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### Royal Orders of Aswin 1853

1. Royal Orders to Subba Dinanath Upadhya
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### 1. Royal Orders to Subba Dinanath Upadhya

#### I

"Revenue was collected in the district of Rautahat in 1842 and 1843 Samvat under the Amanat system, and in the districts of Saptari and Mahottari in 1843, 1844 and 1845 Samvat under the ijara system. Accounts were submitted accordingly of actual collections under the Amanat system, and of the stipulated amounts under the ijara system. We have also received accounts for ten years submitted by Benudhar Jaisi and Achadev Upadhya and remitted what seemed appropriate. We hereby acknowledge receipt of two rifles and two pieces of cannon of English manufacture of best quality, and grant clearance."

Aswin Badi 11, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 115

#### II

On Aswin Badi 11, 1853, Subba Dinanath Upadhya of Saptari and Mahottari was ordered to send a sum of Rs. 2,245 and 5 annas from ijara revenues of those districts for the year 1853 Samvat for buying fodder, provisions, etc. for elephants captured during Khor-Kheddah expeditions.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 115

#### III

A sum of Rs. 1,977 was credited to the accounts of the Tosakhana through Subba Dinanath Upadhya against ijara payments due from the districts of Saptari and Mahottari for the year 1852 Samvat. It included Rs. 500 paid by the Subba in cash

on Jestha Badi 12<sup>g</sup> and payments for supplies delivered to the Tosakhana on different dates. These supplies included the following:-

Nutmeg	1 ser
Diace	120 tolas worth Rs. 150
Conch-shells	25
Gujarati Varmilion Powder	10 dharnis worth Rs. 25

Other items were as follows:-

Hakim (physician) of Patna	Rs. 700
Wedding expenses for son of Purnananda Padhya	Rs. 200

Aswin Sudi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 58

#### IV

"You had formerly been appointed as Chaudhari in Rautahat and granted two villages as nankar and bekh-bunyad. We now resume these villages as khalisa. In exchange, we hereby grant you the mouja of Bhaluhi in Rautahat as bekh-bunyad from Baisakh Badi 1, 1853 on a tax-exempt basis. Appropriate income from all sources in this mouja, including land taxes (mal), commercial taxes (sair), jalkar, bankar, kaliyari, bihadani Singarhat, Judicial fines and penalties (danda-kunda), escheats (moro-apatali), Amlan perquisites, bheti and salam fees, etc. Use the mouja on an inheritable basis and bless us."

Aswin Sudi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, pp. 117-118.

#### V

Royal order to Dinanath Upadhyaya, "We had formerly granted 60 ropanies of homestead and rice lands in the Changu area. A part of these lands was subsequently deducted. We now restore the lands situated within the boundaries mentioned in the grant."

Aswin Sudi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, p. 118

#### VI

Dinanath Upadhyaya was appointed Wakil in Calcutta. He was ordered to proceed to Calcutta on the auspicious occasion of the Dashain festival on Aswin Sudi 10, 1853. A sum of Rs. 201 a month was sanctioned for his staff expenses. He

was ordered to deduct the amount from the revenues of the districts of Saptari and Mahottari, which he held under an ijara, through his local agent.

Aswin Badi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 73

## 2. Birta and Guthi Grants

### I

Royal order to Laxmi Narayan Dahal, "Your great-grandfather, Vishnu Hari Dahal, had obtained 60 muris of rice-lands at Kolgakot and Bagmati-Dol as birta from King Jaya Prakash (Malla) for endowment as a guthi for your Kuladevata (family deity). After the Changu area was occupied by us, the lands were confiscated on the ground that they had been mortgaged to Atibal Shrestha, a Newar, and converted into raikar. Inasmuch as you have pleased us with your services, we hereby restore the guthi. Your brothers shall have no claims to these restored lands. Use the income of these lands for the regular and ceremonial worship of your Kuladevata and appropriate the surplus for yourself. (Boundaries follow)."

Aswin Badi 11, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 114.

### II

The Amalidar of Chainour, and Jamadars Taranidhi and Vamsharaj, were informed that the Kusha-Birta lands of Mahipati Padhya in the village of ... had been taken over by the royal palace and that another plot of land in Siwain, Chainour, had been granted to him in exchange as Bitalab. They were ordered to measure the new lands and determine the boundaries comprising the same area as the restored Kusha-Birta lands in the presence of Asik Ram and prominent local persons.

Aswin Badi 11, 1853

Regmi Research Collection Vol, 23, P. 116

### III

Royal order to Halu Singh: "The Kajis had granted you Kalabanjar lands in the mouja of Kolari of the parganna of Pakari, Saptari district, as jagir. We hereby reconfirm 15 bighas of those lands as jagir. Reclaim and settle the lands, use them as your jagir, and remain ready to provide services.

Aswin Sudhi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 117

## IV

A Guthi endowment of 30 muris of rice lands at Palchok, belonging to the Sri Jayabageshwari temple, was reconfirmed in the name of Dayal Giri on Aswin Badi 11, 1853c

Regmi Research Collection, Volc 23, P. 116

A similar endowment belonging to the Sri Vansha-Gopal temple at Panauti was reconfirmed in the name of Hirananda Bhatta on the same date.

In both cases, the recipients were permitted to use the surplus income of the Guthis for themselves.

Aswin Badi 11, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, pp.115-116.

## V

In Dailekh, local Bhardars had granted a tract of land situated west of the Bhericriver, east of the Kadhasimtar-Lekh, south of the Katheli-Lekh, and north of the Surmakhola river to Dhanabir Khatri under Chhap tenure. On Aswin Sudi 14, 1853, these lands were reallocated to Shatrubhanjan under Manachamal tenure.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 120.

## VI

Royal order to Jasadhar Pantha, "You have received a plot of 90 muris of rice-lands at Bahakot in Nuwakot as Birta from the displaced (thapala) Raja of Bhirkot. Our lands cannot be granted by a thapala in this manner; the grant is, therefore, confiscated, and the lands have been assigned as jagir to the army. You have committed an offense by serving another while holding the position of our tharghar, and obtaining our lands as birta. You are, therefore, punished with a fine of Rs. 360. We have sent men of the Taradal Company to collect the fine. Make payment as soon as you receive this order."

Aswin Sudi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Volc 23, P. 120

3. State Elephants

## I

On Aswin Sudi 14, 1853, Daroga Dayaram Padhya and other Hattisar officials were ordered to hand over two bull elephants and two cow elephants to Dinanath Upadhya to be used as a present to the Bada Sahab in Calcutta.

## II

The same day, local functionaries and birtaowners in the region east of Pyuthan were ordered to supply fodder and provisions in the areas under their jurisdiction for elephants being despatched from Pyuthan to Kathmandu.

## III

The same day, Subba Ranajit Kanoar (of Pyuthan?) was ordered to send one big tusker and one other elephant to Kathmandu for hunting and riding.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 57

## IV

On Aswin Badi 11, 1853, Subba Indra Simha of Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat was ordered to send a sum of Rs. 3,754 and 11½ annas from ijara revenue for the year 1853 Samvat for buying fodder, provisions, etc. for elephants captured during khori kheddah expeditions.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 115

## V

On Aswin Sudi 14, 1853, an official receipt was issued under the royal seal for a sum of Rs. 407 and 5 annas realized from the sale of elephants through Daroga Jasya Chawas.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 119

4. Disbursement Orders

## I

On Aswin Badi 11, 1853, Subba Dhaukal Simha was ordered to make a disbursement of Rs. 357 from installment due on the ijara for Morang district in the month of Marga 1853 as salary for 17 months at the rate of Rs. 21 a month to ..... Hari.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 116

## II

Bhajudev was ordered to disburse the following amounts to the following employees of the Royal Palace from the ijara revenues of Chitwan for the Samvat year 1853:-

Srikrishna Adhikari	Rs. 30
Jayabhadra Budha	Rs. 20
Masdanath Jogi	Rs. 20

Sriballabh Padhya	Rs. 15
... Bhupa Singh Budha	Rs. 30
Nandaram Khatri	Rs. 10
Total:	Rs. 125

Aswin Badi 10, 1853

Regai Research Collection, Vol. 23, pp. 116-17

### III

On Aswin Sudi 14, 1853, Ijaradar Bhajudev Newar of Chitwan was ordered to disburse the following amounts for the following purposes from the ijara revenues of that district for the Samvat year 1853.-

Daily expenses at the Royal Palace	Rs. 230
Salary of Laxman Chaudhari	Rs. 300
Total:	Rs. 530

Regai Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 118

## 5. Appointment of Local Functionaries

### I

On Saturday, Aswin Badi 14, 1853, Kamal Chaudhari was appointed Chaudhari of the parganna of Pakari in the district of Saptari, succeeding Nanhu Chaudhari, effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1854. The soujas of Akbarpur and Manroun were granted to him as nankar. Kamal Chaudhari was ordered to promote land reclamation and settlement in the parganna, collect revenues according to the Jamabandi records, submit accounts, and obtain clearances.

Regai Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 73

### II

On Aswin Sudi 14, 1853, Mohan Lal was appointed to the following positions effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1853.

- (a) Chaudhari of the pargannas of Raijhamuna and Pakari in the district of Saptari, along with nankar lands. The position was previously held by Srikanta Upadhyaya and Shyam Chaudhari.
- (b) Kanugoye of the parganna of Bhaginikhonch in the district of Saptari

Mohan Lal was ordered to collect revenue in these pargannas, submit accounts according to the land tax assessment register (Jamabandi), and obtain clearances. He was permitted to appropriate income from the nankar lands as well as from miscellaneous fees and perquisites.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, p. 121

The same day, Subba Dinanath Upadhyaya and Vishnu Upadhyaya were informed that Mohan Lal had been appointed Chaudhari of the pargannas of Raijhamuna and Pakari, and Kaungoye of the parganna of Bhaginikhonch, effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1853. They were ordered to let Mohan Lal assume charge of those posts.

Aswin Sudi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection Vol. 23, p. 122c

Another royal order was issued the same day (Aswin Badi 14, 1853) informing Srikanta Upadhyaya and Shyam Chaudhari that they had been dismissed from the position of Chaudhari of the pargannas of Raijhamuna and Pakari in the district of Saptari and that Mohan Lal had been appointed as their successor. They were ordered to hand over to Mohan Lal records and other documents relating to revenue collection.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, p. 122c

#### 6. Appointment of Subedar in Kumaun

Royal order to Subba Prabal Rana: "As requested by you, we have endorsed the appointment of Mauji Miyacas Subedar of the salaried (darmcha) company in Kumaun. Let him work as Subedar of one of the seven companies stationed there and pay him salary according to the prescribed scale from the date when he assumes charge."

Aswin Badi 10, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, p. 113

#### 7. Revenue Arrears

##### I

Limbus in the Arun-Tista region were ordered to pay to the employees of Subba Dinanath Upadhyaya all arrears of homestead taxes and income from judicial fines and penalties as stipulated by them for the four year period after 1847 Samvat. The Limbus were also ordered to restore the property of Ramabhadra Thapa and Chamu Thapa they had looted during the rebellion (kul) of 1848 Samvat.

Aswin Badi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, p. 72

## II

Royal order to the Subba, Fouzdars, and Peskars of Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat: "Subba Sarbajit Pande is sending his men there to collect arrears of revenue due during his term for the Samvat year 1852. Allow them to collect what is due. Do not raise any obstruction in such collection; if you do so, shall be personally liable for the amount."

Aswin Sudi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 119

## III

Royal order to the Chaudharis, Kanugoyes, Mokaddams, and Mahaldars of Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat: "Subba Sarbajit Pande is sending his men there to collect arrears of revenue due during his term for the Samvat year 1852. You are hereby ordered to appear before them and pay what you have stipulated; you shall be punished if you make any attempt to obstruct such collections by referring to the Subba, Fouzdars, and Peskars."

Aswin Sudi 14, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, P. 119

#### 8. Punishment for Adulteration of Salt

Royal order to the Raja of Mustang. "We have sent men to punish traders in different villages in the Chepe/Marsyangdi - Bheri region who have sold salt adulterated with sand and other materials after our conquest of that region. Take similar action against traders who sell adulterated salt in the area under your jurisdiction. Issue a proclamation to the effect that trade should be conducted only in pure commodities and that any trader who sells adulterated salt will be punished."

Aswin Badi 11, 1853

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, pp. 113-14.

(To be continued)

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Confidential

REPORT ON NEPAL

Prepared in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master  
General's Department in India,

By

Brevet Major E.R. Elles, R.A.,  
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

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Chapter VIIResources and Supplies

Most fertile districts—Valley of Nepal—Chief grains and vegetables—Annual yield of land—Live stock—Garden vegetables—Fruits—Summary of crops &c., in different months—Dhang and Deokhur—Terai—Nepal weights and measures—Coinage—Commerce—Tables of exports and imports—Forests—Mines—British Territory bordering Nepal.

The most fertile districts of Nepal are the valley of Nepal proper, the provinces of Dhang and Deokhur, and the cultivated portions of the Terai, which we will briefly treat of separately.

Valley of Nepal

Valley of Nepal — Almost every available portion of land in the valley is under cultivation, hence the amount of cattle, sheep, &c., is very limited, as there is no grazing for them except at the foot of the hills, and in the fields when bare of crops, which, as will be presently seen, is but for a short time. Some milch buffaloes are kept by the poorer classes and cows by the richer, but these are stall fed, or if the owners are wealthy, they are sent to graze on the hills and the produce is brought home daily. The animals for food are imported from Thibet, Hindustan, and the Turai; and they are in general consumed as fast as they are brought into the valley. Beasts of burden are almost unknown in the valley, and even bullocks are seldom used for ploughing except by the hillmen.

The rotation of crops varies in the different classes of grounds. In the marshy lands near the rivers, only one crop is grown, namely, transplanted rice. In the easily flooded lands, a crop of wheat is grown in the cold season and the next spring "gyah" or upland rice, followed by "Oord" or some other kind of pulse. In the moister lands of the upper level, the wheat is followed by radish, mustard, buckwheat or earth-nut, and then again by transplanted rice. In the best lands the succession of crops is simply transplanted rice followed by wheat or by mustard, radish, or garlic. Sometimes in the dry lands wheat is followed by Indian-corn or ginger; turmeric and red pepper are grown. In many well-flooded places near the towns, where manure is plentiful, three crops are taken off the ground every year. Within the valley nothing is allowed to be cultivated but articles of food, so the capabilities of the soil for growing tea, cotton, or tobacco are unknown.

**Chief Grains and Vegetables.**—The chief grains and vegetables cultivated are as follows:—

**Rice.**—Rice is the most universally grown crop. There are several varieties grown, but they may be divided into the transplanted and the "gyah" or upland rice. The former is sown in May and is transplanted as soon as the wheat is cut and rains fairly set in, i.e., from the end of June and throughout July. The crop is ripe from the middle of October to the middle of November, when it is reaped and thrashed. The gyah rice is sown in the lands of the higher level during the latter-half of April and is ready for cutting by the end of August or beginning of September. The average product of rice, is, of the transplanted 4 mooris per ropni or 40 bushels<sup>1</sup> per acre, and of the gyah only 2½ mooris per ropni or 25 bushels per acre.

**Wheat.**—Wheat is largely grown in Nepal, but it does not form a favourite article of food with the people, and comparatively little attention is bestowed on its cultivation. It is greatly used in the manufacture of a coarse kind of beer and spirit, which are largely consumed by the Newars and Bhootias at all times and especially at festivals and during the rice-planting seasons. Two varieties of wheat are grown, the "rato" or red wheat and the "saito" or white wheat. After the rice crop is fairly off the ground about the end of November the wheat is sown broadcast and no further care is taken of it. The crop is ripe in the middle of May, when it is cut and the ground again prepared for rice. The return is about 14 pathies per ropni or 14 bushels<sup>2</sup> per acre.

**Barley and Oats.**—Barley and oats are grown in small quantities only in the valley; the latter seems to thrive remarkably well, but is only used for feeding elephants and horses.

**Maize.**—Indian-corn is much cultivated on the grounds of the higher level and on the hills, where it grows luxuriously though hardly any care is bestowed upon it. In the valley it is carefully hoed, weeded, and manured. It is sown in the end of May and is ripe in the end of August or beginning of September. The average return is 15 pathies per ropni or 15 bushels per acre.<sup>3</sup>

**Murroowa.**—"Murroowa" is a small millet-like grain largely grown on the hills and on the sides of the "tars" in the valleys. It is sown in May or June and reaped in October or November. It does not require irrigation, and little care is bestowed on it. The average return is about 15 bushels per acre.

**Oord.**—"Oord" and some other pulses are grown on the higher levels.

"Urhur dal," "moong," "mussoor," and gram are rarely seen growing in the valley. Some of them grow well in the adjacent valleys of a lower level.

1. 1 bushel unhusked rice = about 50 lbs. ∴ 40 bushels = about 25 maunds of 80 lbs.
2. 1 bushel wheat = 60 lbs. ∴ 14 bushels = about 10½ maunds of 80 lbs.
3. About 11½ maunds of 80 lbs.

**Buckwheat.**— Buckwheat ("phaphur") is much grown. It is generally sown as soon as the Indian-corn is cut. It requires little care, and is ripe in November and December. The Purbattias and Bhootias use this grain greatly for making a kind of porridge, and also for making bread.

**Mustard.**— Various species of mustard are grown, chiefly for the sake of oil, but the young plants are also eaten as vegetables. Much care is bestowed on the cultivation, and manure largely employed. The sowing time varies greatly according to the crop that it follows.

**Garlic.**— Garlic is largely grown and is a favourite food with the Nepalese, both raw and cooked or pickled. This crop requires great attention. The chief crop is sown in November, December, and January, and is ready for use in the green state in March, April, and May.

**Radishes.**— Radishes of a large white species are nearly as favourite food as garlic. They are grown all the year round in immense quantities, and are eaten raw and cooked in every possible way.

**Ginger and Turmeric.**— Ginger and turmeric are largely grown, and the former is much prized for its flavour in neighbouring districts.

**Capsicums, &c.**— Capsicums and red peppers of every variety are much cultivated, and Nepal pepper is famous throughout India for its peculiarly delicate flavour.

**Sugarcane.**— Sugarcane is grown on the light soils of the higher level. It is planted in February and March, and is ready for cutting in November and December. The cane grown in the valley is chiefly used for sugar-making, being inferior in quality. The cane brought from the neighbouring valleys for eating is large and of good quality.

**Potatoes.**— Potatoes are grown both in the valley and on the adjacent hills. In the valley a large round white potato is grown, while that of the hills is a small red kidney-shaped variety. Both are of good quality. In the valley potatoes are planted in the lowlands in January and February, and are dug in May or June. The amount grown is not very great, as the Nepalese prefer the red hill potato. Cucumbers and cucurbitaceas of all sorts are largely grown near the towns and much used as food, both raw and cooked.

**Annual yield of land.**— The annual value of the crops obtained from the three descriptions of land is said to be as follows:—

The best land producing annual crops of transplanted rice and wheat yields about Rs. 210 per "khait" of 25 rophis or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

The ground producing upland rice, wheat, and other crops yield about 180 rupees per "khait," and the poorest kinds of soil yield only about Rs. 95 per "khait."

Lands held from Government by the soldiers are usually made over to the Newar agriculturists on the condition of their paying to the holder one-half of the annual net produce.

For lands which do not belong to Government, and can be sold, the usual price is 20 years' rental as the value of the net produce.

The price of grain and of all articles of food has greatly increased of late years, and in 1871 was nearly double that of 1836.

**Livestock. Cattle.**— The cows are small and give but little milk. Bullocks are not employed as beasts of burden, and but seldom for ploughing. Brahminy bulls abound round the towns, and do much mischief to the growing crops (they are sacred). Some of the wealthy people have fine cows, either English or Hansi, which thrive well; epidemics often occur, both foot and mouth disease, and rinderpest. Buffaloes are kept by the poorer classes for milk, and numbers are imported for slaughtering, but no female is allowed to be killed.

**Sheep and Goats.**— The few reared in the valley are of small poor breeds. Great numbers are imported for consumption from Thibet, Hindustan, and the Terai; these are all males, as no females are killed for food or sacrifices.

**Horses.**— There is no indigenous breed of horses or ponies. A few of the wealthy have Arabs, &c., and many excellent ponies are imported from Thibet and the hills to the northward.

**Poultry.**— Fowls and ducks are largely reared by the Newars, who consume them and their eggs in large quantities.

#### Prices of Cattle, &c., in 1872

	Rs.
Cows	15 to 25
Buffaloes	20 to 70
Ditto for food	10 to 20
Hill sheep	2 to 4
Goats from Serai	2 to 4
Ditto hills	2 to 15
Fowls	5 per rupee
Ducks	3 per do.

**Garden Vegetables.**— Many European vegetables have been in produce during the past 60 years, and most of them are reared in great perfection. Peas, French beans, cabbages, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, artichokes, asparagus, and almost all the common English vegetables grow freely.

**Fruits.**— Of wild fruits there are many, as raspberry, strawberry, barberry, mulberry, cherry, pear, &c., and of cultivated fruits the valley produces strawberries, pears, quinces, plums, apples, apricots, peaches, pomegranates and a few grapes. The apples and pears are of English stock and thrive well. Oranges and lemons grow most luxuriously and are of very fine flavour.

In the adjacent small hot valleys almost all the fruits of the plains of India grow freely, so that in the season the bazar is well supplied with mangoes, jack, pineapples, guavas, &c.

**Timber.**— Many valuable woods grow on the hills around the valley, such as deodar, common pine, toon, champa, maple, walnut, and several species of oak. There is no export of timber except from the Terai, and the forests of the interior are destroyed in the most wanton manner. Fuel is, however, scarce in the valley, and cowdung, stalks, straw, &c., are all utilized for it.

**Summary of crops, &c., in different months.**— The following is a summary of the crops, vegetables, &c., produced in each month of the year:—

#### January (Native, Poos and Maugh)

Wheat sowing ends and mustard sowing commences towards end of month. Crops of garlic and raddish sown. Goor-making continued throughout the month. Peas, beans, salads, sown towards end. Oranges in profusion all the month, and limes and lemons abundant. Plantains and inferior pineapples still procurable from Nayakot. Potatoes, raddishes, garlic, cabbages, knolecoles, cauliflower, spinage, beets, carrot, turnipe, celery, and salads in prime season; young onions coming in.

#### February (Maugh and Phagoon)

Mustard seed sowing continued during first half of the month. Goor-making is continued and finished. A little sugarcane planted, garden sowings are peas, cabbage "chalahi," "lal sag," French beans, salads, &c. Radishes, garlic in great abundance, also cauliflower, cabbages, turnips, and onions: oranges and limes plentiful. Plantains and pineapples procurable from interior.

#### March (Phagoon and Chyt)

Some Indian-corn sown at the end of the month. Garden sowing—peas, French beans, cucumbers, melons, &c., potatoes, capsicums of sorts, raddish, lettuce, beans, and Indian-corn. Vegetables in season—beans, garlic, lettuce and spinage: oranges and limes still abundant.

#### April (Chyt and Bysak)

Upland rice and Indian-corn sown and sugarcane planting finished. Cucumbers and melons sown largely, also peas, French beans, lettuce, cabbage, and cauliflower; vegetables in season—peas, asparagus, lettuce, artichokes, Jal sag, onions. Oats and wheat in ear but green, fit for "kusseel" forage for animals.

## May (Bysak and Jeith)

Upland rice sowing finished and nursery bed for great crops of transplanted rice are sown. The wheat harvest commences about the middle of the month. French beans and salads sown. Vegetable in season—peas, cucumbers, salads, radishes, lal sag, and artichokes. Fruits in season—melons, strawberries, "kaiphal," and wild raspberry.

## June (Jeith and Assar)

Wheat harvest continues. Rice plants for transplanted crop (the great crop of the year) are transplanted after the first heavy fall of rain, generally between 15th and 25th June. Oord and other vetches sown. Vegetables in season—lal sag, salad, and indifferent cucumbers. Fruits—only the wild raspberry, "kaiphal," and barberry.

## July (Assar and Sawan)

Rice transplanting continued and finished before the end of the month. Garden sowings of radishes, cabbages, cauliflowers, &c., in nursery beds. Potatoes of good quality are brought in from the hills in large quantities towards the end of the month. Vegetables in season—Capsica of sorts, lettuce, kidney beans, bhangan, cucumber of various kinds. Fruits in season are indifferent pears, plantains, water melons, mangoes, jack-fruit, and rose apples, all from Nayakot. In the valley are plums, apricots, apples, and quinces.

## August (Sawan and Bhadoon)

The upland rice, oord and other vetch crop harvests commence towards the end of the month, seeds of all vegetables sown, for October, November and December. Vegetables in season—French beans, salads, capsicum, cucumbers, Indian-corn pods, green ginger and turmeric roots, lal sag, pumpkins, onions, radishes, garlic and early turnip. Fruits—plums, apricots, quinces, apples, pears; and from Nayakot pineapples, plantains, guevas, custard-apples, pears, and very fine limes and lemons.

## September (Bhadoon and Assin)

The upland rice harvest becomes general, and radish, mustard, garlic, oord and other vetches at once sown. Garden sowings, second crop—salad, beans, carrots, turnips. Vegetables in season—French beans, lettuces, capsicums, fresh ginger and turmeric, radishes, potatoes, and Jerusalem artichokes. The fruits are apples, apricots, and plums; and from Nayakot, pineapples, limes, lemons, plantains, guavas, custard-apples, water melons, and jack-fruit.

October (Assin and Kartik)

The great harvest of transplanted rice together with that of other crops continues until early in December; this may be considered the fourth crop of the season. First in May is the wheat and mustard harvest; in June and July early Indian-corn

and ripening of cucumbers, melons, &c.; thirdly, in August and September the "gyah" or upland rice, oord, and other pulses and Indian-corn; and fourthly, in end of October, November, and beginning of December the great harvest of rice, "murroowa" sugarcane, oord, &c.

Garden sowings—peas, beans, beet, carrots, lettuce, onions, garlic, radishes, and potatoes. Vegetables in season—Jerusalem artichokes, peas, asparagus, turnips, and salad and greens. The fruits are figs, apples, pears, limes, and pomegranates of immense size; and from Nayakot pineapples, plantains, melons, limes, nectarines, and guavas.

#### November (Kartik and Ughun)

The rice and other harvests continued through the month; mustard, radish, and garlic sown. Sugarcane cutting and goor-making commence towards the end of the month. Ginger, turmeric, ground-nut, and pepper collected and stored. Wheat sowing commences at very end of month. Garden sowings—peas, beans, salads, turnips, and carrots. Vegetables in season—cauliflower, cabbage, knolecole, beet, salad, celery, carrots, turnips, and spinage all abundant. A second crop of potatoes from the hills. Fruits—apples, pears and figs, also limes, plantains, guavas, and pines are procurable from Nayakot but are going out.

#### December (Augun and Poos)

Wheat sowing continues. The rice harvest, too, concluded early in the month. Sugarcane cutting ended by middle of the month and goor made. Garden sowings—beans and salads. Vegetables in season—hill potatoes, young garlic, and radishes, all abundant; also turnips, carrots, beet, cauliflower, cabbages, spinage, celery &c.

Oranges grown in the valley, both sweet bitter, in full season and excellent quality, also limes and lemons most abundant. Plantains and pine-apples obtainable from Nayakot and other valleys.

#### Deokhur and Dhang

The "dhuns" or valleys of Deokhur and Dhang were visited in 1879 by the Resident, and he speaks of them as "the milch cows of Nepal and teeming with produce of all kinds." These valleys are considerably lower than that of Nepal, probably from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea level.

Deokhur.—In the lower part of the Deokhur valley, here called Sonar, between Sindhunea and Baijapore, the chief crops are linseed, mussoor, gram, urhur, barley, and rice. About Loki there are large numbers of cattle, but maize, barley, vegetables, tobacco, and plantains are cultivated. The central portion of the valley from Loki to near Chailahi is little cultivated, as the valley closes in and the wooden spurs from the Deokhur and doondwa ranges interlace. From near Chailahi to Mulmullagaon, a stretch of 17 miles, wheat is a common crop,

and the other grains grown are "kerao" (peas), mussoor, barley, gram, and rice. Wheat is grown on the rice stubble and thrives luxuriantly; it is a spring crop. Of rice there are two crops, one by artificial irrigation, which ripens in May, and one which is more dependant on the rains. There are miles of "dhub" grass utilized for cattle grazing, both for those of the valley and those brought temporarily from British territory. The revenue is collected by the Durbar in kind, and there are large store-houses at different places for these kinds of payments; one is at Baijapore in the lower valley, and another at Pursapur in the upper valley. Wheat was selling at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  maunds the rupee in Deokhur in February 1883.<sup>1</sup>

In the Towi valley the chief crop is rice, and ricks of rice-straw are abundant.

Dhang.— The staple crop of Dhang is rice. This is grown both on the high and lowlands, as irrigation, from the Sarjoo or by frequent ducts led from the hills on either side, is plentiful. For the rice the ground is carefully ploughed, each plough giving occupation to three bullocks in the day, so that work goes on unremittingly. All kinds of rice grown in Gonda and Bahraitch are grown, but not hill kinds. There is also much Indian-corn. Spring crops are raised more on the uplands than on low lying soil.

Gram, linseed, wheet, barley, and mussoor are common. There is also a jungle grass, called "bhalola," a small vetch with a yellow flower, which is often seen and is very useful for cattle. The people say that it is self-sown, and is so persistent as to strangle wheat and barley. The chowdry of Doondwagaon put his yearly return of rice at 12,000 to 13,000 Nepalese maunds.

Much of the valley is used for grazing, and herds of buffaloes and cattle, and flocks of sheep, and goats are numerous. Milk, &c., is abundant. Rice straw is little cared for, and a drug in the market. Vegetables, with the exception of pumpkin, are not procurable. There is a very large export trade from Dhang into British territory. The zemindars say that the value of the export trade from Dhang during the cold weather is probably as much as 2,000 rupees a day in rice alone. The exports are rice, makai (Indian-corn), spices, grain, linseed, rape, and forest products.

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1. The Towi valley is a small subsidiary valley between Deokhur and Dhang—vide Route 29.

(To be Continued)

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