Crates or Drums not exceeding 10 cft. or 6 cwts. each, unless otherwise stated. Should Casks, Cases, Bales, Bundles, Crates or Drums, exceed this limit they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 5/- per ton of 40 cft. and/or 20 cwts. This clause does not apply to Machinery and Boilers.

B) The above rates are those that will ordinarily be charged in fair weather when the cargo is landed at Alleppey, but when owing to any cause or causes additional expenditure, such as extra boat hire in cases of

bad weather, tarpaulin and watchers hire on goods stored in the open, or any other unusual expenditure is incurred, the same will be recovered from the consignees in addition to the usual landing charges.

C) "Fair Weather" for purposes of this Schedule commences on 16th September and ends on 15th May both days inclusive. Monsoon commences on 16th May and ends on 15th September both days inclusive.

D) All goods are to be taken delivery of within seven days of landing, failing which no Surveys will be held or any liability accepted for loss or damage found.

E) In the event of there being insufficient accommodation in the Government Godowns at the Beach, the landing contractors will either stow the cargo in the open or make any other arrangements they deem advisable for the accommodation of the cargo. The cargo so stowed will be entirely at the risk and expense of the consignees.

F) Charges for landing cargo during the Monsoon period are 50% over the above rates whether the cargo is landed at Alleppey or at the monsoon port the only exception being Rice and Paddy landed during the Monsoon period at Alleppey which for Godown delivery up to the prescribed time will be Rs. 22/8%. After the prescribed time, Rs. 25%.

G) When cargo is landed at the monsoon port and brought to Alleppey the consignees will, in addition to the landing charges mentioned, be charged with all expenses incurred in removing it from the godowns at the monsoon Port until stowed in the Godowns at Alleppey. The goods will remain at the consignees risk and expense until delivery is taken.

For and on behalf of Madura Co., Ltd.,
A. M. BAKER,
Manager, Alleppey Branch,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

Per Pro. Volkart Bros.,
M. STRAUSS,
Agents, Blue Funnel Line,
and Italian Lines.

Per Pro. Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.;
L. T. A. COX,
Manager,
Agents, A. S. N. Co., Ltd.

Per Pro. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.,
L. A. LAMPARD,
Manager,
Agents, Hansa Line,
Sub-Agents, Clan Line Ltd., (Inward)

Rathensey Govindjee,
Agent,
The New Bombay Steamships Ltd.

Per Pro. Wm. Goodacre & Sons Ltd.,
N. G. HAYDON,
Manager,

Per Pro. Aspiawall & Co., Ltd.,
H. SMITH,
Manager, Alleppey Branch,
Ellerman Lines Ltd.,
Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co.

Agents, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Sub-Agents, Clan Line Ltd., (Outward)

Dharamsey Wagjee,
Agent,
The S. S. N. Co., Ltd.

Per Pro. Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd.,
R. W. McINTOSH,
Agents, Compagnie Des Messageries
Maritimes,
Sub-Agents, Clan Line Ltd.,
(Outward)

Alleppey, 1st July 1930.

N. B. Monsoon Period: This has been reduced to three months from the 15th May to 14th August (both days inclusive) on and from the 17th May 1932.

SCHEDULE OF LANDING AND SHIPPING DUES

Ordinary Cargo	1 anna per candy.*		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Steam Boilers each	12	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any articles weighing a ton or up-wards, per ton	2	0	0
Four-wheeled carriage, each	3	0	0
Two-wheeled " "	1	8	0
Ponies •	1	8	0
Horses	2	0	0
Dogs, sheep and other animals, each	0	1	0
Pianoforte, each	3	0	0
Rickshaws, each	0	12	0
Bicycles, each	0	8	0

Note: Coconut oil shall be classed under ordinary goods.

* Candy=672 lb. avoird.

**SCHEDULE OF BOAT HIRE FOR THE PORT
OF ALLEPPEY**

Description of cargo	Rate			Unit of charge
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Bags:				
Rice and paddy	6	4	0	per 100 bags.
Pepper, copra, coffee and ginger	0	1	3	per cwt.
Cardamoms	0	2	2	per cwt.
Turmeric, oil cake (Poonac), flour, arecanuts, gums and resins, sulphur, tamarind, dates, sugar, jaggery, wheat and other grains, seeds and pulse ...	7	8	0	per 100 bags.
Fish and prawns	0	2	0	per cwt.
Salt and saltpetre	7	3	0	per 100 bags.
Tobacco in bales or bundles of 75 lbs.	5	8	0	per 100 bales or bdles.
Robbins :				
Copra of 1½ cwt.	12	8	0	per 100 robbins.
Cardamoms	0	2	0	per cwt.
Dried prawns	0	2	0	per cwt.
Coir Yarn :				
Bales of 3 cwt. each	22	8	0	per 100 bales.
Dholls in bundles of 20	0	2	0	per cwt.
Bundles of 1 maund	0	2	0	per cwt.
Coir Fibre :				
Bales of 200 lbs. each	15	0	0	per 100 bales.
Coir Rope	0	2	0	per cwt.
Coir Mats and Matting :				
8 quarter rolls of matting ...	25	0	0	per 100 rolls.
Other rolls of matting	20	0	0	per 100 rolls.
Bundles of Mats	20	0	0	per 100 bundles.
Furniture	1	8	0	per ton of 40 cft.
Palmyra Fibre :				
Bales of 3 cwt. each	20	0	0	per 100 bales.
Bales of 1 cwt. each	7	0	0	per 100 bales.
Bundles of 1 cwt. each unpressed	8	0	0	per 100 bales.
Packets :				
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	per 100 packets.
Indigo in cases or bags	0	2	0	per cwt.
Tea :				
Full chests	10	0	0	per 100 chests.
Half chests	5	0	0	per 100 ..

Description of cargo	Rate			Unit of charge
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Rubber :				
Full chests	10	0	0	per 100 chests
Half chests ...	5	0	0	per 100 chests
Mica :				
Cases ...	10	0	0	per 100 cases
Plumbago :				
Casket or bags ...	1	4	0	per ton of 20 cwts.
Piece-goods, Twist, Gunnies :				
Hessians, twine and similar goods, paper and stationery, umbrellas, hardware, crockery glassware, matches, crackers, provisions- oilmanstores and similar goods in bales, cases or bundles. ...	20	0	0	per 100 pkgs.
Stoneware and Crockery in large crates	1	8	0	per ton of 50 cft.
Hides and Skins				
Cow hides ...	1	4	0	per ton of 50 cft.
Goat and sheep skins ...				
Cement :				
In casks (400 lbs) ...	20	0	0	per 100 casks
In bags ...	1	4	0	per ton of 20 cwts.
Cocconut Oil :				
Ton pipes of 20 cwts. each	1	6	0	per ton of 20 cwts.
Ordinary pipes 15/20 cwts. each				
Punchoons 10/15 cwts. each				
Bazaar H'hds 8/10 cwts. each				
do. do. 5/8 cwts. each				
Beer H'hds less than 5 cwts. each ...				
Oil in cases :				
Cocconut oil and Kerosene oil (8 gallons case) ...	7	8	0	per 100 cases
Lemon grass and other essential oils ½ cwt. each ...	10	0	0	per 100 cases
Tea Lead in Cases :	0	2	0	per cwt.
Empty cases and casks in shooks ...	1	4	0	per ton of 50 cft.
Packing Boards and Shingles ...	1	4	0	do.
Timber				
Scantlings or logs ...	By agreement			
Small packages				
such as cases of liquor, casks of dye, kegs of paint, etc. ...	7	8	0	per 100 pkgs.

Description of cargo	Rate			Unit of cargo
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Metals: in bars, rods, slabs, sheets, rivets, nails, etc.	1	4	0	per ton of 20 cwt.
Machinery: Packages under 5 cwts.	0	3	0	per cwt. "
.. between 5/10 cwts.	0	4	6	..
.. .. 10/20 cwts.	0	8	0	..
.. over 20 cwts.	By agreement			
Firewood in stacks	0	8	0	per 100 cft.
Cocoanuts with husks	1	4	0	per 1000
.. without husks	0	8	0	..
Sundry Small Packages	7	8	0	per 100 pkgs.
All other goods not enumerated	1	4	0	per ton of 20 cwts. or 50 cft.
Water, drinking, in casks	0	12	0	per cask of 50 gls.
.. in bulk	1	0	0	per 100 gallons.
Passenger Canoes	2	0	0	Single trip going and coming.
Minimum rate of hire	1	0	0	per ton on the li- censed registered tonnage of the boat.

Cargo Returned From Steamer.

- 2 Returning from Steamer to Shore, cargo not landed, and returning to steamer for shipment. One full hire in addition to original hire.

- Returning from Steamer to Shore, cargo landed. Half hire in addition to original hire.

- Transshipment - From one vessel to another. Full hire.

- Return Trip - From same vessel or from another vessel. Full hire.

- Country Craft. Half rates.

Monsoon Boat-Hire.

Steamers working at Alleppey.	50 per cent. over above rates.
Steamers working at Monsoon Ports.	100 per cent. over above rates.

Monsoon Period. From 15th May to 14th August (both days inclusive.)

In cases of extraordinary services, such as proceeding to a vessel in distress, the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant.

**SCHEDULE OF BOAT HIRE FOR THE PORTS OF QUILON,
TRIVANDRUM, COLACHEL,
AND SREEMULAPURAM**

Articles	Denominations	Rate			Per	Remarks
		Rs.	Ch.	C.		
Coffee, cardamoms, pepper, ginger, arecanuts, turmeric, copra, tamarind, fish, jaggery	Bags robbins or bdles.	7	0	0	100	of 168 lbs.
Tobacco	Bales or bdles	4	0	0	..	of 75 lbs.
Paddy, rice, wheat and other grains and pulse	Bags	7	0	0	100	of 168 lbs.
Salt	Bags	7	0	0	100	..
Monozite	Bags	7	0	0	100	of 1 cwt.
.. Empty bags returned	Bags	0	19	0	100	
Tea	Chests	12	14	0	100	Chests.
Palmyra Fibre pressed bales ...	Bales	7	0	0	100	1 cwt.
do. Unpressed	Bundles	10	0	0	100	do.
Coir Yarn and Fibre	Bales	7	0	0	100	do.
do.	Dholls or bundles	7	19	0	100	do.
Mats and Matting	Bundles	12	14	0	100	
Piecegoods, twist, silk, gummies, twine, etc.	Bales, ca- ses or bundles	7	19	0	100	1 cwt.
Hides	Bales or bdles.	15	0	0	100	
Rubber, Indigo, Mica	Cases	12	14	0	100	
Plumbago	Casks, ca- ses or bags	15	0	0	100	Casks and cases or 200 bags.
Tiles ... ..	...	1	8	0	1000	
Stationery, paper, umbrellas, crackers, matches, crockery, stoneware	Casks, cases or bales	20	0	0	100	
Stoneware in large crates ...	Crates	1	7	0	Ton	of 50 cft.
Provisions and oilmanstores and liquors	Casks or cases	12	0	0	100	Packages.
Wines and Beer in casks ...	Casks	18	0	0	100	Casks.
Cement	Casks or bags	20	0	0	100	Casks or 200 bags.
Cocoanut oil	Pipes or barrels	0	12	0	Candy	of 6 cwts.

Articles.	Denomi- nation	Rate			Per	Remarks
		Rs.	Ch.	C.		
Metals	Bars, Pla- tes etc.	0	9	0	Candy	of 6 cwts.
Miscellaneous small packages	Packages	7	0	0	100	less than 3 cft.
do.	Weight or measure- ment.	0	14	0	Candy	of 16 cft. or 6 cwts.
Timber planks ... ..	...	0	14	2	..	..
do. logs	Per ar- rangement					
Firewood	Stacks	7	0	0	1000	Cubic feet
Cocoanut with husks	No.	1	14	0	1000	
do. without husks	No.	1	0	0	1000	
Water, drinking, 50 gls. casks...	Casks	1	0	0	Cask	
do. in bulk ... ..	...	1	8	0	100 galls.	
Passenger Canoes ... ..	...	1	14	0	Trip	
do. with coolies ... ..	...	0	2	0	Trip	

Return trip from same vessel—half rates,
 .. other vessels—full rates,
 .. with coolies—full rates.

Transshipment from one vessel to another vessel, half rates.

25 per cent. less than the above rates for country craft.

During S. W. Monsoon period from the 15th May to 14th September, in-
 clusive, double the above rates.

In cases of extraordinary services such as proceeding to a vessel in distress,
 the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such hire as the circumstances
 of the case may seem to warrant.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS TARIFF

Import Tariff. Under an agreement entered into with the British Government in 1865, known as the Interportal Trade Convention, Travancore does not levy duty on imported goods (with certain exceptions) produced or manufactured in British India or in the Cochin State or on goods which have already paid import duty in Cochin or in British India. The exceptions are tobacco, salt, opium and spirits; but foreign liquors are exempted from duty if they have already paid duty in British India. On articles imported direct from abroad, Travancore levies duty the assigned values and rates of which follow the British Indian Tariff.

Export Tariff. The Travancore Government is free to levy duties on any article of export, with certain stipulations under the Interportal Trade Convention regarding the rate of duty on tariff valuations. The Export Customs Tariff is attached hereto.

EXPORT TARIFF

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation			Duty
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	
PART I						
ARTICLES WHICH ARE LIABLE TO DUTY IF EXPORTED FROM TRAVANCORE EITHER BY LAND OR SEA						
1	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE					
	(1) Copra	Cwt.	16	0	0	5 per cent.
	(2) Cocoanuts*	1,000	48	0	0	5 ..
	(3) Desiccated cocoanuts	Cwt.	14	0	0	5 ..
	(4) Coir	"	12	0	0	5 ..
	(5) Cables, tarred and untarred	"	10	0	0	5 ..
	(6) Coir fibre	"	10	0	0	5 ..
	†(7) Coconut husk, green or soaked	"	4	0	0	5 ..
	(8) Punnac	"	5	0	0	5 ..
2	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE					
	(1) Arecanuts without husk	Candy	200	0	0	5 ..
	(2) Do. in husk	"	55	0	0	5 ..
3	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRAH TREE*					
	(1) Jaggery	Cwt.	10	0	0	5 ..
	(2) Jaggery runnings	"	5	0	0	2½ ..
	(3) Jaggery molasses	"	5	0	0	2½ ..
	(4) Palmyrah Fibre, raw	"	12	8	0	5 ..
4	OILS					
	(1) Coconut oil	"	12	0	0	5 ..
	(2) Laurel oil	"	20	0	0	5 ..
	(3) Lemon grass oil	lb.	1	4	0	1 ..
5	HIDES, TANNED AND UNTANNED					
	(1) Hides or skins of country buffalo	Score	40	0	0	5 ..
	(2) Do. Do. cow	"	30	0	0	5 ..
	(3) Do. Do. elk	"	30	0	0	5 ..
	(4) Do. Do. goat	"	8	0	0	5 ..
	(5) Do. Do. sheep	"	5	8	0	5 ..

* Under Government Notification R. O. C. No. 6601/30/Devpt., dated the 20th July 1931, cocoanuts in husk are, with effect from the 5th Karkatakam 1106, assessed to duty on the nuts and husk at the rate fixed for the respective articles.

† Under Government Notification No. R. Dis. 2451/24/Devpt., dated the 10th December 1924, 600 green or soaked coconut husks will be considered as equivalent to one Cwt.

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation			Duty
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	
	(6) Hides or skins of deer	Score	4	0	0	5 per cent.
	(7) Do. Do. kid	..	3	0	0	5 ..
	(8) Do. Do. squirrel	..	40	0	0	5 ..
	(9) All other hides or skins	... ..	<i>Advalorem</i>			5 ..
6	GINGER, GREEN AND DRY					
	(1) Ginger, unscraped, Malabar	... Cwt.	16	0	0	5 ..
	(2) Dry Ginger	... ..	25	0	0	5 ..
7	FISH					
	(1) Fish, raw or dried, salted or unsalted	... ..	10	0	0	2½ ..
	(2) Prawns	... ..	25	0	0	2½ ..
8	TAMARIND					
9	SUGARCANE PRODUCE					
	Cane-sugar unrefined	... ..	10	0	0	5 ..
10	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND					
	Turmeric (finger)	... ..	10	0	0	5 ..
11	PEPPER					
		Candy	...			Bh. Rs. 10
12	PEEL					
		Cwt.	...			Pies 10
13	FIRE-WOOD					
	(1) Fire-wood of mango and jack trees	... ..	18	0	0	10 per cent.
	(2) Fire-wood other than of mango and jack trees	... ..	24	0	0	10 ..
14	CHARCOAL					
		..	28	0	0	10 ..
15	‡ TEA					
		100 lb.	...			Bh. Re. 1 As. 8
16	MANGO AND JACKWOOD PLANKS AND LOGS					
	(1) Mangowood planks and logs	... C. Ft.	2	0	0	10 per cent.
	(2) Jackwood planks and logs	... ..	3	0	0	10 ..

‡ A cess of 6 annas per 100 lb. is leviable on exports to foreign countries by sea in addition to duty.

Serial No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valuation			Duty
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	
	PART II					
	ARTICLES WHICH ARE LIABLE TO DUTY IF EXPORTED FROM TRAVANCORE BY SEA ALONE					
17	• GRAINS					
	(1) Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	0	5 per cent. if exported to British India or Sirkar Cochin and annas two and pies three per maund of 82 2/7 pounds Avoirdupois weight when exported to other places.
	(2) Rice including rice flour ... ..	..	3	4	0	
	PART III					
	ARTICLES WHICH ARE LIABLE TO DUTY IF EXPORTED FROM TRAVANCORE BY SEA ALONE TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIA OR THE COCHIN STATE					
18	JUTE OTHER THAN BILIPATAM JUTE:—					
	(1) Raw Jute.					Rs. As. Ps.
	(i) Cuttings	Bale of 100 lb.	...	...	...	1 4 0
	(ii) All other descriptions ... ..	..	...	...	...	4 8 0
	(2) Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods—					
	(i) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)*	Ton of 2,240 lb.	...	...	...	£0 0 0
	(ii) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified † ... ..	..	...	...	...	32 0 0

*Under Government Notification R. Dis. No. 1028/30/Dep't., dated the 3rd July 1930, bagging for raw cotton made from jute rove, weighing not less than 1 1/4 lb. per square yard and having a total of not more than 250 warp and weft threads per square yard, is liable to duty at Rs. 5-8-0 per ton.

† Jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Inspector is satisfied that they are useless for any purposes to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

PORT DUES FOR TRAVANCORE PORTS

Name of Port	Vessels Chargeable	Rate of Port Dues	Due. How often chargeable in respect of the same vessel
Alleppey Quilon Trivandrum Colachel	All sea-going vessels of 10 tons and upwards	9 pies per ton	The payment of the due at the first Port called at in the State will exempt a steamer for a period of thirty days and a sailing vessel for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other Port in the State.

Note :—In assessing the Port Dues the date on which a vessel anchored shall be the date from which dues shall be calculated.

1. A vessel entering a Port in ballast and not carrying passengers shall be charged with a Port due at three-fourths of the rate mentioned in the third column of the schedule.
2. When a vessel enters a Port but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair) she shall be charged with a Port Due at half of the rate mentioned in the third column of the schedule.
3. No Port Due shall be chargeable in respect of :—
 - (a) any pleasure yacht; or
 - (b) any vessel which, having left any Port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage; or
 - (c) any vessel which, having entered any port within Travancore, leaves it within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo.
4. The Port Due shall be levied subject to the conditions mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Alleppey Anchorage.

Vessels anchoring in the Alleppey Roadstead should take up a berth southwards of the Pier with the lighthouse bearing from N. E. to E. N. E., and as close to the shore as possible in order to obtain a quick despatch.

The bottom shoals gradually and the depth of water in which to anchor should be decided according to the soundings obtained. Usually, steamers anchor much too far off shore and without due consideration being given to the set of the current or force of the wind.

The littoral current, close inshore, sets to the southward, sometimes as strongly as two knots when a strong sea breeze is blowing together with a flood tide, making it very difficult for cargo boats to fetch steamers anchored in the Roads. Occasionally, a return set to the northward is experienced, but it is usually very feeble, and occurs during the months October to February inclusive. The southerly set during this period is also feeble. During March and April, the sea breeze blows strongly in the afternoon, and consequently steamers loading should anchor well to the south,

The prevailing winds are from the W. N. W.

Steamers with cargo to discharge should anchor close to, and to the southward of, steamers taking in cargo so that empty cargo boats from the latter may be able to fetch them. Non-coasting steamers are usually taking in cargo.

During strong winds a careful lookout should be kept on cargo boats leaving the shore, and should they not be able to fetch a steamer she should shift her berth further southward.

If the above directions are followed it will seldom be necessary for steamers to shift their anchorage.

A mud bank forms occasionally in the vicinity of the Pier stretching along the coast for a few miles which gives perfectly smooth water; caution is therefore necessary in approaching the shore.

Quilon Anchorage.

The port is an open roadstead situated off a bight in the coast formed by the Tangacherry Point projecting slightly beyond the coast line. During the fine weather period, from September till

May, vessels can anchor in the inner anchorage in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fathoms of water, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile off the shore. The channel is marked by two buoys during this period. Another buoy is placed to mark the position of the 'Camaria Rock.' Steamers entering should keep the chimney of Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield's factory slightly open to the south of the flag-staff. When in one the flag-staff bears $45\frac{1}{2}$ E Mag: and leads over the $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathom patch in the entrance channel.

Trivandrum Anchorage.

The Port is an open roadstead with deep water close to the shore. Steamers generally anchor $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile off the shore on a bearing west from the Pier. The five fathoms depth line is about 300 ft. off the end of the Pier, but steamers anchor in $12\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms which is $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile off the shore as stated.

The length of the Pier is 750 ft. and it is fitted with two steam cranes. A red light is exhibited from the end of the Pier during the shipping season—range of visibility 5 miles. There is a large godown accommodation for the storage of cargo.

Colachel Anchorage.

Colachel is the Southernmost Port in the State. There is a group of outlying rocks in front of the town which form a partial breakwater under the shelter of which landing and shipping operations are carried on.

Steamers anchor $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile off the shore with the port pillar bearing north and the Put-Un-Ni rock bearing west. A red light is exhibited from the base of the flag-staff on a mount situated to the west of the town—range of visibility 5 miles.

W. J. SWAN,

LIEUT. COMMANDER R. N. R. (RD.)
Principal Port Officer, Trivancore.

RULES FOR WAREHOUSING GOODS AT ALLEPPEY

The following Rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in Government sheds and godowns at the Port of Alleppey:—

On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows:—

For the first seven days.	Free.
For the first month (continuing from the 8th day)	Single rate per week as per schedule appended.
For the second month (continuing from the 8th day)	Double rate per week as per schedule.
For the third month	Treble rates per week.

The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month. Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

The above Rule does not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

Goods intended for *export* may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for *seven* days free of charge. But in the case of such goods, should the period of free storage exceed seven days, they will be charged *double* warehouse rates from the date of storage.

Importers shall not be permitted to use the open godowns or sheds when such godowns or sheds are required by the exporters for the storage of their goods, nor shall importers be allowed to store their goods in the open godowns free of charge for more than two days. Owners of imported goods using such godowns for more than two days will be charged four times the normal warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

The warehouse rent shall be paid to the Officer in charge of the Customs House before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the

above charge may be recovered within twenty-four hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them, as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent. of such dues shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosive and other goods of a highly dangerous character shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed on import.

Schedule.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo	As. 6 per 100 bags per week.
Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric etc. in robbins	As. 10 per 100 robbins per week.
Coir Yarn and fibre in bales	As. 12 per 100 bales per week.
Coir Yarn in bundles and dholls	As. 10 per 100 cwt. per week.
Coir Mats Matting	As. 12 per 100 bolls. rolls per week.
All other goods	1 Anna per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

LIST OF STEAMSHIP LINES SERVING ALLEPPEY

Steamship Lines.	Agents or Sub-Agents.
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Peirce, Leslie & Co., Ltd.
Blue Funnel Line	Volkart Bros.
British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Madura Co., Ltd.
Clan Line, Ltd. (Outward)	Darragh, Smail & Co., Ltd.
do. (Inwards)	Wm. Goodacre & Sons Ltd. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes	Darragh, Smail & Co., Ltd.
The Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Rathensey Govindjee.
Ellerman & Bucknal Steamship Co., Ltd.	Aspinwall & Co., Ltd.
Hall Line Ltd.	Aspinwall & Co., Ltd.
Hansa Line	Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
Lloyd Sabaudo	Volkart Bros.
The Malabar Steam Navigation Co.	Ratansey Asarya & Co.
The Merchant Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Branch Office.
Navigazione Generale Italiana	Volkart Bros.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line	Wm. Goodacre & Sons, Ltd.
Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Dharmsey Wagjee.
Societa Veneziana Di Navigazione A Vepore, Venezia	Volkart Bros.

CHAMBER LIBRARY

LIST OF BOOKS

Reference.

- The Concise Universal Encyclopedia. 2 Volumes.
Thacker's Indian Directory—1929 and 1931.
Kelly's Directory—1929, 2 Volumes.
Mercantile Directory of Mysore—1926.
Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary.
Register of American Companies engaged in Overseas
Trade.
Directory of Exporters of Indian Produce and Manu-
factures.
Post and Telegraph Guide—1931.
Travancore Almanac and Directory. 1929 to 1932--
4 Volumes.
Travancore Companies Regulation.
Travancore State Budget—1930/31, 1931/32, and
1932/33.
Travancore Import and Export Tariffs.
The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.
The Indian Merchandise Marks Manual.
Indian Customs Tariff.
Citizen's Atlas of the World.
Alphabetical Index of Commodities entering the
Foreign Sea-borne trade of British India.

General.

- Industrial Britain—Vol. I.
(Engineering, Motor and Aircraft Industries).
Glimpses of the East (N. Y. K. Guide). 1928/29 and
1929/30.
Travancore State Manual—3 Volumes.
The Wealth of India, By Wadia & Joshi (1927).
Labour in Indian Industries, By G. M. Broughton
(1921).
Indian Trade, Tariffs and Transport, By K. T. Shah
(1923).
System of Financial Administration in British India,
By P. K. Watal (1923).

- Wealth and Taxable Capacity. By Sir Josiah Stamp
(1930).
- Elements of Statistics, By A. L. Bowley (1926).
- Statistics and their application to Commerce.
By A. L. Boddington (1931).
- Organised Produce Markets. By J. G. Smith (1922).
- Foreign Exchanges, By the Rt. Hon'ble Viscount
Goschen (1926).
- The Commerce of Nations, By C. F. Bastable.
- The Mechanism of Exchange, By J. A. Todd (1927).
- History of Proposals of Cochin Harbour Development.
- Handbook of Commercial Information for India,
By C. W. E. Cotton. Second Edition 1924.
- Handbook of Commercial Products :
- Castor Oil
 - India Rubber
 - Chaulmugra Oil
 - Blackwood or Rosewood of South India.
- The Soviet Five Year Plan, By Kfickerbocker.
- A History of Factory Legislation in India.
By J. C. Kydd.
- Marks of Origin (League of Nations Pn.)

Statistics and Reports.

- Statistics of Travancore 1921/22 to 1930/31—10 Volumes.
- Agricultural Statistics of India. Vols. 1 and 2
(1928-29).
- Statistical Abstract of British India, Eighth Issue.
(1919/20 to 1928/29).
- do. Ninth Issue.
1920/21 to 1929/30).
- Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in
India. (1929-30).
- Indian Tea Statistics. (1930).
- Indian Rubber Statistics. (1930).
- Review of the Foreign Rail-borne Trade of the Mysore
State 1927/28.
- Index Numbers of Indian Prices. (1861-1926).
- India in 1928-1929.

- India in 1929-1930.
do. 1930-1931.
Administration Report of Travancore 1927-28 to
1930-31.
Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in
India (1928).
Report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry
Committee, Vol. II. Parts 1 and 2. (1931).
Report of the Travancore Banking Enquiry Commit-
tee, Volumes 1 and 2 (1930).
Report of the Royal Commission on Currency and
Finance (1929).
Reports of the Currency Committees. (1893-1926.)
Report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee,
Vols. 1 and 2 (1924-25).
Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India.
(1915).
Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission. (1921-22).
Report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee.
(1925).
Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India.
(1931).
Report of the Weights and Measures Committee.
(1913-14).
Report of the Indian Tariff Board on
Oil Industry (1928).
Ship-building Industry (1926).
Report of the Committee on Finance and Industry
(Macmillan Committee). 1931.
Report of the Committee on National Expenditure.
(May Committee). 1931.
Report of the work of the Imperial Shipping Com-
mittee 1923-26.
Report of the External Capital Committee. (1925).
Report on the Scheme for the establishment of a Train-
ing Ship in India. (1926).
Report of the Financial Relations Committee. (1923).
Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.
(1923).

- Report of the Travancore Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. (1931).
- Final Report of the World Economic Conference. (1927).
- Report on the Conditions and Prospects of the British Trade in India. (1927-28).
- The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. (1929).
- Report of the International Conference for the abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions. (1927).
- Official Declarations Concerning the Recommendations of the International Economic Conference. (1928).
- Wage Changes in various Countries. (1914 to 1925).
- Cost of Living Index Numbers. (1925).
- Proceedings of the Travancore Sri Mulam Popular Assembly—1931.
- Report of the Indian States Enquiry Committee—1932.
- Travancore Legislative Council Proceedings—Volumes XVI to XIX.

Reports of Chambers of Commerce:

- Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. 1928.
- Bengal (Licensed Measurers Department 1927/28).
- Bombay. 1928.
- Calicut. 1929/30.
- Cochin. 1921/22 to 1930/31.
- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1930, 1931 and 1932).
- Madras. 1931.
- Northern India Chamber of Commerce. (1927).
- Southern India Chamber of Commerce 1930, 1931.
- Tuticorin. 1932.
- British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal. 1929.
- Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry. 1928, 1929.
- Manila Chamber of Commerce. 1930 and 1931.

Wellington Chamber of Commerce. Annual Supplements 1930 and 1932.
 Rules of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—Licensed Measurers' Department.

Periodicals.

The Capital, Volumes LXXXII to LXXXVII. (Bound in 6 Vols.)
 The Economist, Volumes CVIII to CXIII. 6 Vols.
 The Indian Trade Journal.
 The Indian Finance.
 Monthly Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic.
 The Travancore Civil List.
 The Travancore Government Gazette.
 The Indian Radio Times.
 The Ceylon Radio Times.

Market Reports.

Bengal, Bombay, Cochin, Calicut, Ceylon, Madras, Saigon, Saurabaya and Singapore.
 (Furnished by the courtesy of the Chambers of Commerce concerned.)