

[Fifty-fourth Issue.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1927-28

*Published by order of the
Governor-General in Council.*



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CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government)

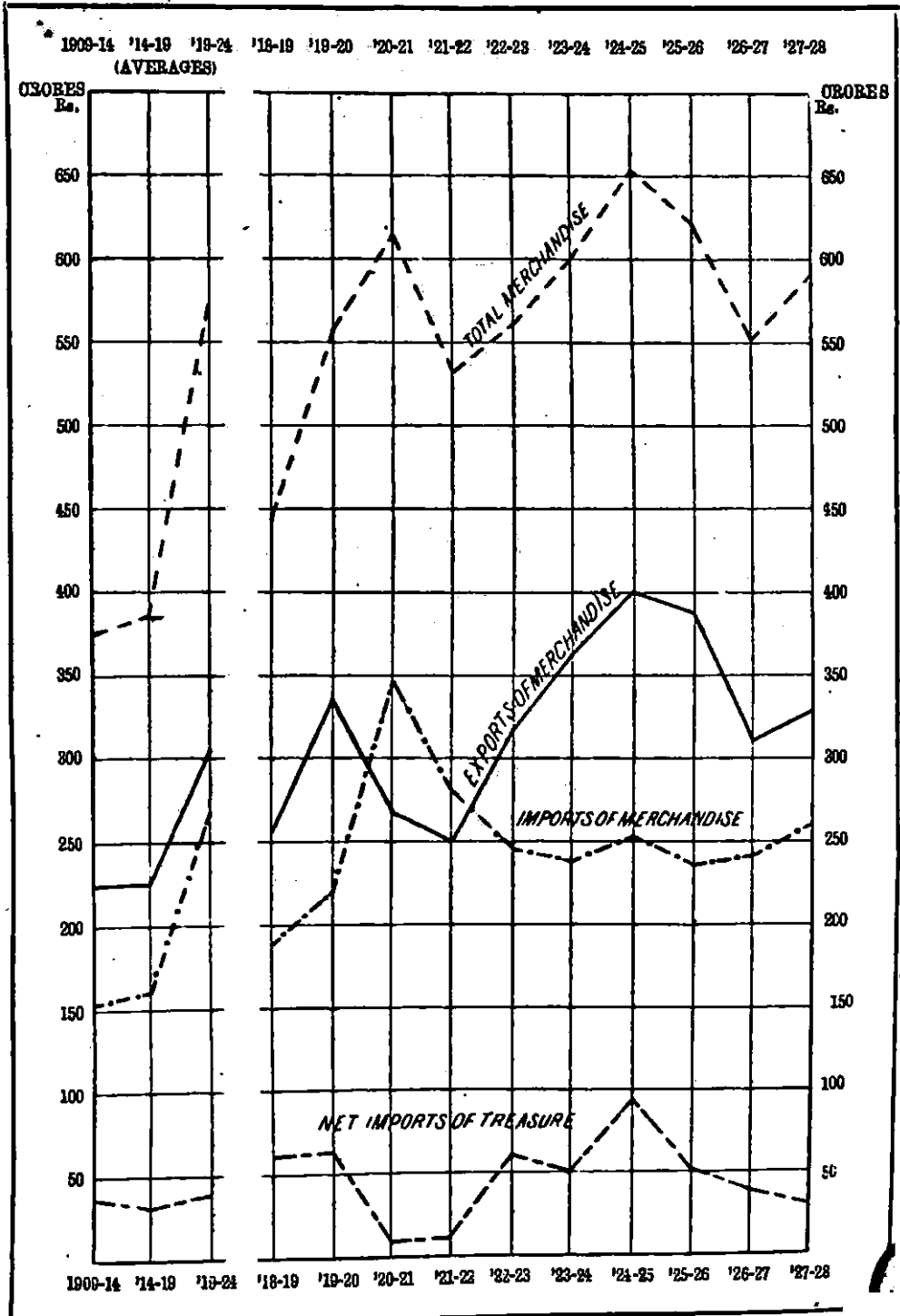


CHART 1.

The Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India. (b) During the 60 years (1864-69 to 1919-24). Quinquennial averages.

(Private and Government)

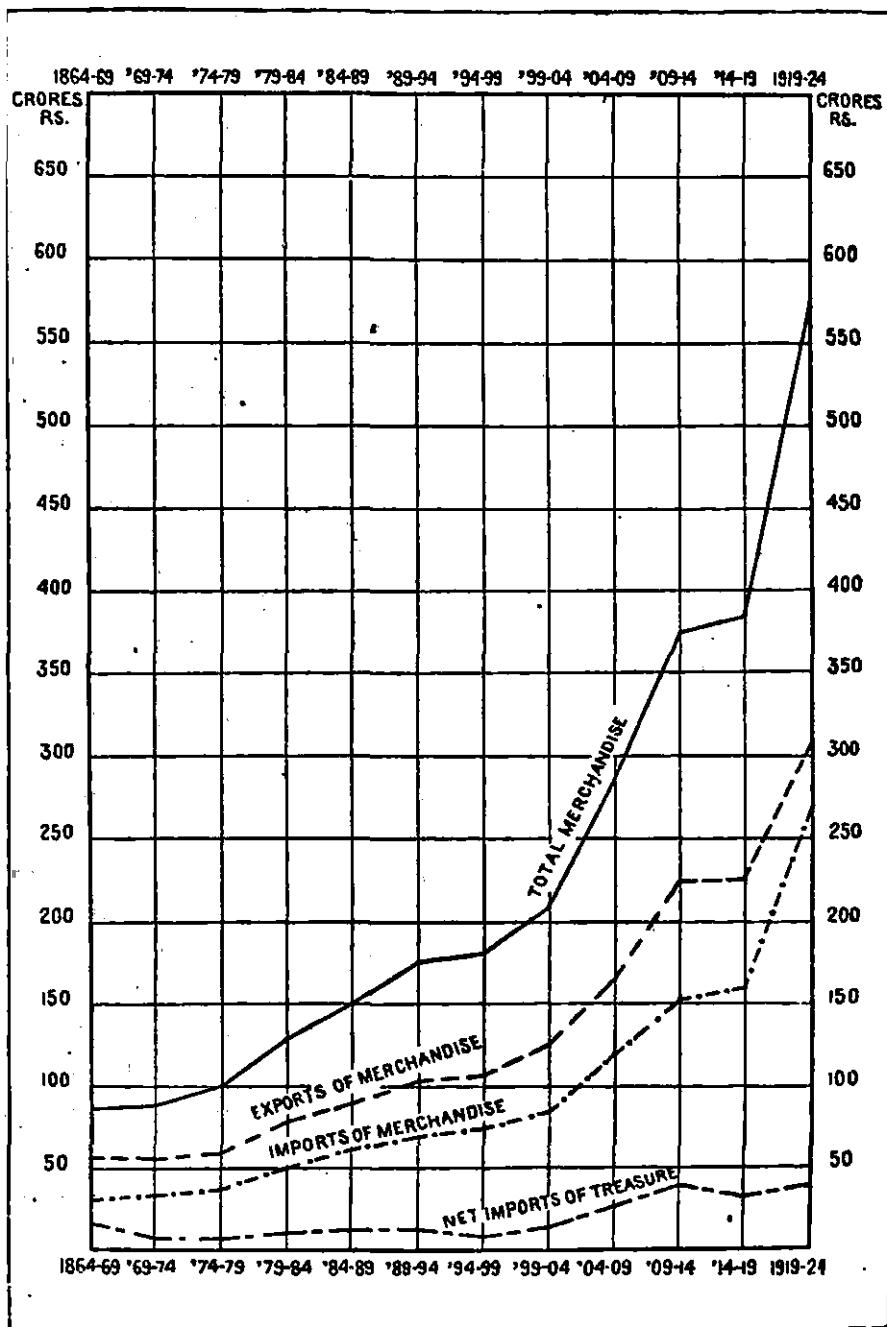


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

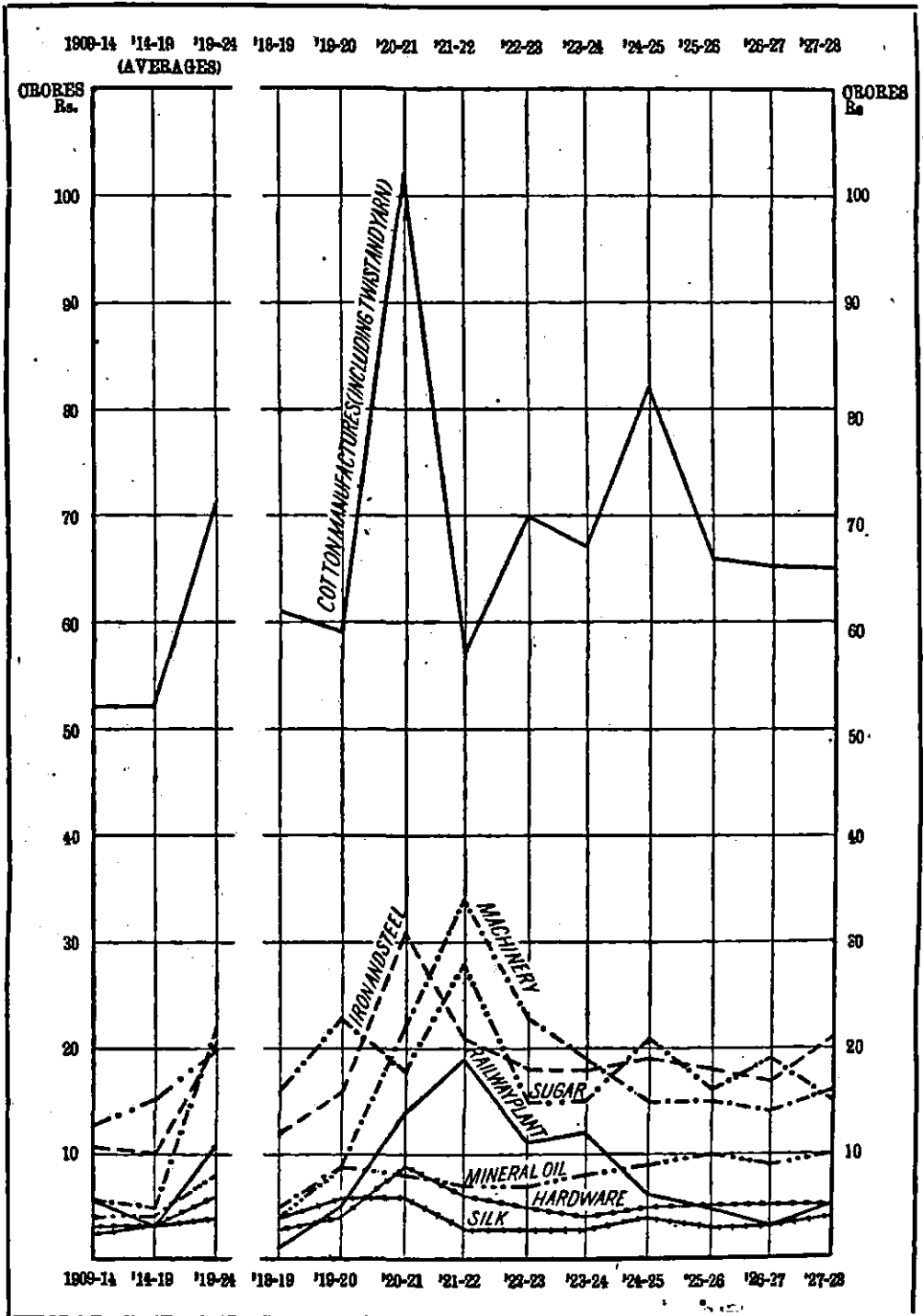


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the values of principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

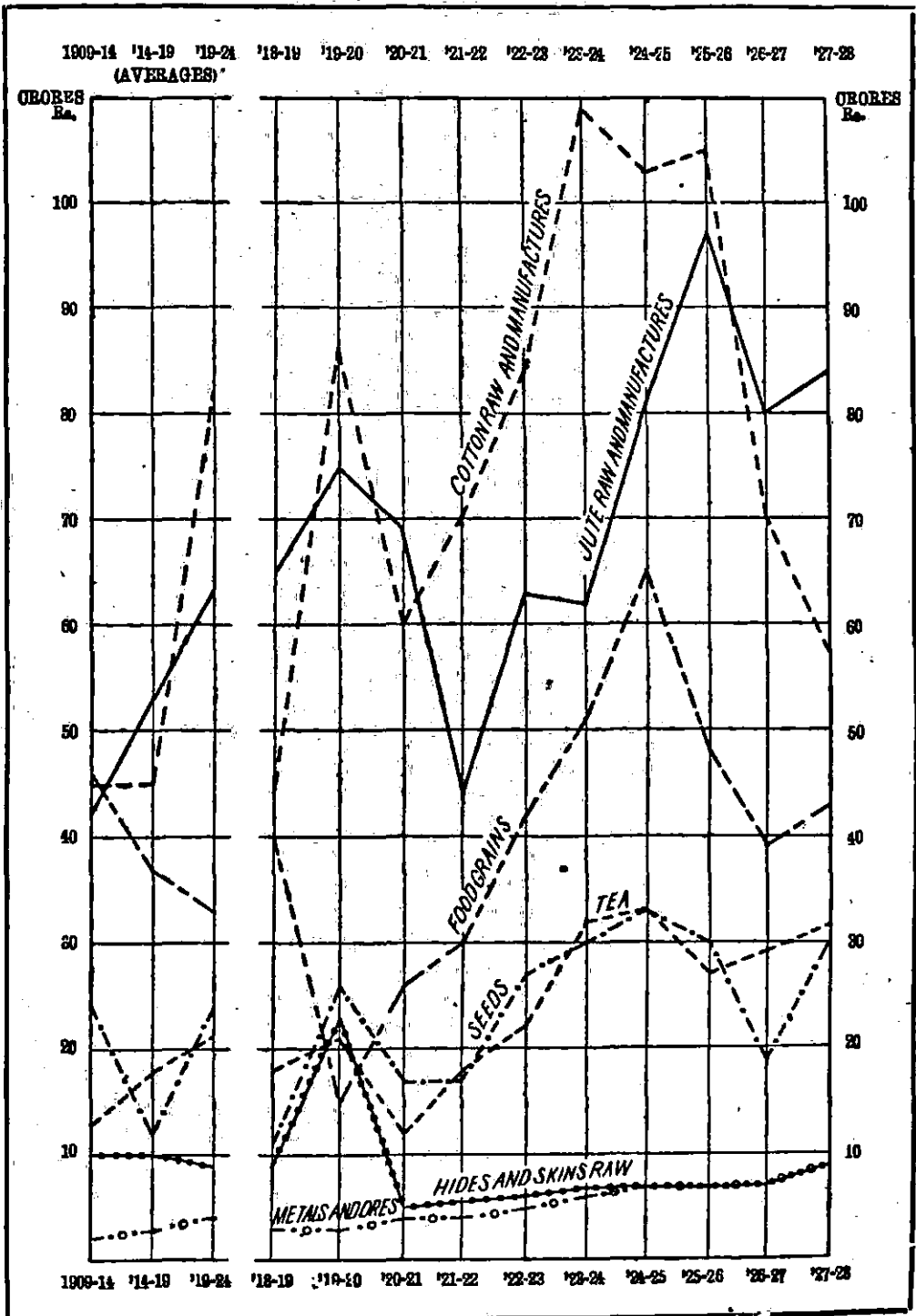


CHART 3.

Import and Export Trade of British India (Private Merchandise only) and Excess of Exports over Imports.

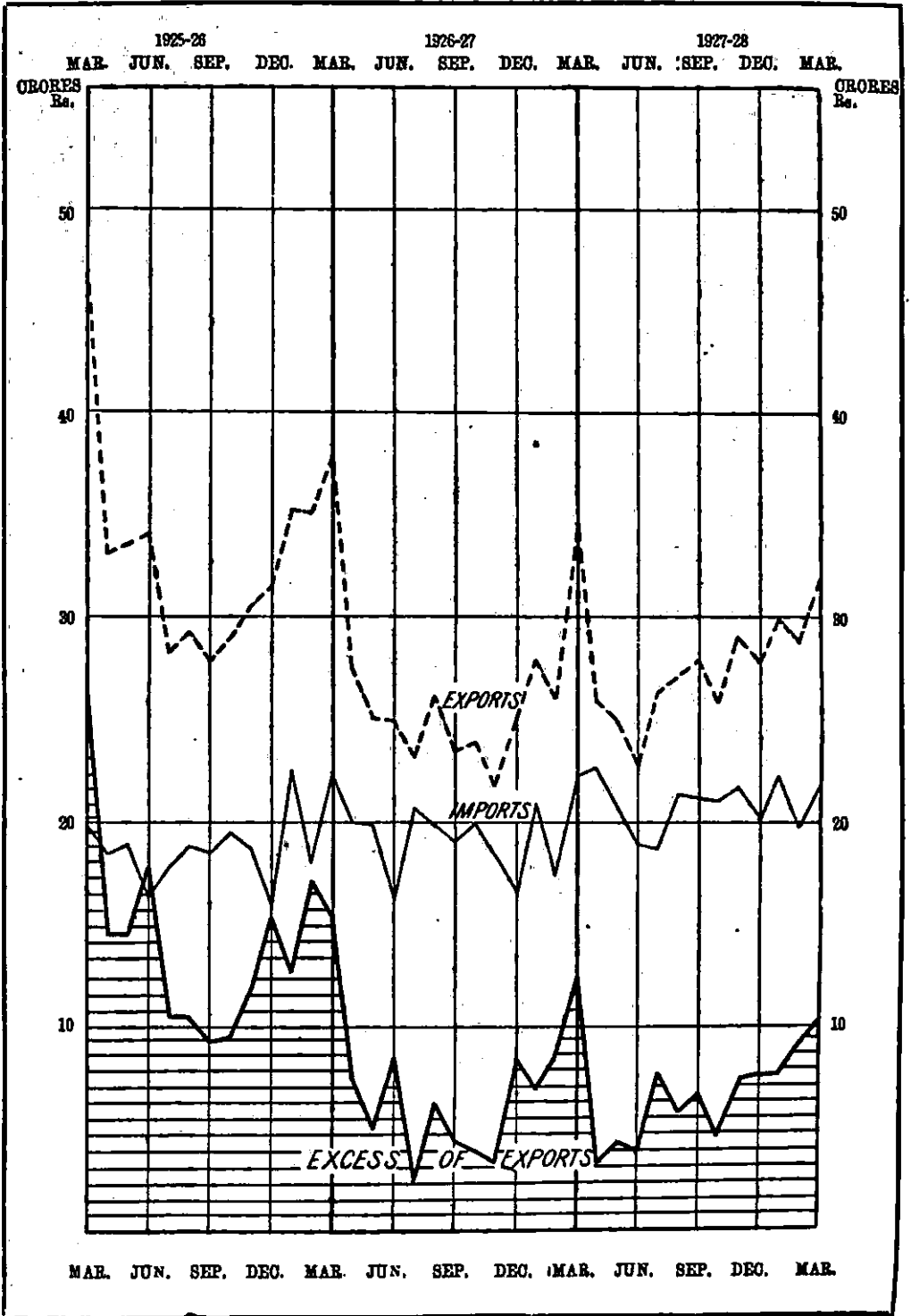


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(1) - IMPORTS.

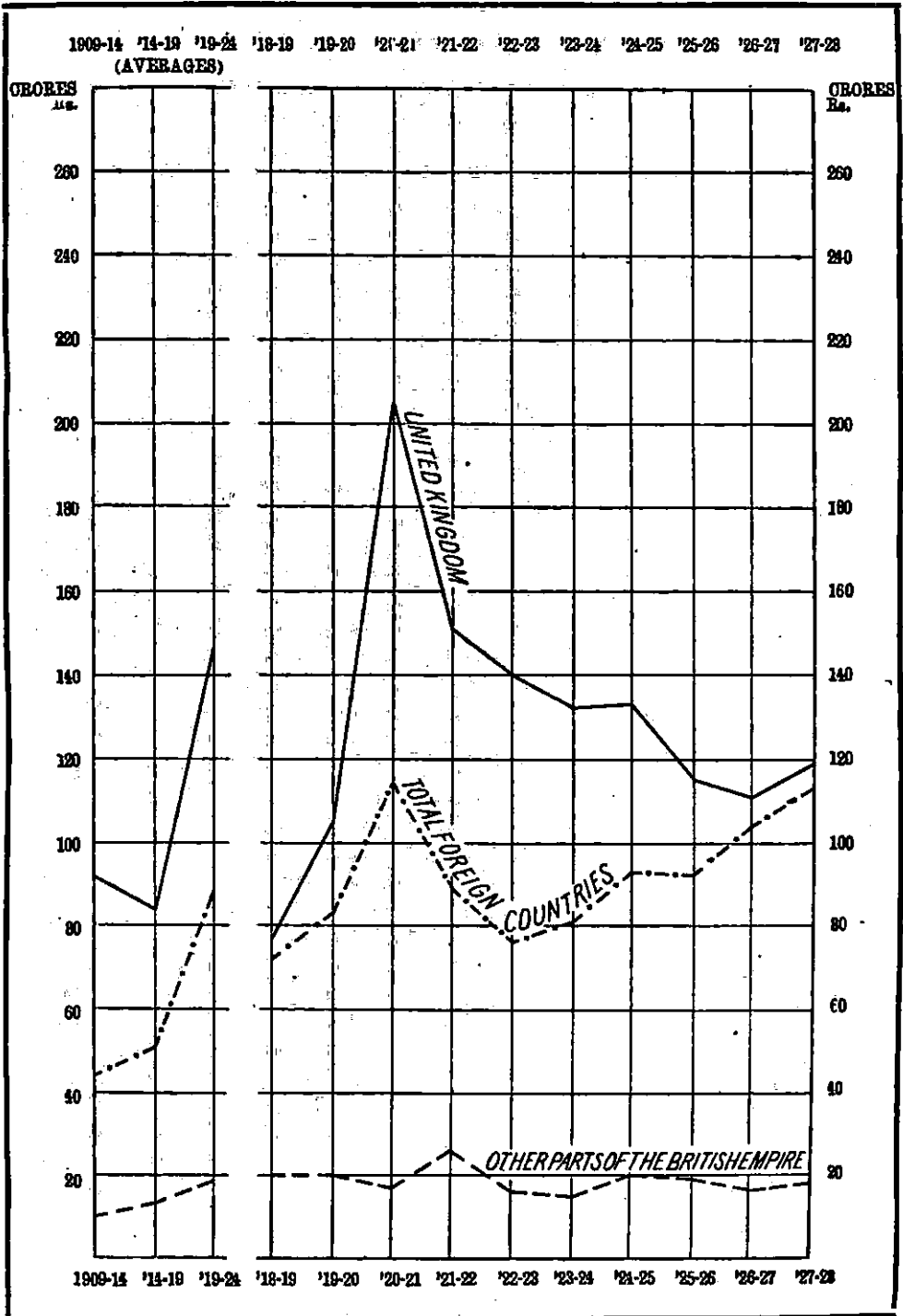


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(II)—IMPORTS.

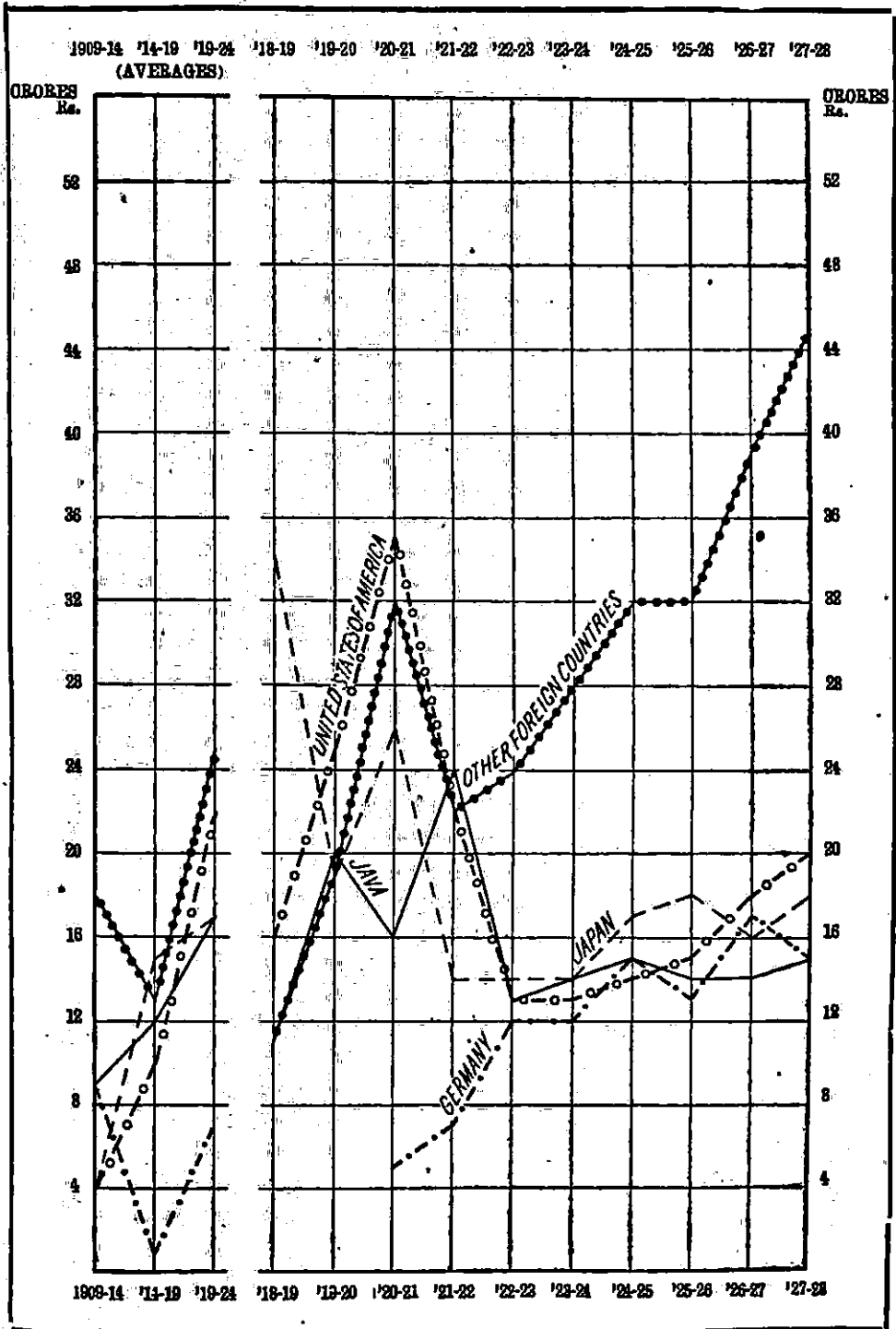


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

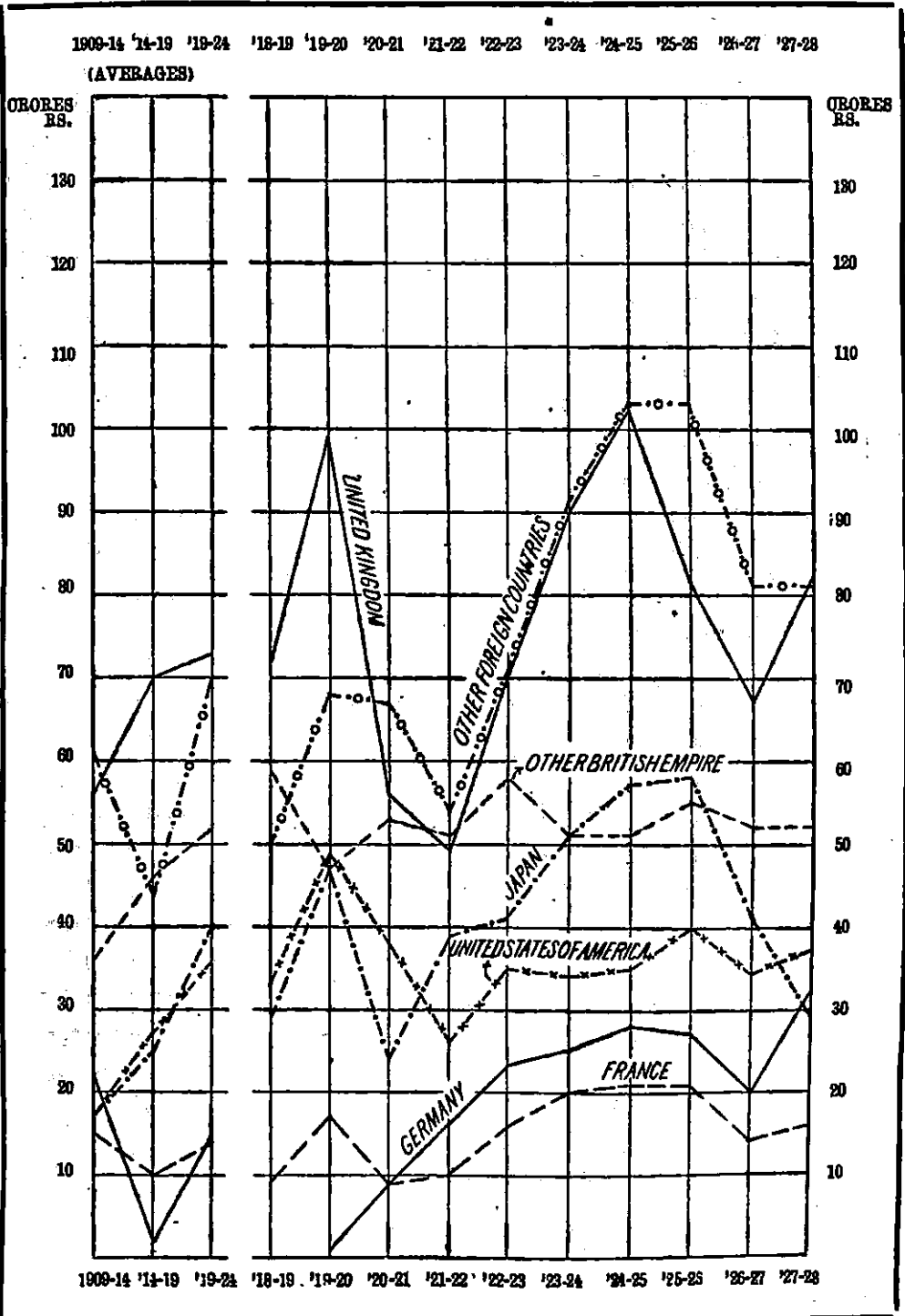


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1926-27 and 1927-28.

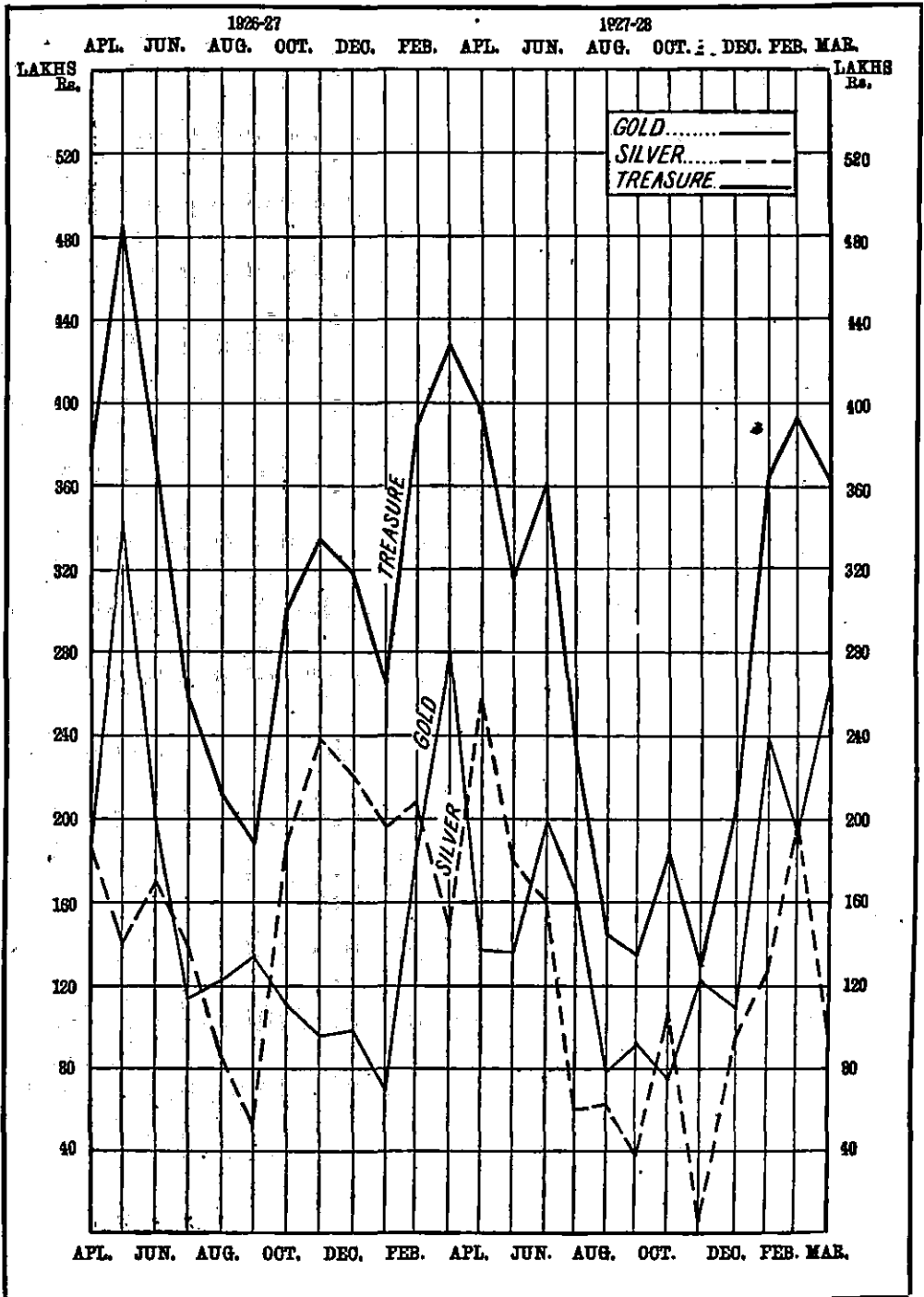


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1926-27 and 1927-28.

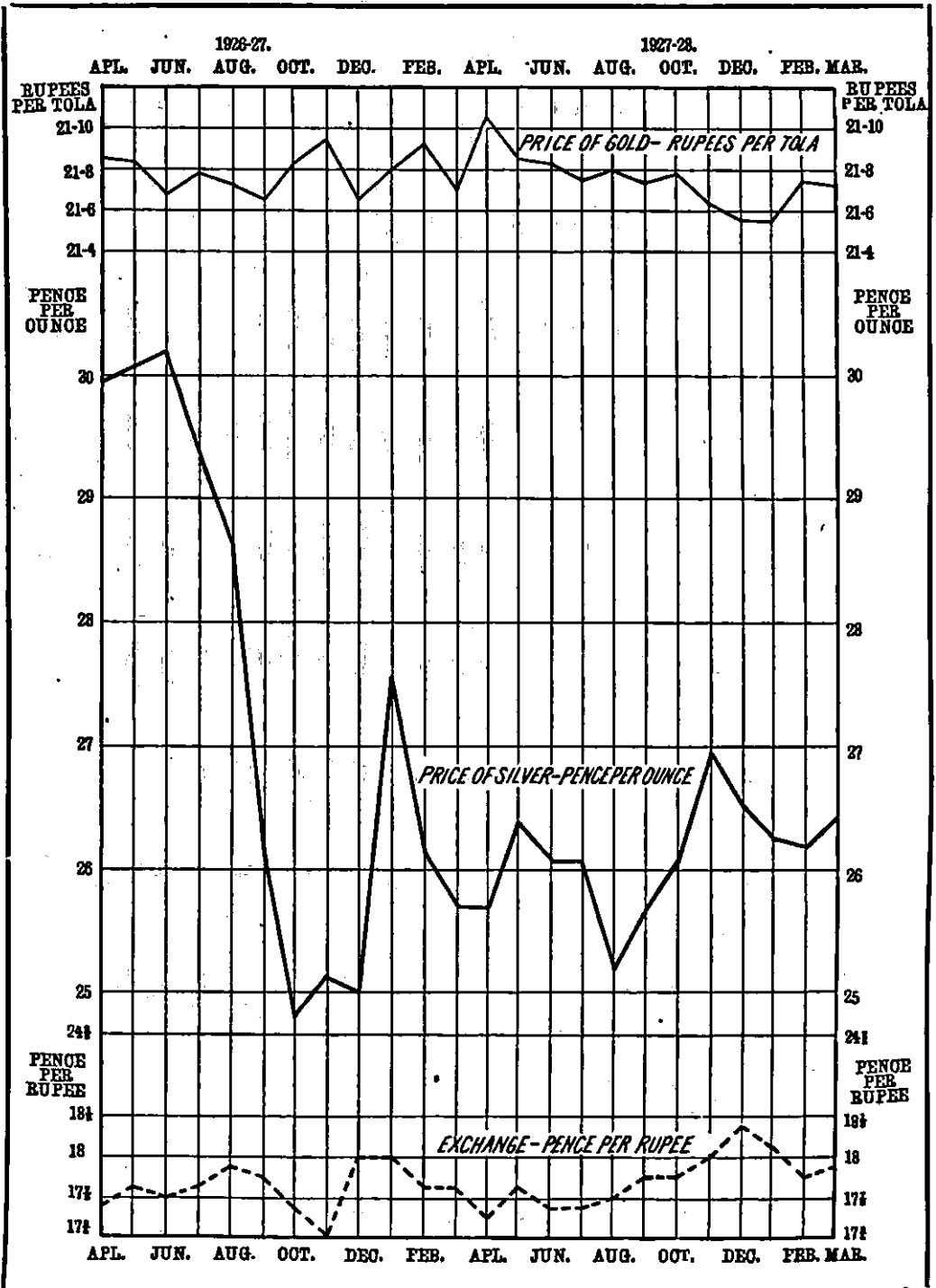


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

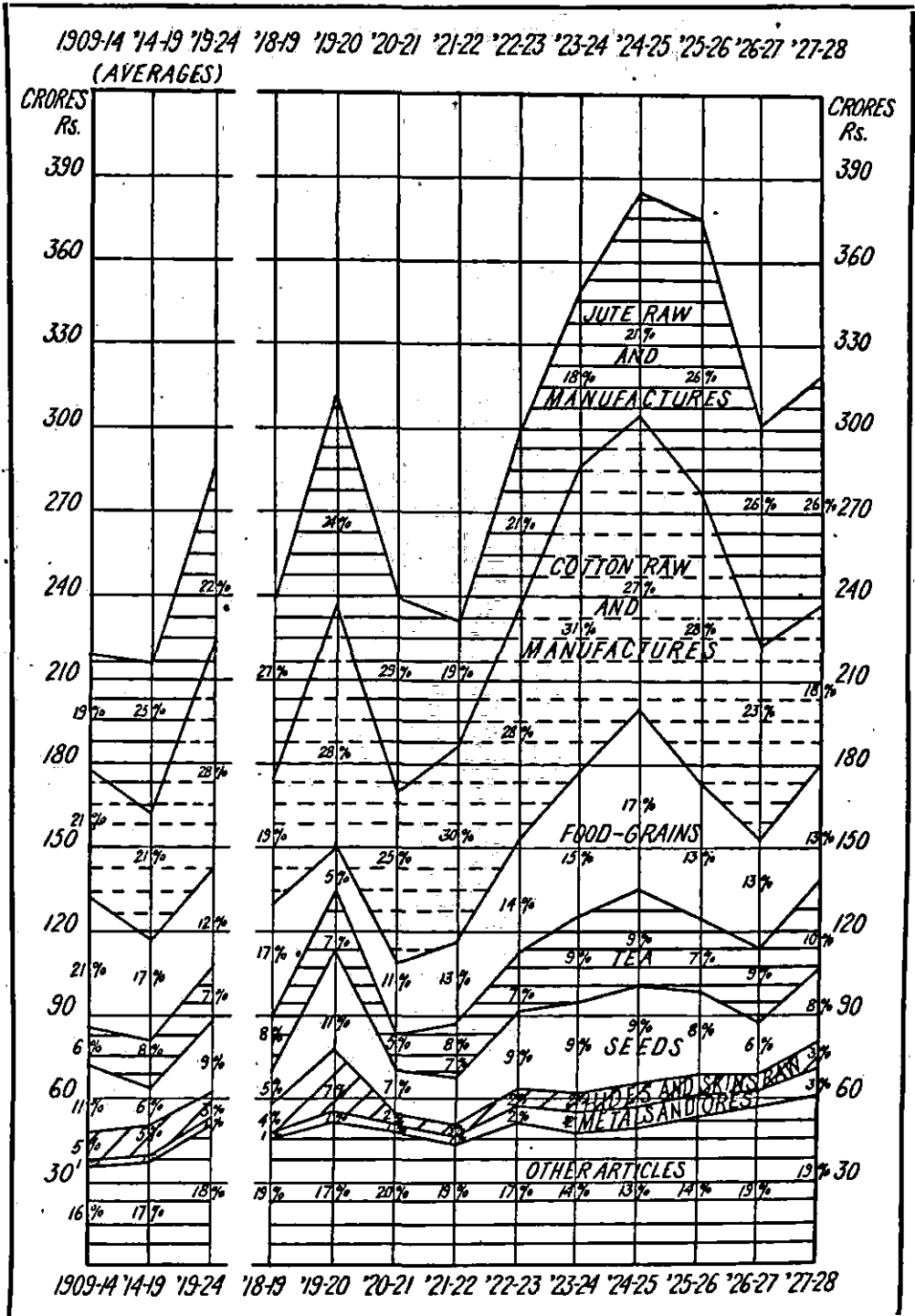


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with average of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

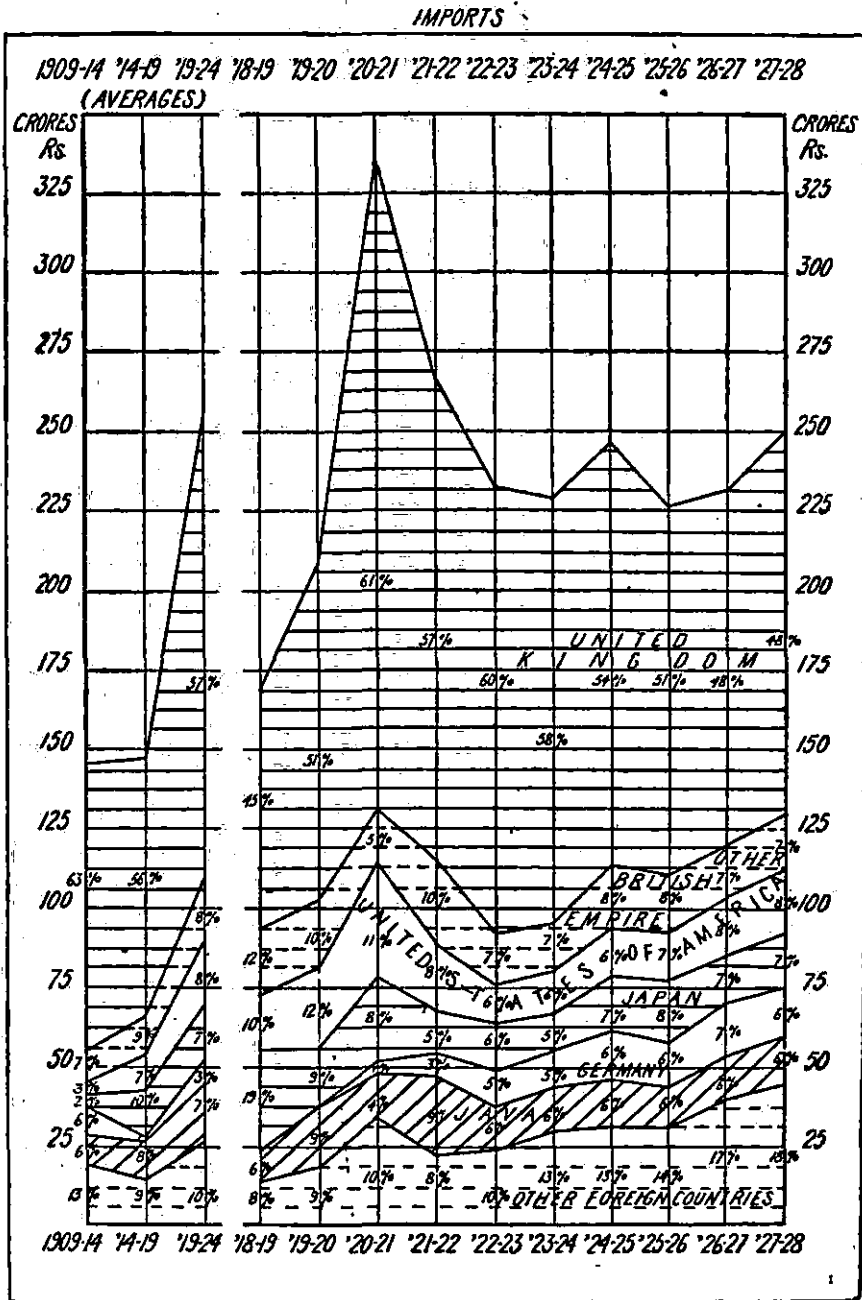
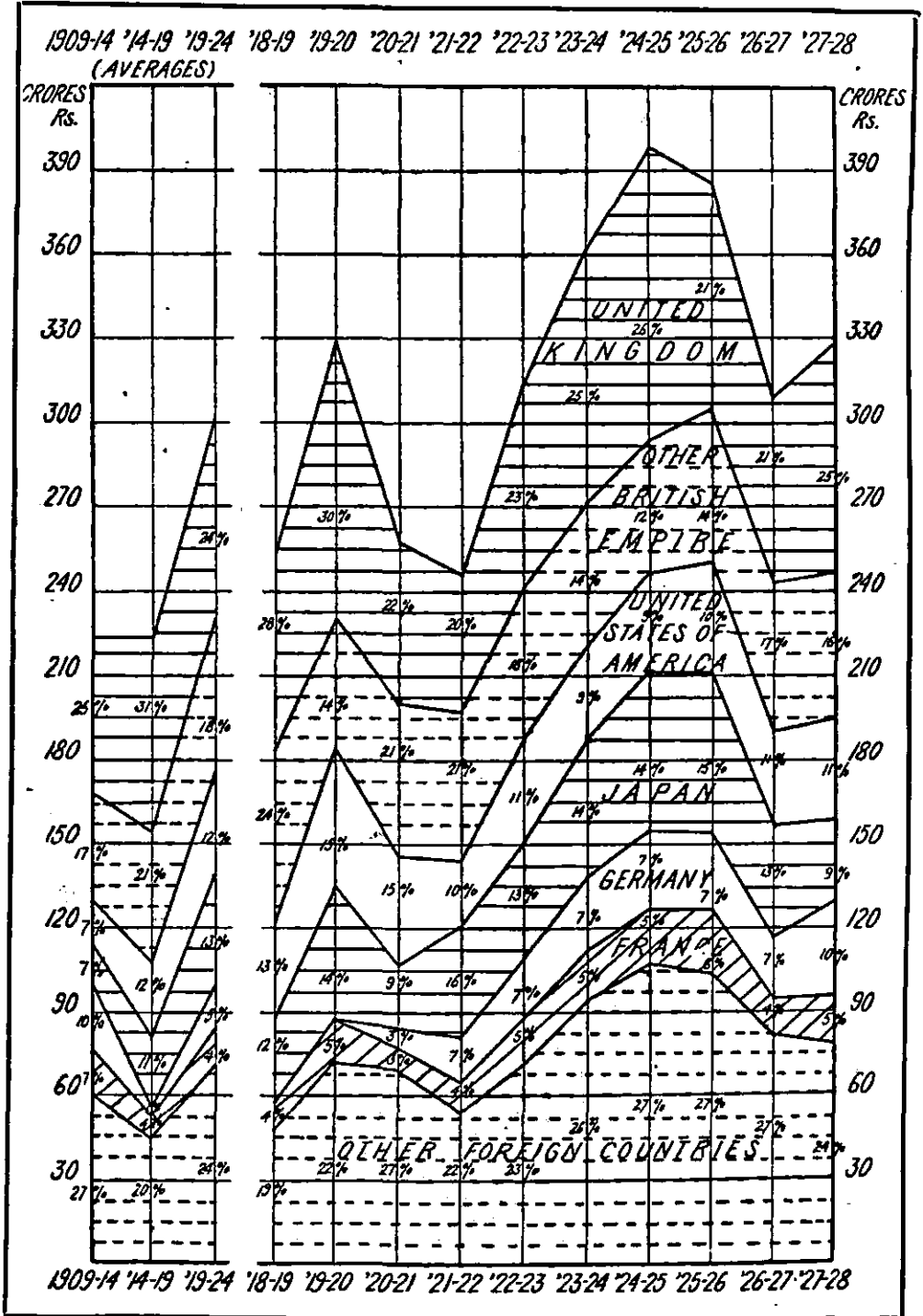


CHART 8.

(6) Variations in the shares of the principal Countries in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS .



APPENDIX I.

Redistribution of areas under Assistant Registrars since January 1928.

Serial no.	Name of Circle.	Headquarters.	Name of areas.
1	2	3	4
1	Patna ...	Patna ...	{ 1. Patna district. 2. Shahabad district.
2	Gaya ...	Gaya ...	{ 1. Gaya district. 2. Palamau district.
3	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	{ 1. Bhagalpur district. 2. Purnea district.
4	Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	{ 1. Muzaffarpur district. 2. Darbhanga district.
5	Chapra ...	Chapra ...	{ 1. Saran district. 2. Champaran district.
6	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	{ 1. Monghyr district. 2. Santal Parganas district.
7	Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	{ 1. Ranchi district. 2. Hazaribagh district.
8	Sambalpur ...	Sambalpur ...	{ 1. Singhbhum district. 2. Sambalpur district. 3. Balasore district.
9	Cuttaok ...	Cuttaok ...	{ 1. Cuttaok district. 2. Puri district.

APPENDIX II.

Touring of Assistant Registrars.

Serial no.	Name of officer.	No. of days on tour in 1926.	No. of days on tour in 1927.
1	2	3	4
1	Mr. N. K. Roy	174	99
2	Rai Sahib Phanindra Nath Gupta	...	60
3	Maulavi Abdus Samad Khan	189	174
4	Babu Durga Prasad Misra	117	145
5	, Jagal Kishore Singh	189	106
6	Methura Prasad	176	198
7	Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq	98	185
8	Babu Banvi Prasad	43	151
9	Maulavi Anwar Karim	29	174
10	Babu Jamuna Prasad Singh	8	156
	Total	1,361	1,447

APPENDIX III.

Report of Directors for the year 1927.

To

THE SHARE-HOLDERS,

*The Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative
Bank, Limited, Patna.*

Gentlemen,

1. Your Directors have the pleasure to submit the fourteenth Annual Report on the working of your Bank for twelve months from the 1st January, 1927, to the 31st December, 1927. The accounts of the Bank have been audited by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta, and their audit report and the Balance Sheet are placed before you for consideration and acceptance.

2. It will be seen that the working of the Bank has resulted in a profit of Rs. 77,351-7-2 including a sum of Rs. 924-6-1 brought forward from the previous year of which after a deduction of:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Depreciation on Building and Furniture at 10 per cent. per annum	738	0	0
Guarantee Commission on uncalled amount of Guarantors' shares at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum	1,900	0	0
Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up amount of Guarantee shares	1,200	0	0
Transfer to Reserve account at 25 per cent. of net profit	18,147	12	8
Total	21,985	12	8

There remains available for distribution Rs. 55,867-10-11 which your Directors recommend to dispose of as follows in accordance with bye-law no. 32—

	(Rs.)	a.	p.
To pay a dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up amount of the Ordinary shares	23,971	8	0
To pay a Bonus at 2 per cent. per annum on the paid-up amount of the Ordinary shares	7,990	8	0
To place to Reserve account a further sum which brings it up to Rs. 2,10,000	3,852	3	9
To grant a Bonus to the present staff of one month's pay	1,100	0	0
To provide for bad and doubtful debts in Contingency Fund account	10,000	0	0
To place to Building Fund account	5,000	0	0
To contribute to Central Banks and Unions for the training of Office bearers of affiliated Societies	5,000	0	0
To carry forward to next year's account	263	7	2

3. During the year under report, although interest on Fixed and Savings Bank deposits was lowered, the working capital of the Bank increased by rupees five lacs. The paid up share capital of the Bank, the fixed, current and savings bank deposits have all increased. The increase in savings bank deposits is notable and as was reported last year indicates the increasing popularity of the Bank.

4. The rate of interest on fresh loans to central co-operative banks was reduced from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. in the year under review, still the demand for loans from them continued to be poor as in the previous year. This decrease in the demand for loans is partly due to the policy followed by the central co-operative banks of encouraging local deposits by offering even higher rates on them than the lending rate of this Bank, and partly to the decrease in the registration of fresh societies.

5. The increase in deposits with the Bank and the reduction in loans to central co-operative banks has resulted in an increase in our surplus money which had to be invested either as fixed deposits with other Provincial Co-operative Banks or in Government of India Treasury Bills. As the Bank was able to receive deposits at a cheaper rate than hitherto, the investments of the surplus money outside the Province have become remunerative. With a view to give the benefit of our abundant and cheap resources to central co-operative banks within the Province, and at the same time to enable the central co-operative banks to decrease the rate of interest on their deposits, it is proposed, on the recommendation of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Board to advance fresh loans at 6 per cent. to those central co-operative banks which reduce their rate on local deposits to an equal level. Your Directors believe that this further reduction in the rate of interest on fresh loans coupled with an expeditious despatch by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, of loan applications of central co-operative banks, will result in an increased demand for loans from them, and enable this Bank to reduce its surpluses.

6. The overdues from a few central co-operative banks, Stores and primary societies to the Bank on the date of closing amounted to rupees one lac and fifty thousand as in the previous year, out of which Rs. 30,000 have been subsequently realized. The percentage of overdues to the total dues is low being 5 per cent. The overdues include an amount of Rs. 51,000 being debts due from liquidated Store societies. The probable loss to the Bank arising out of bad debts due from these liquidated Stores is being provided for in the Contingency Reserve account. The remaining amount of overdues represents the amount in arrears from a few central co-operative banks and primary societies and is only a reflection of the low recoveries from members in primary societies in the year 1926. In view of the fact that the arrears are due to bad recoveries from the primary societies, pressure on the central co-operative banks for the full repayment of overdues may result in making their position untenable. The remedy therefore lies in the improvement of recoveries from societies. Your Directors are satisfied that the overdues from central co-operative banks are in many cases caused by exceptionally bad harvests in the areas served by them and the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, is of opinion that the members of societies are solvent. What is therefore needed is a systematic revision of instalments of the present loans to societies and a greater regard of the purposes for which

loans are granted to them by central co-operative banks in future, together with a sympathetic consideration of the ability of the members to repay and a careful watch over the utilization of loans to the purposes for which they are granted.

7. In the balance sheet the Government and Trust Securities are taken at their cost to us. The present market value of the Securities is higher than their cost to us. The market value of 8½ per cent. G. P. notes alone has depreciated for which no provision is thought necessary. The net appreciation in the market value of the Government and Trust Securities held amounts to Rs. 52,000 which is not included in the profits of the Bank.

8. As the boundary of the land acquired for the Bank building was found unsuitable for the purpose in view, additional land measuring 6 Kathas 14 Chitaks estimated to cost Rs 1,722 was acquired during the year under report. The acquisition of this additional land has not yet been completed and therefore the work of constructing the building could not be undertaken during the year. Your Directors hope that the work of construction will be undertaken shortly and it will bring increased prosperity to the Bank and greater convenience to our constituents.

9. Your Directors have to acknowledge with thanks the courtesy and assistance they have uniformly received from the Agent of the Imperial Bank of India. The arrangements with the Imperial Bank of India have worked very satisfactorily.

10. Your Directors have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the Bank for the relief of members affected by severe floods in Orissa during the year under report.

11. All your Directors retire under bye-law no. 22 but are eligible for re-election:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| S. Ali Imam: | Bameshwar Singh. |
| D. Prasad. | P. C. Lall, M.L.C. |
| M. Yunus. | Mihir Nath Roy. |
| Bijoy Kumar Roy. | R. P. Narayan. |
| L. G. Miller. | Nageshwar Prasad. |
| Dhanush Dhari Lal. | Prafulla Chandra Patnaik. |
| A. F. Syed Mohamad. | Brijnandan Sahay. |
| Nawal Kishore Prasad. | Girijanandan Prasad. |
| Padma Charan Patnaik. | Mahendra Prasad. |

Dated _____,
The 20th February 1928.

V. M. THAKORE,
Secretary.

THE BIHAR AND ORISSA PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD., PATNA.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1927.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Total.	Assets.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital:—			Buildings:—		
Authorised:—			New Building (site)		
4,000 Guarantee shares at Rs. 100 each ...	4,00,000 0 0		Cost to date ...	26,539 5 9	
			Rs. a. p.		
2,200 Ordinary shares at Rs. 500 each ...	16,00,000 0 0		Building at cost :	9,337 5 8	
			Less Depreciation to date ...	4,908 5 8	
	20,00,000 0 0			4,374 0 0	
Subscribed:—			Furniture and fixtures—		
4,000 Guarantee shares at Rs. 100 each ...	4,00,000 0 0		At cost ...	3,723 11 8	
			Cost of new furniture ...	294 0 0	
2,159 Ordinary shares at Rs. 500 each ...	10,79,500 0 0		Less Deprecia- tion to date ...	1,789 11 0	
	14,79,500 0 0				2,257 0 0
Paid-up:—			Loans and advances to Co-operative Banks and Societies—		
4,000 Guarantee shares at Rs. 5 each ...	20,000 0 0		On cash credit:—		
			Considered doubtful	41,333 0 4	
2,159 Ordinary shares at Rs. 200 each ...	4,31,800 0 0		„ good	3,40,350 0 8	
		4,51,800 0 0		3,90,583 10 0	3,90,583 10 0
General reserve ...		2,08,147 12 8	On Fixed loans:—		
Special reserves:—			Overdue	1,54,907 10 7	
Provision for contingencies ...	34,000 0 0		Current	19,76,083 1 4	
				31,30,290 11 11	
Building Reserve Account ...	40,000 0 0		Interest on fixed loans,—		
		74,000 0 0	Balance for 1925 and 1926.	7,109 14 9	
			Balance for 1927 ...	62,899 8 0	
					35,30,873 5 11
					70,009 4 9

Balance sheet as at 31st December 1927—contd.

Liabilities	Amount	Total	Assets	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fixed Deposits:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. p.	Fixed deposits with other Provincial Banks:—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Individuals ...	33,33,590 6 8		Bengal Provincial Co-operative Banks ...	6,15,000 0 0	
Banks and Societies	9,36,165 15 11	3766 5 7	Assam Provincial Co-operative Bank ...	65,000 0 0	
Interest accrued on Deposits:—			C. P. and Bihar Provincial Co-operative Bank ...	50,000 0 0	
Balance for 1926; ...	9,061 15 1		Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank	4,00,000 0 0	
Balance for the year to 31st December 1927	1,36,354 7 10	1,45,415 2 11	Loans against fixed deposits ...		1,77,300 9 7
Savings Bank account:—			Sundry debtors ...		66,769 8 0
Individuals ...	6,12,933 13 4		Investment in Government securities at Cost:—		
Banks and Societies	1,68,785 9 6	7,67,719 6 10	5 p. c. Calcutta P. T. Debenture 1945 75,000	63,750 0 0	
Floating deposits and current accounts:—			6 p. c. Calcutta P. T. Debenture 1945-46 1,69,000	1,49,500 0 0	
Central Banks and Societies ...	4,54,965 7 3		6 p. c. Calcutta P. T. Debenture 1955 50,000	40,125 0 0	
Individuals ...	1,37,117 12 0	5,62,068 6 3	5 p. c. Loan 1945-46 2,56,000	3,07,776 14 0	
Special deposits:—			4 p. c. Loan 1950-70 2,00,000	1,76,000 0 0	
Reserve fund deposit of Central Banks and Societies ...	13,545 13 2		3½ p. c. G. P. Notes 2,25,000	1,74,921 14 0	
Security Deposits from Bank Employees ...	10,500 0 0		5 p. c. Bonds 1923 1,50,000	1,40,635 0 0	
Provident Fund of Federation Employees ...	49,111 3 8		5 p. c. War Loan 1929-27 ... 63,400	67,413 3 0	
			5 p. c. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 ... 1,50,000	1,64,125 0 0	
			6 p. c. Bonds 1931 1,50,000	1,53,750 0 0	
			4 p. c. Loan 1934-37 1,06,500	90,363 0 0	

Liabilities	Amount	Total	Assets	Amount	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provident Fund of Development Employees	3,780 10 11		6 Months Treasury Bills	1,45,000 4 0	
Provident Fund of Bank's Employees	2,634 1 0		3 Months Treasury Bills	2,91,648 1 6	
Federation Building Fund deposit	16,445 8 2		5 Years Postal Cash Certificates 10,000	8,050 0 0	19,47,423 1 6
		36,817 4 11	Maximum credit account		67,578 13 0
Sundry creditors		7,485 4 0	Cash in hand and, at Banks:-		
Net Profit after providing for Dividend and Commission to the Guarantee Shareholders and placing 25 per cent. of the Balance to Reserve.		55,887 10 11	In hand	6,410 11 4	
			Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank	32,400 8 10	
			Post Office Savings Bank	1,047 8 1	
			Imperial Bank Account no. I	14,869 7 6	
			Imperial Bank Account no. II	6 1 5	
					54,723 2 2
		59,67,805 5 8			59,67,805 5 8

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHARE-HOLDERS. AHMAD, MIHIRNATH ROY, V. M. THAKOR, Accountant. Managing Director. Secretary. 14-2-1927.

We beg to report that we have audited the balance sheet of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, dated the 31st December 1927 above set forth, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

CALCUTTA, LOVELOCK LEWES, Chartered Accountants, 30th February, 1928. Auditors.

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

Particulars on the Debit Side	Rs.	P.	Total	Particulars on the Credit Side	Rs.	P.	Total
To Interest paid and payable	2,64,470	13 0		By Balance brought forward from last year's account	2,64,470	13 0	
.. Rent and taxes	197	15 1		By Interest received and receivable	3,62,848	14 10	
.. Postage and Telegrams	1,001	1 0		By Entrance Fees	14	0 0	
.. Stationery and Printing	1,640	13 6		By Commission Account	63	9 0	
.. Advertisement	474	3 0					
.. General Charges	1,398	3 8					
.. Establishment Charges	12,194	6 6					
.. Contribution to Provident Fund Account	1,683	14 0					
.. Travelling Allowance	1,097	15 0					
.. Library	121	14 0					
.. Contribution to Orissa Relief Fund	1,000	0 0					
.. Auditor's Fee	600	0 0					
.. Depreciation Account	739	0 0					
.. Provision for Development Contribution	1,150	0 0					
.. Dividend and commission on Guarantee shares	6,100	0 0					
.. Transferred to Reserve Fund at 25 per cent. of Net Profit	21,347	13 3					
.. Balance transferred to Balance Sheet	55,367	10 11					
Total	3,62,870	13 11		Total	3,62,870	13 11	

N. AHMAD,

MIHIRNATH ROY,

V. M. THAKORE,

Accountant

Managing Director

Secretary

APPENDIX IV.

Report of the Federation Sub-Committee on the reorganization of the Development Department.

The Sub-Committee after thoroughly discussing several schemes submitted before it, came to the conclusion that in the scheme of development to be recommended for the Development Department, the chief object should be the improvement of village societies and every other item should be subordinate to this purpose.

With this end in view the Sub-Committee recommended that attention should be concentrated on the following methods:—

- (a) Training of Supervising Officers, Managers and Inspecting clerks.
- (b) Training of punches and members of as many societies as possible.
- (c) Propaganda and demonstration—
 - (i). By intensive development along the lines laid down in the revised objects of the model bye-laws.
 - (ii) By systematic lectures aided by magic lanterns throughout the area of a central bank carried on by competent propaganda officers.
 - (iii) By helping in the actual working of societies of special types which may be brought into being as the result of the propaganda.

The Committee recognized that in order to give effect to this programme of development, it was necessary to give a subsidy to the central banks on the following principle:—

- (a) To each central bank a subsidy of Rs. 50 for the purpose of maintaining one selected Supervising Officer for the intensive work contemplated in c(1) provided that if the central bank has sufficient money in its development fund and has been making sufficient profit this intensive development must be done out of its own funds and such bank should not be entitled to any subsidy for the purpose.
- (b) That a subsidy of Rs. 300 a year for arranging training classes for punches and members of societies in convenient centres be given to such central banks as cannot afford to take this up for want of funds.

The Committee considered that four propaganda officers, one for Orissa, one for Chota Nagpur and two for Bihar, should be appointed for the present on a pay of Rs. 150—10—200.

The Committee considered that the posts of assistant development officer, assistant editor and assistant propaganda officer should be immediately abolished.

(a) The Committee desired that the Hindi magazine should not be published from the headquarters and no part of the development fund should be spent towards it but recommended that the Divisional Board be requested to start magazines in vernacular more or less on a self-supporting basis.

(b) As regards the English magazine the committee considered that its publication should be placed in the hands of an Honorary Editorial Committee consisting of Mr. Hari Das Roy, Mr. S. K. Roy, Mr. A. B. N. Sinha, with the Development Officer as Secretary.

The committee considered that the duties of the Development Officer should consist chiefly in—

(a) Running the Sabour training classes.

(b) Doing propaganda work among the educated classes in urban areas.

(c) Publishing the Gazette in time.

He should tour for at least 180 days in the year.

The Committee considered that the central banks should demand that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be contributed by the Provincial Bank to the development fund of the Federation.

The Committee was of opinion that the English Federation Gazette should contain among others the following subjects:—

- (a) Resolutions of Divisional Boards.
- (b) Circulars of Registrar and Governor.
- (c) Resolutions of the Council.
- (d) Co-operative news of general importance in the province.
- (e) Contributed articles on co-operation, and industrial, agricultural and veterinary subjects.
- (f) Cuttings from important co-operative magazines bearing on co-operative subjects.

APPENDIX V.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

CIRCULAR MEMO. NO. 12133-215—1-M106-28.

Dated Patna, the 18th July 1928.

The question of the supply of improved seeds, manures and implements has been brought to the fore by the new Director of Agriculture who is anxious to do all that is possible to push it on with the assistance and co-operation of central banks and unions. I have just had the opportunity of discussing the matter with him.

2. The introduction of agricultural improvements in villages involves the following stages:—

- (i) Research and local experiments.
- (ii) Technical advice.
- (iii) Propaganda and specially practical demonstration.
- (iv) Supply services, i.e., the supply of seeds, manures and implements.
- (v) The financing of the cultivator to enable him to obtain improved seeds, manures and implements.

The first two stages are essentially the duty of the agriculture department and the last stage is clearly the sphere of the Co-operative Department. The intervening stages are suitable for joint action. It is necessary that work at each stage should be fully organized and that each department should work towards the other starting from its own particular function. It will be then alone that the best results will be achieved.

3. A certain amount of propaganda and distribution work is being done by several central banks and unions under the guidance of the officers of the Agriculture Department, but as there is no clear understanding as to the exact function of each of the two agencies difficulties are being experienced by both.

4. The difficulty which the Director of Agriculture finds most troublesome is that central banks and unions are unwilling to pay cash for seeds and manures supplied for members of village societies and want supplies to be made on credit till they are able to actually realize the advances from the societies. It is reported that there are outstandings against certain central banks and unions as much as two years old. Central banks and unions are requested to immediately settle their accounts and pay them off without waiting for realization from the societies

treating the amounts as advanced to the societies at the usual rate of interest and furnishing the societies with a list of the members who owe the advances. If there are amounts due on account of supplies made direct to individual members by the officers of the Agriculture Department, banks and unions should ascertain their correctness from the members concerned before making payments. Managers should be given definite instructions to settle and clear off all pending accounts within three months.

5. The next point is which "central" banks and unions are prepared to undertake the work of distribution of seeds, manures and implements and on what basis. All central banks and unions can easily undertake to finance members of societies wanting credit for this purpose. This is a simple matter not involving any additional labour. But in order to facilitate accounting it would be desirable to have printed forms of requisition for use by members. These requisitions will be the authority for the central banks and unions to debit the society cash loan of the requisite amount and then to pay off the supplier, be he the Agriculture Department, or the bank itself (if it keeps stocks of seed, etc.) or a private firm. The idea is that the supplier must be paid off on the credit of the society or the members concerned. This is the first step to which every Bank new or old, weak or strong can readily agree. *Though a simple step this will help the introduction of agricultural improvements very greatly.*

6. But the promotion of credit alone does not go far enough and a good many of our banks and unions can do much more. The next step is to stimulate the societies to send in indents. Managers and Inspecting clerks should be directed to do the necessary propaganda work in this respect in consultation with the officers of the Agriculture Department who will give the necessary information as to what seeds, manures and implements have been a success and for what areas. The Director is arranging to publish a general pamphlet on the subject and his staff will also help the banks and unions as far as possible. *The Agriculture Department employs Kamdars to carry out village demonstration and once a successful demonstration has been given in a village, members of primary societies willing and even anxious to purchase the improved seeds, manure or implement will usually be forthcoming. We are anxious to develop the collection of such indents by Sirpanches as rapidly as possible. Managers can confine the propaganda among the Sirpanches of societies, leaving the latter to do the same among the members.*

Rewards may be offered to *Sirpanches* shewing the best collection of indents. In good time before the sowing season, Managers should collect the *Sirpanches* in different centres and in conjunction with an officer of the Agriculture Department, if available, interest the *Sirpanches* in the particular seed or manure, and supply them with forms of requisition and direct them to bring the requisitions by a particular date. This procedure will introduce regularity and method in the business. *It is of primary importance that funds to meet the cost of the indents should be promptly provided.*

7. The third step is the employment of one or more trained *kamdars* to do intensive propaganda work. Banks and Unions which can afford the cost are strongly recommended to obtain *kamdars* from the Agriculture Department which is prepared now to train *kamdars* for this purpose as far as practicable. There will be no difficulty in training *kamdars* for such of the banks and unions in whose proximity farms exist, for instance, Gaya, Aurangabad, Jehanabad, Nawada, Bihar, Sasaram, Banka, Jamui, Sewan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, Madhubani, Laheriasarai, Khunti, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Purulia, Bargarh, Banki, Kujang, Khurda, Puri, Bhadrak, Balasore and Angul.

8. The fourth step is the establishment of godown for keeping stocks for sale. This we would not recommend to be undertaken except by the very advanced banks and in areas where considerable demand for improvements has established itself. A few banks have constructed seed godowns with loans given to them by Government. If others want to have godowns probably loans would be available. *The storage of seed for sale at sowing time is a profitable business if well conducted but there are several small technical details connected with it. The Agriculture Department will gladly assist those central banks which possess seed stores in all technical details.*

9. The establishment of seed supply societies is the culminating point but the time for it will come when by the pursuit of the first four methods the stage has been reached when the demand in any particular area has become large enough to justify the formation of a separate society.

10. Central Banks and Unions have been anxious for some time to get a large hand in the matter of the advancement of agricultural improvements. The time has now come for them to take their proper share. I hope they will rise equal to the task. I beg to request each Central Bank and Union to carefully consider this communication and to inform me within a month what it is exactly prepared to do.

D. PRASAD,
Registrar.

APPENDIX VI.

LIQUIDATED SOCIETIES.

Total amount of loan due from liquidated societies at the beginning of the year	...	...	4,04,784
Total amount of loan due from societies liquidated during the year	...	...	1,53,628
Total amount of loan repaid during the year by all liquidated societies	...	...	65,748
Total amount of loan due from the liquidated societies at the end of the year	...	...	4,92,664