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Some Guthi Endowments

1. The Dakshinakali Temple

On Poush Badi 5, 1905, one khet of rice-fields had been granted on Sarbanga-mafi tenure to Bhuwan Kumari for endowment as Guthi for offering a silver crown, conducting religious ceremonies on the 8th day of the new moon (Shukla-Ashtami) every month, etc. at the Shrine of Sri Dakshinakali. A copper plate inscription for the grant was issued on Marga Badi 2, 1906.

RRC, Vol. 66, p. 118.

2. Shiva Temple in Chautara

Major Captain Pratiman Kunwar Rana had built a Shiva temple and a rest-house at Chautara on the main road leading to Tibet toward China. He had also made arrangements for the supply of drinking water to travellers at that place.

The Major Captain then submitted a petition to His Majesty through Prime Minister Jung Bahadur that a total area of 71 muris of rice lands, which he had arranged, be granted to him for endowment as Guthi to finance the maintenance of the temple and the rest-house.

The lands included 61 muris of kipat lands for which the owners had given their consent, and 10 muris of uncultivated raikar lands.

A royal order was issued on Thursday, Falgun Badi 6, 1911 granting the request.

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 16-21.

3. Shiva Temples in Kathmandu

Dirgha Laxmi Devi, wife of Captain Birabhadra Kunwar Rana, had built temple of Sri Dirghabhakteshwara Mahadeva and Sri Hemamukteshwara Mahadeva near the temple of Sri Pachali Bhairava on the banks of the Bagmati river in Kathmandu. She prayed that 101.5 muris of rice-fields, which had been granted to her husband on bekh tenure, be now granted to her as birta for endowment as guthi in order to finance religious ceremonies at those temples. The request was granted.

Jestha Sudi 3, 1912

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 59-60.

4. Guthi Endowments For Sri Godavari-Tirtha

On Bhadra Badi 3, 1907, the Senior Queen made an endowment of one khet of rice-fields in Bisankhu under Sarba-Kara-Akara-Sarbangamafi-Guthi tenure for constructing, repairing, and maintaining rest-houses at the Sri Godavari-Tirtha, and feeding Brahmans and mendicants on the occasion of the 12-year festival there. Lt Dalajit Bista was granted authority to manage the Guthi.

Income from the lands during a period of 12 years was calculated at 1083 paisa rupees and 5½ annas. The breakdown was as follows:

1. 20 muris and 5 pathis of paddy a year, or 243 muris in 12 years, converted into cash at 9 pathis a rupee, totalling Mohar 542 rupees or 742 paisa rupees and 8 annas.
2. 5 muris and 5 pathis of wheat a year, or 62 muris in 12 years, converted into cash at 6 pathis a rupee, totalling Mohar 210 rupees or 288 paisa rupees and 12 annas.
3. Ghiukhane tax amounting to Mohar 3 rupees and 2½ annas a year, or Mohar 37 rupees and 14 annas in 12 years, or 52 paisa rupees and 1¼ anna.

Expenses totalled paisa 964 rupees and 10 annas. The breakdown was as follows:

1. Seven paisa a day, or 19 paisa rupees and 13½ annas a year, or 118 paisa rupees and 2 annas in 12 years, for daily worship at the Sri-Godavari-Tirtha. Particulars of daily expenses were as follows:

Sandalwood	-	1 paisa
Red Sandalwood	-	1 paisa
Rice	-	2 paisa
Incense	-	1 paisa
Light	-	1 paisa
Food offering	-	1 paisa

2. Salaries and other expenses totalling 43 paisa rupees and 10 annas a year or 523 paisa rupees and 8 annas in 12 years, particulars were as follows:

1. Priest - 25 rupees a year
2. Sweeper - 6 rupees "
3. Bricks and tiles - 2 rupees "
4. Four muris of salt at 1½ rupees a muri - 5 rupees "
5. Thirty bricklayers, laborers, etc. at 3 annas each - 5 rupees and 10 annas

3. During the 12 year (Simha-Asta) festival:

1. 27 Brahmans for 9 days:

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| (a) 8 annas a day for <u>roti</u> and
curd for 11 persons | - | 121½ rupees |
| (b) Ritual gift (<u>dakshina</u>)
at the rate of 8 annas each | - | 121½ rupees |

2. Food for mendicants for 9 days - 80 rupees.

Marga Badi 30, 1912

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 120-125.

5. Shiva Temple in the Pashupati Area

Khajanchi Siddhiman Singh Rajbhandari requested His Majesty to grant him 40 muris of rice-fields located by him in Kirtipur for endowment as Guthi for a Shiva temple built by his youngest brother, Kashinath Rajbhandari, in the Pashupati area. The request was granted on Falgun Sudi 12, 1912

RRC. Vol. 66, pp. 125-26.

6. Shiva Temples in Kashi (Banaras, India)

On Ashadh Sudi 11, 1912, the Dharmadhikar, Sri Gururaj Pandit Nagendra Raj Pandit, had endowed 6 khets of rice-fields at Tahachal in Kathmandu for financing religious ceremonies at Shiva temples built in the Mangalagauri area of Kashi (Banaras) in India. The endowment was confirmed under the royal seal on Chaitra Sudi 9, 1912.

RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 157-160.

A 1943 (Sawvat) Miscellany

1. Thek Grant to Raja of Achham
2. Hulak Services in Banepa
3. Reconfirmation of Sapat
4. Byang Laborers in Khinchet
5. Thek-Chhap Grant in Darja
6. Petiya Allowances
7. Mukhiya in Sikles
8. State Trading in Cardamomo
9. Homesite in Palpa
10. The Duguna-Gadhi
11. Revenue Collection in Doti
12. Kipat Lands in Nuwakot
13. Supply of Mica.
14. A Track to Darjeeling
15. Forest Conservation in Morang

1. Thek Grant to Raja of Achham

The Raja of Achham, Dal Bahadar Shah, was granted a thek contract for the collection of revenue from khet and pakho lands in Achham, Thalahara, and Doti which had been assigned to the Sri Barakh Paltan.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943,
RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 612-14.

2. Hulak Services in Banepa

Buddhi Man, Jahar Singh, and other Mahanes of Banepa complained on Chaitra Sudi 5, 1942 that households in Banepa town were evading the obligation to provide hulak services on one pretext or another. They, therefore, demanded that free households (chuni) be registered as hulakis on a compulsory basis. However, the government ordered a full inquiry into the matter before taking a decision.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943
RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 614-18.

3. Reconfirmation of Kipat

The village of Bhanjyang-Gaun in the Sajhakot area of East No. 1, along with the Valley below, had been under Kipat tenure since the time of the Malla Kings. It was reconfirmed as kipat after the Gorkhali conquest. The kipat-owners were under the obligation to transport lead from that area to the Jangi Meghino (Munitions Factory) in Kathmandu. In the Vikrama Year 1936, the adjacent Pangu area was granted as birta, including a part of the kipat rice-fields in the

valley, but the kipatowners were left in possession. Four years later, in the vikrama year 1840, they were forced to relinquish the lands on the ground that they did not reside in the birta area. The Mijhar, Rup Naran, then submitted a petition to Kathmandu. Their possession of the lands was then reconfirmed, although the grant of kipat lands as birta was left untouched.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943

RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 618-26.

4. Byang Laborers in Khinchet

Several households in Khinchet had been enrolled as Byang for work at the Khinchet orchard on payment of the mahasul tax on the lands tilled by them. However, they mortgaged their lands to money-lenders, while paying the tax in their own names. During the revenue settlement of Vikrama 1925, the tax was made payable by both the Byang land holders and the money-lenders who cultivated the lands. An order was issued on Marga Badi 4, 1930 prohibiting such double collection. On Chaitra Sudi 3, 1940, the Mukhiya of Gogregaun in Khinchet, Tseden Lama, complained that the Mahasul tax was again being collected from both the Byang laborers and the money-lenders by the Amali. Another order was therefore, issued prohibiting such double collection.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943

RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 626-30.

5. Thek-Chhap Grant in Narja

The villages of Harkhichaurpand Thapathok in the Narja area (of Nuwakot) which previously belonged to Harinanda Padhya, were granted to Sardar Sobhit Simha Kunwar as Chhap by King Prithvi Narayan Shah. These villages were accordingly in the possession of the Sardar's family under Chhap tenure until the Vikrama Year 1902. In the following year, they were taken over by the government.

On Magh Sudi 5, 1910, the two villages were assigned to the Sri Rajdal Kampu and the Sri Samar Jung Company. Major Captain Garuda Dhvaj Kanwar, a grandson of Sardar Sobhit Sinha Kanwar, was granted a Thek-Ijara for those villages for one year, stipulating an annual payment of five rupees to the Sri Rajdal Kampu and eleven rupees to the Sri Samar Jung Company.

The villages remained in the possession of the Kanwar family for the next 32 years under the same arrangement.

On Magh Sudi 11, 1942, Dhana Kumari Devi Chhetri, wife of Major Captain Garuda Dhvaj Kanwar, prayed for a new document on the ground that she had lost the original document issued in 1910 Vikrama.

The Sadar Dafdarkhana, however, recommended against the grant of the request. It maintained that the records nowhere mentioned that the two villages were under Chhap tenure. It also pointed out that they had been given out to the Kanwar family in 1910 Vikrama on a one-year thek-ijara arrangement.

The Sadar Dafdarkhana also pointed out that one Nandikeshar Khatri had offered to increase revenue from the two villages from 16 rupees to 28 rupees if he was granted a thek-ijara.

The case was then referred to Prime Minister Bir Shumshere. He ordered that the two villages be reconfirmed in the possession of the Kanwar family on the same terms and conditions under Thek-Chhap tenure. The decision was based on the following facts :

- (1) The villages have remained in the possession of the Kanwar family.
- (2) The Jagirdars have not been entitled to take possession.
- (3) The villages were originally held by the Kanwar family on Chhap tenure.

Baishakh Badi 11, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51 pp. 630-40

6. Petiya Allowances

On Chaitra Badi 6, 1942, Prime Minister Bir Shumshere ordered that:

- (1) The petiya allowance of Ananga Manjari Devi, wife of Colonel Jung Dhvaj Rana, shall be increased from 175 rupees to 200 rupees a year.
- (2) A petiya allowance of 174 rupees a year, payable on a monthly basis, shall be granted to Hari Kumari, wife of Senior Captain Hem Bahadur Rana.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 644-46.

7. Mukhiya In Sikles

Tula Gurung was one of the Sub-Mukhiyas (Jhuttawal) functioning under the ten Mukhiyas of the Sikles area in Kaski-Lamjung. He died in Poush 1942 without leaving any son to inherit the position. His nearest relative was his paternal uncle's son, who was only about twelve years old and so incapable of functioning as jhuttawal.

Singhbir Gurung, a distant relative of Tula Gurung, then forcibly occupied that position.

On Baisakh Badi 10, 1943, Hawaldar Nain Singh Gurung, who was working as a guard (Athpahariya) in the palace of Prime Minister Bir Shumshere, submitted a petition claiming that he be appointed as successor to Tula Gurung, and that Singhbir Gurung's claim be rejected.

Prime Minister Bir Shumshere ordered that Hawaldar Nain Singh Gurung's request be granted if it was consistent with the law and regulations.

Baisakh Sudi 7, 1943.

RRC, vol 51, pp. 647-53.

8. State Trading in Cardamom

Colonel Chhetra Bikram Rana Bahadur was appointed as Chief of the Alainchi Dadani (State procurement and trading in Cardamom) in the far-eastern hill region. He succeeded Colonel Harilal Pande.

Baisakh Sudi 10, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 653-57.

9. Homesite in Palpa

Mijhar Sante Kami was an employee at the Palpa Munitions Factory. He obtained an allotment of a vacant homesite at Dandathok near Tansen from the Talukdar and spent about 60 or 70 rupees in constructing a house there. He prayed that the homesite be formally confirmed in his name. His request was granted. He was also granted exemption from Jhara obligations elsewhere so long as he worked at the Palpa Munitions Factory.

Baisakh Sudi 10, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 657-61p

10. The Duguna-Gadhi

During the Nepal-Tibet war, a fort was constructed in the village of Duguna in the Listi area. Four local households were entrusted with the repair and maintenance of the fort. Their taxes, totalling 4 rupees and 13 annas, were remitted, and they were also granted exemption from other hulek and Jhara obligations elsewhere. An order to this

effect, signed by Prime Minister Bam Bahadur Kanwar Rana and Commandar-in-Chief General Krishna Bahadur Kanwar Rana, was issued on Aswin Badi 9, 1913.

This arrangement was reconfirmed during the revenue settlement of 1925 Vikrama and continued till 1941 Vikrama.

In 1942 Vikrama, however, the Dwares of Duguna Village forcibly collected the taxes from the four households. The latter then complained to Kathmandu, and an order was issued to the Dwares to refund the amount collected and not make any such collections in the future.

Baisakh Sudi 2, 1943p

RRC, Vol 51, pp 640-44.

11. Revenue Collection in Doti

Lt. Colonel Ser Bahadur Thapa Chhetri held a thek for revenue collection in Doti on payment of Mohar Rs. 4,246 and 2 annas a year from 1940 to 1942 Vikrama. The thek was renewed on the same terms for the three-year period, 1943 through 1945, on Shrawan Badi 4p 1943.

RRC, Vol. 51, pp. 810-19.

12. Kipāt lands in Nuwakot

Mijhar Tharpan Lama of Gerkhu village of Nuwakot district owned 30 muris of rice-fields under Gole rakam tenure. The rice-fields had previously been under kipāt tenure, but had been confiscated by the government.

The deceased brothers of the Mijhar had mortgaged the rice-fields to Dayaram Timilsina Jaisi under a masikatta arrangement. The Jaisi then cultivated the lands, while the Lamas provided Gole services and paid taxes. The mortgage was later redeemed, but the Jaisi returned only 25 muris, forcibly keeping the remaining 5 muris for himself.

On Shrawan 1943, the Mijhar submitted a petition to Kathmandu praying that the 5 muris also be returned to him, since the mortgage had already been redeemed.

The Sadar Daudarkhana recommended that the request be granted under Section 106 of the Law on Landholding (Jagga Pajani Ko). Prime Minister Bir Shumshere endorsed the recommendation on Bhadra Badi 3, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 819-22.

13. Supply of Mica

The Jumla District Office was ordered to supply 60 dharnis of black mica for preparing medicines. The mica was to be of black color, extracted from a depth of four cubits, and not liable to crack or break even after being fired in a furnace.

Bhadra Badi 3, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, pp. 822-25.

14. A Track to Darjeeling

Subha Mahalal Limbu of Panchthar offered to construct a track leading to Darjeeling through Harkhate and Pikhawa-Bhanjyang at his own cost, and to make an annual payment of 100 rupees, if he was granted a three-year contract for the collection of duties on goods traded through that route.

The proposal was referred to the Ilam District Office with an order to ascertain the following matters :

- (1) Will the proposed road encourage smuggling?
- (2) Will it cause any loss of revenue to the government ?
- (3) Are the local people willing to use the proposed road on payment of duties ?

Poush Badi 13, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51, PPh 925-29.

15. Forest Conservation in Morang

The Rangeli Goswara Office was established in Morang district with Captain Dasharath Padhya as its Chief to reclaim jhora forest lands and sell the timber.

Regulations promulgated in the name of that office included the following :

" No person shall be permitted to hunt in Sira forests in Morang district without a license (sanad).

" People may kill tiger, bear, boar, or wild buffalo (arna), which intrude into their fields, but shall not be permitted to hunt or lay traps and snares for other birds and animals.

" In case any tiger has killed any human being or cow in Sira forests, permission shall be granted to kill it. But in case any person kills or hunts other animals on that pretext, he shall be arrested and despatched to the Sadar Adalat (in Kathmandu) along with his gun or other weapon.

" In case any person is found to have killed any animal with guns or snares, he shall be arrested and his weapons shall be seized. He shall be handed over to the Adalat for imprisonment for a term of six months in irons.

" In case any person had cleared lands within Sira forests and built homesteads, he shall be evicted from such lands along with his family. His hut shall be demolished but his possessions shall be handed over to him."

In accordance with these regulations, Captain Dasharath Padhya started an inspection tour of Sira forests in the region west of Chatra in the month of Poush 1942.

At a place west of Letang, the inspection team found a tract of forest lands being cleared by some Limbus. The Limbus fled on hearing news of its arrival, leaving three axes behind.

Another group which was clearing a tract of forest lands further east similarly fled, leaving one khurpa behind.

No such illegal reclamation was detected in the area between the Ratuwa and Mechi rivers.

A similar inspection team had toured the area in Vikrama 1941h

Jestha Badi 9, 1943.

RRCh, Vol 56, pp. 219-26.

Trade Between British India and Nepal
(Continued from May 1989)

APPENDIX A

List showing the rates of duties levied on articles imported from
Nepal in the bazaar of Nepalgunge

No.	Names of articles	Rate of duty	How levied	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.		
1.	Dry ginger	1 6 0	per maund	
2.	Ghee	1 14 0	"	
3.	Cardamom (large)	2 0 0	"	
4.	Nipal red pepper	2 6 0	"	
5.	Moor	1 6 0	"	
6.	Pipar	3 9 0	"	A medicdnal root.
7.	Chook	1 3 0	"	Thickened lemon juice
8.	Cheoli Ghee	1 4 6	"	Extracted from wood.
9.	Kyfira	0 3 9	"	A fruit.
10.	Burna	0 4 6	"	Sweet smelling grass.
11.	Soogund Bao	1 3 0	"	Dried followerso
12.	Balchur	0 12 6	"	A perfumeo
13.	Ghoomni	0 12 0	"	A medicineo
14.	Tingur	0 7 0	"	A condimento
15.	Turmeric	1 3 0	"	
16.	Honey	1 5 0	"	
17.	Wax	3 14 0	"	
18.	Chirahta	0 12 0	"	
19.	Cinnamon	0 5 0	"	
20.	Soorma	0 2 9	"	Antimonyo
21.	Canes	0 5 3	Per 100	
22.	Nigalees	0 13 6	" 1000	Native pipeso.
23.	Charus	22 0 0	per maund	Drugo.
24.	Sohaga	1 4 6	"	Salto.
25.	Kukra Seingi	0 13 6	"	A poisono
26.	Fowls	0 8 0	each	
27.	Myna (hill)	0 8 0	"	

Contd. ...

28.	Partridge	0	3	5	Each	
29.	Kokla	0	3	3	"	A black cuckoo.
30.	Hawk	3	0	0	"	
31.	Tangans	4	0	0	"	
32.	Chooled	0	10	0	Per maund	A medicine
33.	Tejpata	0	9	6	"	Edible leaf.
34.	Reochin	0	12	3	"	
35.	Majit	0	13	0	"	Name of drug used for dyeing red.
36.	Lodh	0	6	0	"	A medicine.
37.	Ghorback	0	6	0	"	"
38.	Soogund kukla	0	5	0	"	"
39.	Loban	0	11	3	"	Incense.
40.	Atis	1	6	3	"	A medicine.
41.	Iron	0	3	9	"	
42.	Phar	1	4	0	"	Ploughshares.
43.	Pharma	1	6	3	"	
44.	Iron slates	0	15	0	"	
45.	Biroja	0	5	0	"	Inflammable juice of a tree.

APPENDIX B

List showing the duties levied on articles exported from Nipalgunge Bazaar to British territories

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty			How levied	Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.		
1.	Cotton	0	1	0	per rupee	
2.	Salt	0	0	9	"	
3.	Goor	0	0	9	"	
4.	Sugar	0	0	9	"	
5.	Cloth, Europe	0	0	9	"	
6.	" country	0	0	6	"	
7.	Cardamom	0	0	9	"	
8.	Pepper	0	0	9	"	
9.	Betel-nuts	0	0	9	"	
10.	Cloves	0	0	9	"	
11.	Cocoanuts	0	0	9	"	

APPENDIX C

List showing the rate of duties levied on articles imported from Nipal in the bazaar of Captaingunge surowa, and Bahadoorgungeh

No.	Name of articles	Duty taken from Nipalese	Duty taken from purchasers	How levied	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1.	Iron Batasi	0 13 0	1 7 0	per maund)	
2.	" Thothur	0 13 0	1 7 0	"	Different (qualities.
3.	" Kheri	0 9 0	0 13 0	"	
4.	" Pharma	0 9 0	1 15 0	"	
5.	Dry ginger	1 3 0	1 12 0	"	
6.	Timur	0 3 0	0 7 0	"	
7.	Tejpata	0 3 0	0 7 0	"	
8.	Taj	0 3 0	0 7 0	"	
9.	Moor	1 3 3	1 8 0	"	
10.	Burna	0 3 0	0 9 0	"	
11.	Balchur	0 3 0	1 2 0	"	
12.	Majit	0 10 0	1 6 0	"	
13.	Biroja	0 9 0	1 2 0	"	
14.	Dhup	0 2 3	0 5 0	"	A fragrant wood.
15.	Nipal red pepper	1 3 3	1 12 0	"	
16.	Ghee	1 5 0	2 4 0	"	
17.	Honey	1 3 3	1 8 0	"	
18.	Copper	1 8 0	2 0 0	"	
19.	Just	1 8 0	2 12 00	"	Powter.
20.	Cardamom	1 8 0	2 12 0	"	
21.	Sohaga	1 8 0	1 12 0	"	A salt.
22.	Suntola(orange)	-	0 1 6	per basket	Orangesh
23.	Tokree	-	0 1 6	"	Nipalese compt
24.	Nigali	-	0 5 0	per 100	Native pipe.
25.	Wooden baskets	-	0 0 6	each	
26.	Bamboo paper	-	1 2 0	per load	

APPENDIX D

List showing the rates of duties levied on articles exported from the bazaars of Captaingunge Surowa and Bahadoorgunge to British territory

No.	Names of articles	Duty taken from Nipalese	Duty taken from Purchasers	How levied	Remarks
			Rs. a. p.		
1.	Tobacco (edible)		0 2 6	per maund	
2.	" Smoking		0 2 6	"	
3.	Cloth, country		0 10 0	per kori (20)	
4.	" Europe		0 13 0	"	

No. 113, dated Camp via Bahraich, 28th March 1876

From - The Conservator of Forests, Oudh,
To - The Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,

In reply to your No. 376 and reminder, I have the honor to state that there is a large timber trade with Nipal.

The number of logs imported into British territory across the Oudh frontier might be ascertained from the owners of ferries over the Sarda, in the neighbourhood of Madho Tanda; and Poorunpur, North-Western Provinces, for Bareilly, Peeleebeet, and Shahje-hanpur; these logs are carted from where they were felled to the place of sale. But when we get to the east of Gwarighat (the north-west point of the Kheri forest), the logs are for the most part floated down to Bahramghat; a good deal of timber is carted from the Nipal forests; about Bankee (Nipalgunge) to the Gogra, to near the junction of the Sarda and Korially, and is then floated down to Bahramghat.

The Nipalese have also been cutting freely in the newly ceded tract of hill forests between Bhagouratal and the Ara Nulla. From what I can learn, about 20,000 logs came into British territory in the year. Putting these at an average of about Rupees 30 a piece, the Nipalese would receive about six lakhs of money for timber.

The trade routes are the roads by the Sardaghat above mentioned. A good deal of rice comes by our forest roads by Dudnaghat. I do not think any goes by water down the Mohan; but if this river were cleared, as we have cleared the Soheli, I think a great deal of rice might be brought down to Bahramghat.

The next route by land is by Nipalgunge (Bankee), from which place rice is carted everywhere, but principally to the junction of the Sarde and Korially. All the above roads are fit for carts in British territory.

Carts are the usual conveyances, but salth grain and tobacco are often seen on the backs of buffaloes, bullockshand ponies; to the east of Bhagouratal there are cart tracks to the foot of the hills; these cart tracks end here, and timber has to be cut in small pieces and carried down by men when it grows on the hills.

With reference to rate of transport, I believe the more transport there is, the cheaper it will become.

I think this might be facilitated by more attention being paid to the country roads in the vicinity of the forests, which are far from the supervision of district officers, and where often a small timber bridge would save a day's journey; and the Forest Department might easily, under the orders of Government, supply cheap and even free timber for such works, the district officers supplying the labour.

I forward copy of a letter from Mr. Ponsonby, who has been for some years in charge of the Bahraich Division; it is in this division that the trade is principally carried on.

The tract to the west of the Korially going by the North-Western Provinces, as stated above, from the Korially to the Rapti, is the Bahraich Division, and then comes the Gonda Division, bounded in the north by the Dundwa range.

I do not think the timber trade has declined on account of high prices, but I have noticed a great falling off in the quality of the timber; out-timber this year at Bahramghat is, I consider, much superior to that which has come from Nipal.

(To Be Continued)
