SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1863.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for general information :—

A Bill for the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Law for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade within the Territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows :—

Laws repealed.

I. Regulation III. of 1829 of the Bombay Code, and Act XV. of 1851 are hereby repealed.

Punishment for fraudulantly mixing good and bad cotton or cotton of two different varieties.

II. Whoever, within the said Territories, fraudulently mixes or causes to be mixed cotton of a good and bad description of quality or of two different varieties in one bale, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Punishment for fraudulently deteriorating cotton.

III. Whoever fraudulently deteriorates cotton by exposing it by night to dews, or by putting with it uncleaned cotton, commonly called kupas or by means of dirt, stones, earth, water, or any other substance or liquid; or whoever in any other way deteriorates cotton with the view of making it heavier, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Punishment for fraudulently packing or marking cotton.

IV. Whoever fraudulently packs any inferior description of cotton in such packages as are generally used for cotton of a superior description, or marks packages containing any inferior description of cotton in such way as packages containing cotton of a superior description are generally marked, or knowingly sells or offers for sale cotton so packed or marked, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Punishment for fraudulently selling or offering for sale mixed or deteriorated cotton.

V. Whoever fraudulently sells or offers for sale any cotton mixed or deteriorated as in the second and third Sectian of this Act mentioned shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months

or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Punishment for possessing mixed or deteriorated cotton with a view to fraudulent sale.

VI. Whoever knowingly has in his possession any such mixed or deteriorated cotton as aforesaid with a view to any fraudulent sale or disposition thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding twelve months, or with fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or with both.

Possession of mixed or deteriorated cotton to be evidence that it is possessed with a view to a fraudulent sale, &c.

VII. When any mixed or deteriorated cotton is found in the possession of any person, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such person has the same knowingly in his possession with a view to the fraudulent sale or disposition thereof.

Confiscation of fraudulently mixed or deteriorated cotton.

VIII. All cotton fraudulently mixed or deteriorated as hereinbefore mentioned shall be liable to confiscation or destruction.

Search and seizure of cotton liable to confiscation.

IX. Any Magistrate or other officer authorised to adjudicate confiscations under this Act may, upon credible information on oath of any cotton liable to confiscation under this Act being in the possession of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, order the seizure thereof and may issue a warrant for searching for and seizing the same; and upon the same being proved to the satisfaction of such officer to be liable to confiscation, may order the confiscation thereof, whereupon the same shall be confiscated. Goods adjudged liable to confiscation shall be disposed of in such manner as shall from time to time be directed by the Governor in Council; and no action or other proceeding shall be brought against any officer or other person engaged in such search or seizure for any thing done in pursuance of this Act.

Governor in Council authorized to appoint officers to examine cotton and to charge fee.

X. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint officers at the several ports of export or other places within the Presidency of Bombay, whose duty it shall be to examine all bales or other packages of cotton brought to such places for export or sale, in such manner and under such rules as the said Governor in Council may from time to time direct, and on account of such examination such fees may be levied from the exporter, owner, or agent, or the representative on the spot of such exporter, owner, or agent, as may to the said Governor in Council appear expedient; such fee however, not to exceed two annas for each bale or package so examined, and no bale or package of cotton shall be forwarded from such ports of export or other places without being so examined, under a penalty of Rupees Fifty for each bale or package so forwarded.

No cotton not so examined to be forwarded.

Packing and Ginning establishments to be licensed.

XI. It is also hereby enacted that no establishment for the purpose of packing or ginning cotton shall be worked or used for such purpose except under license first obtained from such officer in such manner and under such rules as the Governor of Bombay in Council may direct; Provided always that the said Governor in Council shall have power to exempt any district or districts from the operation of this Section.

Adjudication of offences, confiscations and fines.

XII. All offences against this Act may be tried and all confiscations and fines under the provisions thereof may within the town of Bombay be adjudicated by any Magistrate of Police and elsewhere by any Magistrate as defined in Section XV. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and such fines may be levied, by distraint and sale of the offender's goods by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate, or if not not so levied shall be commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment according to the rules provided in Sections 64, 65 and 66 of the Penal Code; Provided that in the infliction of the penalties provided by this Act no Magistrate shall exceed the limits of his ordinary Criminal jurisdiction.

Disposal of fines, &c.

Civil remedies not barred.

XIII. Nothing in this Act shall affect the civil rights of any parties defrauded by any offender against this Act, but they may sue for the same as if this Act had not been passed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the present Bill is to provide, if possible, an efficient remedy for the great and growing evil of Cotton adulteration.

The nature and extent of the evil have latterly attracted much attention here and in England; they have been strongly pressed on the notice of Government, and the members of a Commission lately appointed by Government to enquire into the matter have unanimously recommended the passing of the Bill now proposed; in doing so, they have reported as follows:—

"We have ascertained beyond doubt that the adulteration of cotton is a great and growing evil, that it has attained during the past year an extent and importance never before reached, that in some districts it is openly, systematically, and universally practised, that in Broach particularly, it has been encouraged by the withdrawal of the Government inspections at the time of shipment, which was for many years practised there with most beneficial results, and that the law as it now stands has utterly failed to check it.

Regulation III. of 1829.
Act XV. of 1851.

"It has been proved beyond a doubt that in Guzerat it has been the custom systematically to adulterate cotton, by the admixture after cleaning of kuppas, sand, stones, and other rubbish, that in the Southern Muratha Country, New Orleans seed cotton in its pure state is hardly ever allowed to come to market, and that in Bombay itself, establishments exist for the purpose of mixing the superior cotton of this Presidency with those of inferior quality, as well as with the short stapled cottons of Bengal and China, which have latterly been imported for the purpose.

"The evil has been found to be so great and wide-spread that in our opinion nothing but energetic action of Government will suffice to check it, the existing laws have been proved to be insufficient, and additional legislation seems, therefore, to be imperatively necessary."

The Bill should be translated into Murathi, Guzerathi, and Canarese."

(Signed) M. H. Scott.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

R. WEST,

Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1863.

REPORT OF COTTON FRAUD COMMISSION, &c.

No. 182.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1863.

Letter from the Cotton Fraud Commission, dated 14th January 1863, reporting the result of their inquiry into the question of the adulteration of Cotton.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Commission, and especially to those members of it who, at so much trouble, visited Surat and Broach, as also Compta, and have by their exertions elicited such valuable information on a subject of such importance to the Cotton trade of this Presidency.

2. The provisions of the Draft Bill will, His Excellency in Council considers, require amendment, if Mr. Scott brings in the Bill before the Legislative Council; its provisions will, however, there meet with full consideration.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

To THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARIAT, with the papers on which the Resolution is passed.

To THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT TO INQUIRE INTO THE QUESTION OF THE ADULTERATION OF PRODUCE.

SIR,

We, the undersigned Members of the Commission, having recently visited Guzerat for the purpose of obtaining information as to the adulteration of Cotton, as then practised, beg to lay before you the following Report:—

We shall (1) shortly sketch our proceedings, (2) state the results of our inquiries, and (3) offer such suggestions as appear to us calculated to meet the requirements of the case.

On reaching Surat we at once waited on the Collector, who promised his cordial assistance to us in our investigations. We then proceeded to Randeir, when we had a lengthy discussion with the principal Cotton merchants and the Municipal Commissioners. We obtained from them full confirmation of our previous suspicions as to the extent to which robbery of Cotton after shipment is practised, and much valuable information as to the manner in which the crime is committed; the boatmen are the thieves, and they apparently take little pains to conceal their misdeeds; they commence operations at the shipping Bunder at Randeir, and according to the information of the dealers, their *modus operandi* appears to be open and systematic. As each tier of Cotton bales is placed in their boats, they remove a quantity of Cotton from each bale, pouring in water as a make-weight, and the Cotton thus abstracted they dispose of sometimes at Randeir itself, and sometimes at the villages on the way to the

mouth of the river, but more generally, as we are inclined to believe, after they have left the river altogether; in this last case the Cotton is handed over to their accomplices, who meet them at sea, and it is then landed at some of the numerous villages on the Coast to the South of the mouth of the Taptee. Several instances were mentioned to us of boatmen, resident at Randeir itself, having in this way acquired great wealth, particularly of late years. On remarking to the dealers that a system such as they described argued either connivance, or gross inefficiency on the part of the Police, we were met by the explanation, that the Policemen employed at Randeir were, with few exceptions, natives of the place, with relatives there, and that they could not therefore be expected to do their duty! The dealers stated that an establishment of well-paid Purdasi Policemen would at once put an end to the systematic robbery now perpetrated, and they expressed their willingness to pay such small fee on the export of their Cotton as might be necessary to meet the extra expense of such an establishment. At Surat and Randeir we heard nothing of the adulteration of Cotton by mixing with it kuppas or any foreign substance, and of this description of fraud we believe the Surat dealers to be as yet guiltless.

From Surat we proceeded to Broach, where, as at the former place, our first endeavour was to have an interview with the Collector or his Assistant. We found both absent.

On the evening after our arrival, we went on board the Cotton laden Pattimars in the river, and examined their cargoes. We found every bale from which a sample could be drawn, fearfully adulterated by the admixture of seed; to such an extent had the fraud been practised, that many of the bales contained apparently more seed than Cotton, and from the condition of the seed itself it was evident that its presence was due, not to any carelessness in the original cleaning by Churka, but to fraudulent insertion thereafter. Most of it was well cleaned, and entirely separated from the fibre. We ascertained the names of the shippers, and instructed the Fouzdar to detain the boats, until we could lay a formal information before a Magistrate. We proceeded in search of the Mamlutdar, but could not find him, and we subsequently ascertained that he also had proceeded to the Districts, though not for some hours after our arrival.

On the succeeding day, we wrote to the Collector, asking him either to come in or to afford efficient assistance, and we telegraphed to Captain Carr, Superintendent of Police at Surat, and to the Police Commissioner, N. D. We were waited upon by a deputation of Cotton dealers, who had apparently been much alarmed by the detention of the boats, and who offered, if their boats were released, to make a full confession of the mode in which the fraud was committed, and to refrain from such malpractices for the future: each man admitted that adulteration was generally practised, but claimed to be himself an exception from the general rule.

Twenty-four hours afterwards the Mamlutdar arrived, and a little later on the same day, Mr. Hogg and Captain Carr; the Mamlutdar believed that frauds were committed, but they had never been brought to his notice. Mr. Hogg thought that their extent had been greatly exaggerated, and stated that the Government servants had been specially ordered to interfere in no way whatever with the Cotton trade. We cited Regulation III. of 1829, laid an information before him against one of the principal dealers (a seller of Cotton then in the detained boats) under Section II. of that Regulation, and begged that his Cotton might be detained pending a thorough investigation of the case. Our request was complied with, and on the succeeding day the man was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. In the meantime Captain Carr had been most actively engaged in obtaining additional evidence, which, were it considered desirable to make further examples, would undoubtedly have led to the conviction of a large number of the principal dealers. Possibly some other cases may still be proceeded with, but the one which we have mentioned had a most salutary effect. The dealers, greatly alarmed, came forward in a body, confessed that they were all guilty more or less in this matter, and promising better behaviour for the future, begged forgiveness for the present; they stated that they were unable of them-

selves to put a stop to these frauds, as they could not enforce honest dealing on the part of every one of their number, and they begged that Government would take the matter in hand; they laid great weight on the withdrawal of the Government supervision and examination as formerly practised, and cited this as to some extent an excuse for their conduct; they admitted that they were wrong in adulterating their Cotton, but stated that they did not know they were breaking any law in so doing, and appealed to the withdrawal of the supervision referred to, as showing that Government no longer took any interest in the matter. Many of them also stated that they were simply forwarding agents, not principals, and therefore not accountable for the quality of the article which they sent forward, or amenable to the existing Regulation. Subsequently they presented a Petition signed by all of them, begging that Government would adopt certain measures necessary in their opinion to put an effectual stop to the frauds. Among these are (1) the granting of licenses to the packers of Cotton, and the making them responsible for the purity of the contents of the bales pressed by them; (2) the re-institution of the Government examination at the shipping port, and the employment of trustworthy European examiners; and (3) the making with His Highness the Guicowar some arrangement to insure the greater purity of the Baroda Cotton, most of which is now shipped from Broach.

We append this most important document in original, and also a translation thereof; the signatures of the Dealers were all verified in our presence.

From Broach we proceeded to Baroda, where we had an interview with the Resident, who stated that he had no doubt that His Highness the Guicowar would be most happy to join in any measures calculated to advance the interests of the Cotton trade of his territories, and tendered for himself the offer of his most cordial assistance. His Highness was absent, and we were therefore unable to have a personal interview with him. After obtaining from the Resident much useful information, promising to wait upon him with an expression of the views of the Commission, and their suggestions as to the best means of checking the adulteration of Cotton, we returned to Surat and thence to Bombay.

Having thus sketched our proceedings, we proceed to state as concisely as possible the results of our investigations:—

First.—As to Surat:—

No adulteration by admixture of foreign substances, such as seed, sand, &c. is there practised, but the robbery of Cotton in process of and after shipment is open, systematic, and extensive, connived at, as we believe, by the local Police; and damage done to the Cotton by the practice of pouring in water to make up the weight of the Cotton abstracted is of the most serious nature.

Secondly.—As to Broach:—

Adulteration is open, systematic and universal; its existence is apparently well known to all except the Civil authorities, and its perpetration is, we fear, connived at by the Police also. Robbery, too, as at Surat, is of very frequent occurrence.

Thirdly.—As to Baroda:—

Our information as to Baroda Cotton is derived from inspection of the Cotton itself, and from the information given by the Bombay and Broach dealers. We have not, as in the case of Broach, ascertained where and how the adulteration is effected, but all the evidence we have been able to obtain impresses us with the conviction that the revival of the present most serious form of adulteration took place in the Baroda territories, and that adulteration is there, as in Broach, open and systematic.

We now proceed to suggest the measures which appear to us to be necessary in order to put a stop to the system of robbery and fraud which has been proved to exist.

We would first suggest the necessity, of greater efficiency of Police arrangement, of a larger establishment, particularly at Surat and along the Coast to the Southward, of providing a river Police both at Broach and Surat, but particularly at the latter port, and of having the *personnel* of the local Police force at each port composed, as much as possible, of men brought from other parts of the Country, untrammeled by local ties and associations. We have laid our views on these points before the Police Commissioner, N. D., and the Superintendent of Police at Surat, and from both of these gentlemen, we feel assured, that they will meet with due consideration. We would suggest further with reference to this point, that a system (such as now exists in the Appraisers' Department of the Custom House) should be adopted, whereby a portion of the fine inflicted on the perpetrator of a fraud, or of the value of property seized, should be appropriated to the reward of those by whom the fraud may have been discovered and exposed. With regard to Police arrangements, however, there are other members of the Commission better able than we are to judge and advise.

Secondly. We would cordially endorse the suggestions made by the dealers of Broach, and we would apply the measures which they advocate to all Cotton exporting ports. (1) We would make it incumbent on every proprietor of a Press to apply to Government for a license, and to impress upon every bale leaving his establishment a stamp bearing his name, or such distinctive mark as may be assigned to him; we would thus make him responsible for the condition of the Cotton pressed by him, and would ensure the tracing of fraud when committed to the real culprit; we would be inclined to make this regulation apply to every Cotton Press of every description throughout the Presidency. (2) We would strongly advocate the re-establishment of a system of inspection by trustworthy Europeans at all the up-country shipping ports; this inspection might either be established by Government direct or by the local Municipal authorities acting with the sanction of Government, and such fees should be levied as would suffice to meet the cost of the necessary establishment; from this inspection we would exempt no Cotton, whether the produce of British or Native territories. A more clear definition of the proposed duties of the Inspectors might be made by the Commission before reporting to Government. (3) We would suggest that the Government of Bombay should endeavour to arrange with His Highness the Guicowar, for the adoption throughout his territories of measures such as those now mentioned. All Cotton grown in His Highness' dominions has already to pass through his frontier Custom Houses, and the machinery therefore already exists for the ready detection of fraud in its packing or otherwise.

This report has already become very lengthy, and we therefore bring it to a close. We have endeavoured to be as concise as possible, and we may perhaps have failed to give as full information on all points as may be considered necessary; this, however, we shall be glad to supply at the first meeting of the Commission.

Before closing, we are anxious to place on record our great obligations to Captain Carr, Superintendent of Police at Surat, and our high appreciation of the zeal and activity which he has displayed; without him all our efforts to expose and punish the guilty would have been unavailing, and we feel assured that no exertions on his part will be wanting to repress the system of fraud which has now been brought to his notice.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

G. F. FORBES.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.

R. McILWRAITH.

The Honorable A. D. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the question of the adulteration of Produce, beg to lay before you the following Report. We should have addressed you earlier, but the absence from the Presidency, the illness, and the pressing duties otherwise, of some of our members, rendered it impossible for us to do so.

As yet we have confined our inquiries chiefly to the question of the adulteration of Cotton, and in the present Report we shall refer to this alone. We have thought it better at once to consider the subject as affecting this most important article, than to spend more time in obtaining such information as would enable us to report fully with reference to the adulteration of other descriptions of produce.

With a view to obtaining the most reliable data with regard to the adulteration of Cotton, deputations from the Committee visited the Guzerat Ports and Compta. Broach and Compta Cotton being the descriptions which had suffered most from adulteration, it seemed specially desirable that the inquiries regarding them should be conducted on the spot.

On their return, the deputations to which we have referred laid before the Commission reports of their proceedings, and we annex these interesting documents in original. We beg for them the earnest attention of Government.

We have further endeavoured to obtain full information as to the state of matters in Bombay itself, and in other Districts, not specially reported upon, and we have received many valuable suggestions from various parties of great knowledge and experience in the Cotton trade.

The result of our investigations are shortly as follows:—

We have ascertained beyond doubt that the adulteration of Cotton is a great and growing evil; that it has attained during the past year an extent and importance never before reached; that in some districts it is openly, systematically and universally practised; that in Broach, particularly, it has been encouraged by the withdrawal of the Government Inspectors at the time of shipment, which was for many years practised there with most beneficial results, and that the law as it now stands has utterly failed to check it.

Regulation III. of 1829. Act XV. of 1851.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that in Guzerat it has been the custom, systematically to adulterate Cotton by the admixture after cleaning, of kuppas, sand, stones, and other rubbish; that in the Southern Muratha Country, New Orleans seed Cotton in its pure state is hardly ever allowed to come to market, and that in Bombay itself establishments exist for the purpose of mixing the superior Cotton of this Presidency with those of inferior quality, as well as with the short-stapled Cottons of Bengal and China, which have latterly been imported for the purpose.

The evil has been found to be so great and wide-spread, that in our opinion nothing but the energetic action of Government will suffice to check it, the existing laws have been proved to be insufficient, and additional legislation seems therefore to be imperatively necessary.

We have had before us the Draft of a Bill which Mr. Scott, one of our members, proposed to introduce into the Legislative Council, and after having given to it very full consideration, and having made such corrections and additions as appeared to us necessary, we now beg strongly to recommend that it be passed into law. We annex a copy.

The Bill has been framed to meet the requirements of the case as these appear to us, and it has been framed also in accordance with the suggestions of the Broach and Compta dealers, the most guilty in this matter, but at the same time those who are best able to judge of the extent of the evil, and of the most effectual remedies for it.

We are strongly impressed with the belief, that as a general rule, it is not judicious to interfere by legislative enactment in matters connected with trade, but looking to the circumstances of the present case, to the growing extent and to the dangerous nature of the frauds, to the immense importance of the questions at the present time as affecting not only local, but national, interests, and to the apparent inefficiency of the present law, we are forced to the conviction that exceptional and more stringent legislation is necessary.

The provisons of the Bill are stringent, and necessarily so, for past experience has shown how varied are the means by which adulteration is effected, and how difficult it is to bring the guilty parties to justice; much latitude, however, has been purposely left to the Governor in Council, so that the provisions of the Bill may only be applied where and when necessary, and it is confidently expected that after these have been put in force on a few occasions, the mere existence of such a law will suffice altogether to put an end to the frauds.

The period is now so near at hand when the new crops of Guzerat Cotton will be coming to market, and the importance of this being freed from the fearful adulteration of the past season is so great, that we would most earnestly press upon the notice of Government the desirability of legislating without delay, and of providing in the meantime to such an extent as may be practicable, such a system of license and inspection as that which we have recommended.

The absence of our valued colleague, Dr. Forbes, prevents his signature to this report, but we are authorised to state that it has his cordial approval.

G. INVERARITY.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
C. FORJETT.
R. McILWRAITH.
Bombay, 14*th January* 1863. ROBERT HANNAY.

We, the undersigned Petitioners, beg to state to the Government Cotton Commission Committee that there exist at present many impediments to the Cotton Trade, and we, therefore, beg to suggest that persons who are engaged in pressing Cotton, should be allowed to do so under licenses only. The parties who press Cotton should stamp their names on the Cotton bales, and if any fraud be afterwards discovered in the said bales, the pressers to be punished, their licenses cancelled, and they themselves should not again be allowed to press Cotton.

To stop the present obstructions to trade, Government should make the above arrangement, so that, in future, Cotton may not be adulterated, and the Government should take a fee of 1 Anna per each Bale. Government should also appoint a good and respectable English Officer, whose duty it should be to examine Cotton and stamp the bales of Broach Cotton with the stamp "Broach," and the bales of Baroda Cotton with the stamp "Baroda," the same amount of fee being charged upon the latter as on Broach Cotton. If this is not done, adulterated Cotton may come from Baroda. It should be further arranged that the packing shall be new, and that the cordage used shall be of new coir, and this arrangement should likewise be made with regard to the Baroda Cotton, or otherwise the Baroda men will adulterate Cotton. Arrangements must therefore be made. And further; no one should be allowed to steal Cotton, and the shops which are put up on the banks (of the Rivers) for receiving stolen Cotton, should be removed.

Signed by BHAGOOBHOY PREMCHUND and SEVENTY-SEVEN TRADERS OF BROACH.

(True Translation.)
G. INVERARITY.

19*th November* 1862.

To The President of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the Question of adulteration of Produce.

Sir,

We, the undersigned Members of the Commission, having visited Compta on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the adulteration of Cotton shipped from that port, now beg to lay before you the following brief statement of our proceedings.

On arriving at Compta, we were met by the Deputy Collector, an intelligent Native Officer, who seems anxious to check adulteration as far as lies in his power. Doctor Forbes having arranged with the Collector and Dealers, that the latter should meet us at the Cutcherry at 2 P. M., we went there, and a large crowd of the Dealers and local Brokers attended. The first person examined was Narrayen Sazba, who offered to give evidence, but being anxious to screen the Brokers and Dealers as far as he possibly could, his answers were, in most cases, given with great reluctance. After a severe cross-examination, he acknowledged that he had seen very little unadulterated Cotton above the Ghauts, and in Compta itself he had seen none that was not more or less adulterated. So far as he knew, the Cotton was very seldom adulterated by the Ryots, but by the Dealers or their Agents. This man had orders in hand, at high prices, from the largest Bombay shippers, but although stock of saw-ginned Cotton was estimated at about 3,000 Docras, it would be impossible to get more than 250 Docras of fair Cotton. So far as he was aware, Cotton is not adulterated in Compta.

The next person examined was Dewjee Mouljee, Moonim for Nursey Kessowjee, and one of the largest shippers. He was aware that nearly all this season's crop of Native Compta and Dharwar saw-ginned was much mixed with seed and otherwise adulterated. Did not know who put in the seed, or where it was done. Declared solemnly that it was not done in Compta, but above the Ghauts. Had heard of the petition made by Broach Dealers, and would like to see adulteration put a stop to, although he, in common with all other shippers, purchased and exported adulterated Cotton.

After having explained the nature of the Broach petition, and shown them how anxious Government was that the present system should be put a stop to, twenty-six Dealers and Brokers put their signatures to a Memorandum to the following effect:—"We have heard all that has been said, and we believe that the plan of stamping Docras and having Government inspection will stop the frauds. We are anxious that fraud should be put a stop to, and are prepared to pay what fees may be necessary, for the purpose of having inspection under Government, so that the men who do the mischief may be punished."

At 9 P. M. the same evening we received a petition signed by men, praying for inspection under Government superintendence; but there being several clauses in it, which, in our opinion, were not altogether satisfactory, it was retained by Doctor Forbes, who kindly undertook to communicate with them again on the subject.

After leaving the Cutcherry, we went into several yards belonging to Cotton Dealers, but they had evidently expected this, as we found very little Cotton in the yards, and what we did find was better than the average of what we had seen arriving in Bombay. From the marks on the ground it was evident that much Cotton had been very recently carted away. From this we proceeded to the Bunder, where we found a large pile of very seedy Cotton, being rapidly shipped off to sea. Turning at once off in another direction we met a large number of carts with fresh arrivals. This was evidently not

prepared for our inspection, as all the samples we drew were very seedy, and the saw-ginned was very much mixed with inferior Native Cotton.

The conclusions we arrived at were—

1st. That little or no Native or saw-ginned Cotton has this season been shipped from Compta in a clean unmixed state.

2nd.—That there being no appliances in Compta for re-cleaning, it will be next to impossible to put a stop to the malpractices of Dealers this season.

3rd.—That Natives are themselves anxious to see adulteration put a stop to, and as indicated by their petition are perfectly willing to pay a fee on each package, for the re-imbursement of the expense of inspection by Government.

We cordially endorse the prayer of the petitioners, and would suggest that each Ginner or Packer above the Ghauts be licensed, and under the inspection of Government Officers; and that each Docra, before being sent off, should bear the stamp of the Cleaner, or Packer, and that these Docras be again liable to inspection by a Government Officer at the port of shipment, fees being levied for the purpose of meeting the cost of the necessary Government establishment.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

G. F. FORBES.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.

"Water Queen," at Sea, 1st December 1862.

To

THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CHECK THE FRAUD IN COTTON.

Petition of the undersigned Merchants and Agents residing at Compta, in the Honore Talook, dated 30*th November* 1862.

We admit that the Cotton brought to this port for exportation, which has to-day been stopped by the Mamlutdar, is mixed with seeds and other rubbish, and is bad in comparison with that which has been exported in former years.

We have attentively listened to the petition addressed by the Merchants of Broach to the Commissioners, which has been read to us. We approve of the measures therein proposed for checking fraud by mixing seeds, &c. with Cotton, and we desire that similar arrangements may be adopted here.

The Cotton which comes to Compta is cleaned above the Ghauts about a hundred miles from Compta; we have not the means of cleaning by Gins or otherwise the Cotton now in Compta, and we should incur serious loss by an attempt to clean this Cotton over again. We therefore humbly request to be allowed to export the Cotton of last season in its present state.

We all hereby bind ourselves to do all we can to discourage the purchase of bad Cotton, the produce of the coming crop. If the Dealers above the

Ghauts send Cotton mixed with seeds or dirt to us, or we discover such in the possession of any one, such person or any one of us who may knowingly retain or endeavour to export such Cotton will be guilty of a crime against the Government, and liable to such punishment as the Government may direct;* and we beg that the same assistance which the Broach Merchants have applied for, may be granted to us.

* *Note.*—This is the meaning of the words used as nearly as can be given intelligibly; but this part of the petition is so badly expressed, that a literal translation of it would have no meaning at all.

W. A. GOLDFINCH.

To

THE HONORABLE A. D ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In continuation of our Report dated 14th instant, we would respectfully suggest to Government, that in bringing in a New Police Bill, it would be highly desirable to insert a clause providing for the establishment of a River Police in Surat and Broach.

The necessity for such Police is clearly pointed out, in the separate Report by the delegates of the Commission, who visited the ports in question.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

G. INVERARITY.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
C. FORJETT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
R. McILWRAITH.

Bombay, 17th January 1863.

A Bill for the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.

मुंबई इलाख्यामध्यें कापसाचे व्यापारांत दगे होतात ते न होण्याविषयीं अधिक चांगला बंदोबस्त करण्याबाबदचे आक्टाचा मसूदा.

उद्देश.

मुंबई इलाख्याचे सरकारचे ताब्यांतील मुलकामध्यें कापसाचे व्यापारांत दगे होतात ते न होण्याविषयींचे बंदोबस्ता बाबद कायदे आहेत ते एकत्र करून सुधारणें योग्य आहे यास्तव खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणे ठरविलें आहेः–

कायदे रद्द केले ते.

१. मुंबईचे कायदे पुस्तकांतील सन १८२९ चा ३ रा कायदा व सन १८५१ चा १५ वा आक्ट रद्द केला असे.

चांगला व वाईट कापूस किंवा दोन निरनिराळे तऱ्हेचा कापूस कपटाने भेळला असतां शिक्षा होईल ती.

२. सदर्हू मुलकांत कोंणी मनुष्य चांगले व वाईट प्रतीचा कापूस किंवा दोन निरनिराळे जातीचा कापूस एका गठ्यांत कपटानें भेळील किंवा भेळवील त्यास पराकाष्ठा १२ महिने पर्यंत दोहोंपैकीं कोणतेही एका प्रकारचे कैदेची शिक्षा होईल, किंवा एक हजार रुपये पर्यंत दंड होईल, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.

कपटानें कापूस खराब केला असतां शिक्षा होईल ती.

३. कोणी मनुष्य कापूस रात्रीं दवांत ठेवून किंवा त्यांस साफ न केलेला कापूस ह्मणजे सरक्या न काढलेला कापूस घालून अथवा कचरा किंवा धोंडे किंवा माती किंवा पाणी किंवा इतर पदार्थ किंवा प्रवाही पदार्थ घालून कपटानें खराब करील अथवा कापसाचें वजन जास्ती करण्याचे इरादानें इतर कोणतेही रीतीनें तो कपटानें खराब करील त्यास पराकाष्ठा बारा महिने पर्यंत दोहों पैकीं कोणतेही एका प्रकारची कैदेची शिक्षा होईल किंवा एक हजार रुपये पर्यंत दंड होईल, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.

कापसाचे कपटानें गठ्ठे बांधले किंवा त्यावर निशाण्या केल्या तर शिक्षा होईल ती.

४. चांगले प्रतीचे कापसाचे गठ्ठे बहुत करून जसे करतात तसे गठ्ठे हलके प्रतीचे कापसाचे कोणी मनुष्य कपटानें करील, अथवा चांगले प्रतीचे कापसाचे गठ्यावर बहुत करून ज्या निशाण्या करितात तशा निशाण्या हलके प्रतीचे कापसाचे गठ्यांवर करील; अथवा सदर्हू प्रमाणें गठ्ठे बांधलेला किंवा निशाण्या घातलेला कापूस समजून उमजून विकील किंवा विकण्यास काढील तर त्यास पराकाष्ठा बारा महिने पर्यंत दोहोंपैकीं कोणतेही एका प्रकारचे कैदेची शिक्षा होईल, किंवा एक हजार रुपये पर्यंत दंड होईल, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.

भेळलेला किंवा खराब केलेला कापूस कपटानें विकला किंवा विकण्यास काढला तर शिक्षा होईल ती.

५. या आक्टाचे २रे व ३रे कलमांत सांगितल्याप्रमाणें भेळलेला किंवा खराब केलेला कापूस कोणी मनुष्य कपटानें विकील किंवा विकण्यास काढील तर त्यास पराकाष्ठा बारा महिने पर्यंत दोहोंपैकी कोणतेही एका प्रकारचे कैदेची शिक्षा होईल, किंवा एक हजार रुपये पर्यंत दंड होईल, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.

भेळलेला किंवा खराब केलेला कापूस कपटानें विकण्यासाठीं आपले जवळ ठेविला असतां शिक्षा होईल ती.

६. सदर्हू प्रमाणें भेळलेला किंवा खराब केलेला कापूस कपटानें विकण्याचे किंवा त्याची इतर व्यवस्था करण्याचे हेतूनें कोणी मनुष्य तो आपलेजवळ समजून उमजून ठेवील तर त्यास पराकाष्ठा बारा महिने पर्यंत दोहोंपैकी कोणतेही एका प्रकारचे कैदेची शिक्षा होईल, किंवा एक हजार रुपये पर्यंत दंड होईल, किंवा या दोन्ही शिक्षा होतील.

भेळलेला किंवा खराब केलेला कापूस आपले जवळ ठेविला तर तो कपटानें विकण्याचे वगैरे इराद्यानें ठेविला आहे असें शाबीत होईल.

७. भेळलेला किंवा खराब केलेला कापूस कोणी मनुष्याजवळ सांपडला तर तेव्हढ्यावरूनच खालीं लिहिल्याप्रमाणें शाबीत होतें असें समजावें, ह्मणजे तो कापूस त्याणें कपटानें विकण्यासाठीं किंवा त्याची इतर व्यवस्था करण्यासाठीं समजून उमजून आपलेजवळ ठेवला आहे असें शाबीत होतें ह्मणून समजावें आणि या उलट शाबीत केलें तर मात्र त्याप्रमाणे समजूं नये.

कपटानें भेळलेला किंवा खराब केलेला कापूस सरकारदाखल करण्याविषयीं.

८. या आक्टांत मागें सांगितल्याप्रमाणें कापूस कपटानें भेळला असेल किंवा खराब केला असेल तो सरकारदाखल होईल किंवा त्याचा नाश केला जाईल असें समजावें.

सरकारदाखल करण्यालायक कापसाबद्दल झाडा घेऊन तो धरण्याविषयीं.

९. कापूस सरकारदाखल करण्याविषयीं ठराव करण्याचा अधिकार या आक्टा अन्वयें ज्या माजिस्ट्रेटास किंवा इतर अंमलदारास असेल त्याचे हुकुमतीचे स्थलसीमेंत अमुक मनुष्याजवळ या आक्टाअन्वयें सरकारदाखल करण्यालायक कापूस आहे असी शपथेवर विश्वास ठेवण्यायोग्य बातमी त्या माजिस्ट्रेटास किंवा अंमलदारास कोणी दिलीअसतां तो कापूस धरण्याविषयीं हुकूम करण्याचा आणि तो शोधून काढण्याविषयीं व धरण्याविषयीं वारंट देण्याचा अधिकार त्यास आहे. आणि कापूस सरकारदाखल करण्यालायक आहे असी सदर्हू प्रकारचे अंमलदाराचे खात्रीनिशीं शाबिती झाली असतां त्या प्रमाणें तो सरकारदाखल करण्याविषयीं हुकूम करण्याचा त्यास अधिकार आहे. आणि हुकूम झाला ह्मणजे त्याप्रमाणें तो कापूस सरकारदाखल करावा. जो माल सरकारदाखल करण्याविषयीं ठराव झाला असेल त्या मालाची व्यवस्था गवरनर इन् कौन्सिल वेळोवेळीं फरमावितील त्या रीतीने करावी. आणि कोणी अंमलदार किंवा इतर मनुष्य सदर्हू प्रमाणें झाडा घेतांना किंवा माल जप्त करितांना या आक्टा अन्वयें कोणतीही गोष्ट करील त्या बद्दल त्याजवर फिर्याद किंवा इतर काम चालणार नाहीं.

कापूस तपासण्यासाठीं व फी घेण्यासाठीं अंमलदार नेमण्याचा अधिकार गवरनर इन् कौन्सिलांस आहे.

१०. मुंबई इलाक्यांतील माल बाहेर पाठविण्याचे निरनिराळे बंदरीं किंवा इतर जागीं खालीं लिहिलेले कामासाठीं अंमलदार नेमण्याचा अधिकार गवरनर इन् कौन्सिलांस आहे. म्हणजे सदर्हू प्रकारचे जागीं बाहेर पाठविण्या करितां किंवा विकण्या करितां आणलेले कापसाचे सर्व गठ्ठे किंवा इतर गांसड्या सदर्हू गवरनर इन् कौन्सिल वेळोवेळीं फरमावितील त्या रीतीनें व कानू अन्वयें तपासण्यासाठीं नेमण्याचा अधिकार आहे आणि सदर्हू प्रकारचे तपासणी बद्दल सदर्हू गवरनर इन् कौन्सिलांस योग्य वाटेल तितकी फी कापूस बाहेर पाठविणाराजवळून किंवा मालकाजवळून किंवा अडत्या जवळून, अथवा सदर्हू प्रमाणे पाठविणाराचा, किंवा मालकाचा, किंवा अडत्याचा जो यारचा त्या जागीं हजर असेल त्याजवळून वसूल करण्याचा अधिकार आहे. सदर्हू प्रमाणें फी घेणे ती सदर्हू प्रमाणें तपासलेले प्रत्येक गठ्ठ्याबद्दल किंवा गांसडी बद्दल दोन आण्यांहून अधिक घेऊं नये; आणि सदर्हू प्रमाणें तपासल्यावांचून कोणताही गठ्ठा किंवा गांसडी, माल बाहेर पाठविण्याचे कोणतेही बंदरांतून किंवा इतर जाग्यांतून पाठवूं नये. पाठविली असतां दर एक गठ्ठ्या बद्दल किंवा गांसडी बद्दल ५० रुपये दंड होईल.

सदर्हू प्रमाणें तपासला नसेल तो पाठवूं नये.

गठ्ठे बांधण्याचे व सरक्या काढण्याचे कारखान्यास परवाने यावे.

११. आणखी असें ठरविलें आहे कीं, गठ्ठे बांधण्याचा किंवा सरक्या काढण्याचा कोणताही कारखाना असेल तो मुंबईचे गवरनर इन् कौन्सिल फर्मावितील त्या रीतीनें व कानू अन्वयें सदर्हू प्रकारचे अंमलदाराजवळून परवाना प्रथम घेतल्या वांचून त्या कामासाठीं चालवूं नये, किंवा त्या कारखान्याचा उपयोग करूं नये. परंतु हें कलम अमुक जिल्ह्यास किंवा जिल्ह्यांस लागू नाहीं असें ठरविण्याचा अधिकार सदर्हू गवरनर इन् कौन्सिलांस आहे.

गुन्ह्याच्या, व माल सरकार दाखल करण्याचा, व दंडाचा ठराव.

१२. या आक्टाविरुद्ध केलेले सर्व गुन्ह्यांचा इनसाफ करणें तो आणि माल सरकार दाखल करण्याचा व दंड करण्याचा ठराव करणें तो मुंबई शहरांत पोलीसचे कोणतेही माजिस्त्रेटानें करावा, आणि इतर ठिकाणीं फौजदारी इनसाफाचें काम चालविण्याचे रीती विषयींचे कायद्याचे १५ वे कलमांत सांगितलेले कोणतेही माजिस्त्रेटानें करावा. आणि सदर्हू प्रकारचा दंड सदर्हू प्रकारचे माजिस्त्रटाचे सहीचे वारंटावरून गुन्हेगाराचा माल जप्त करून विकून वसूल करावा. सदर्हू प्रमाणें दंड वसूल न झाला व दंड न भरला तर अपराध्यांस शिक्षा करण्याविषयींचे कायद्याचे ६४ वे व ६५ वे व ६६ वे कलमांत ठरविल्याप्रमाणें गुन्हेगारास कैदेची शिक्षा करावी. परंतु असें ठरविलें आहे कीं, या आक्टांत ठरविलेली शिक्षा करणें ती कोणतेही माजिस्त्रेटानें आपले फौजदारी मामूल हुकुमतीचे बाहेर करूं नये.

दंडाची व्यवस्था वगैरे.

दिवानींत फिरयाद करण्याचे हक्कास हरकत होत नाहीं.

१३. या आक्टाविरुद्ध गुन्हा करणारानें कोणा मनुष्याची नुकसानी केली असेल त्याचें दिवानींत फिरयाद करण्याचे हक्कास या आक्टांतील कोणतेही ठरावावरून व्यत्यय येतो असें समजूं नयें. आणि हा आक्ट ठरला असता तर त्यांस जशी दिवानींत फिर्याद करितां येती त्या प्रमाणें त्यांस फिर्याद करण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

हेतूंच्या व कारणांच्या तपशील.

कापसांत भेळ करण्याची मोठी वाईट चाल दिवसानुदिवस वाढत चालली आहे ती मोडण्या-
च्या पक्का उपाय करवेल तर करावा या हेतूनें हा मसुदा तयार केला आहे.

सदर्हू वाईट चालीचे प्रकाराविषयीं व प्रसाराविषयीं या देशांत व इंग्लंड देशांत अलीकडे विशे-
ष गवगवा झाला आहे आणि सरकारांतही फार अर्ज्या झाल्या आहेत, आणि सदर्हू बद्दल चौकशी-
करण्यासाठीं सरकाराने अलीकडे कमिशन नेमलें होतें त्या कमिशनाचे मेंबरांनीं हल्लींचा मसुदा
कायम करण्याविषयीं एकमत होऊन शिफारस केली ती येणे प्रमाणे—

“ कापसांत भेळ करण्याची मोठी वाईट चाल दिवसानुदिवस वाढत चालली आहे. आणि
“सालगुदस्तां भेळ केली तसी पूर्वी कधींच केली नव्हती, आणि कांहीं जिल्ह्यांत तर सर्व लोक उघड-
“रीतीने भेळ करतात. आणि गलबतावर कापूस चढविते वेळीं तो तपासण्याविषयीं भडोंच येथें
“सरकारचे तर्फे पुष्कळ वर्षें बंदोबस्त ठेविला होता, आणि त्या बंदोबस्तामुळें मोठा फायदा झा-
“ला होता. परंतु तो बंदोबस्त आतां नाहींसा झाल्या पासून भडोंच येथें भेळ करण्याची चाल फारच

सन१८२९ च्या ३ रा कायदा.
सन१८५१ च्या १५ वा आक्ट.

“वाढली आहे आणि ती मोडण्याविषयीं हल्लीं जो कायदा आहे त्यापा-
“सून अगदींच उपयोग होत नाहीं असें निःसंशय नजरेस येतें.

“ कापूस साफ केल्या नंतर त्यांत साफ न केलेला कापूस, व रेती, व दगड, व इतर कचरा भेळ
“करण्याची चाल गुजराथेंत आहे, आणि करनाटक प्रांतांत तर न्यूआरलिन्सचे बियांच्या का-
“पूस भेळ केल्या वांचून कधींच विकीत नाहींत, आणि या इलाक्यांतील उत्पन्न झालेले उत्तम प्रती-
“चे कापसांत हलके प्रतीचा कापूस व बंगाली व चिनई लोकडे तारीचा कापूस भेळ करण्याचे
“मुंबईत तर मुद्दाम कारखाने आहेत, आणि भेळ करण्यासाठीं बंगाली व चिनई कापूस अली-
“कडे मुद्दाम आणतात.

“ ही वाईट चाल फारच मोठी वाढली आहे, यास्तव सरकारांतून सक्त तजवीज झाल्यावांचून
“ ती मोडणार नाहीं. हल्लींचे कायदे आहेत त्यांपासून या बाबद बरोबर उपयोग होत नाहीं या-
“स्तव आणखी कायदा ठरविणें फारच अगत्याचें आहे.”

या मसुद्याचीं मराठी, गुजराथी, व कानडी भाषांतरें करावीं.

(सही) मायकेल ह्यू स्काट्.

तारीख १५ वी माहे
जान्युआरी सन १८६३ इसवी.

(True Translation)
VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

A Bill for the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.

मुंबई ईलाकामां रूना वेपारमां दगा थायछे तेनहीं थवाबाबत वधारे सारो बंदोबस्त करवाबाबतना कायदानो मसुदो.

उद्देश.

मुंबई ईलाकानी सरकारना ताबामानां मुलकमां रूना वेपारमां दगा थाय छे ते नहीं थवा बाबतना बंदोबस्त बाबत कायदा छे ते एकठा करीने सुधारवा योग्य छे वास्ते हुकम नीचे प्रमाणे कराव्युं छे:-

कायदा रद कर्या ते.

१. मुंबईनां कायदा पुस्तकमांहेलो सन १८२९ नो ७ मो कायदो अने सन १८५१ नो १५ मो आकट रद कर्यो छे.

सारो अने मांठो रू अथवा बे जूदी जूदी जातनो रू कपटथी भेगो करे तो शिक्षा थशे.

२. सदरहु मुलकमां कोई माणस सारी अने सांधी जातनो रू अथवा बे जूदी जूदी जातनो रू एक गांसडीमां कपटथी भेगो करशे अथवा भेगो करावशे तो तेने घणामां घणां बार महिना सुधी जेमांथी हरकोई प्रकारनी केदनी सजा थशे, अथवा एक हजार रूपिया सुधी दंड थशे, अथवा बेउ सजा थशे.

कपटथी रू खराब करवां बाबत सजा.

३. कोई माणस रूने आकळमां रू नाखीने अथवा साफ कर्या वगरनो रू अथवा कपासिया वाळो रू (जेने कपास कहे छे ते) भेळीने अथवा कचरो अथवा पथरा अथवा मरोडुं अथवा पाणी अथवा बीजी वस्तु अथवा प्रवाही पदार्थ भेळीने कपटथी खराब करशे अथवा रू भारे करवानी ईरादाथी बीजी कोई रीते कपटथी खराब करशे तेने घणामां घणां बार महिना सुधी जेमांथी हरकोई प्रकारनी केदनी सजा थशे, अथवा एक हजार रूपिया सुधी दंड थशे, अथवा बेउ सजा थशे.

कपटथी रूनी गांसडी बांधवा बाबत अथवा तेउपर निशाणी करवा बाबत सजा.

४. सारी जातना रूनी घणुं करीने जेवी गांसडी बांधे छे तेवी गांसडी हलकी जातना रूनी कोई माणस बांधशे, अथवा सारी जातना रूनी गांसडी उपर घणुं करीने जे निशाणी जो करे छे तेवी निशाणी जो हलकी जातना रूनी गांसडी उपर करशे; अथवा जे प्रमाणे बांधेली गांसडीनो अथवा करेली निशाणीनो रू जाणी जोईने वेचशे अथवा वेचवाने काढशे तो तेने घणामां घणा बार महिना सुधी जेमांथी हरकोई प्रकारनी केदनी सजा थशे, अथवा एक हजार रूपिया सुधी दंड थशे, अथवा बेउ सजा थशे.

ભેળેલો અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો રૂ વેચવા બાબત અથવા વેચવા કાહાડવા બાબત સજા.

૫. આ આક્ટની ૨ જી અને ૩ જી કલમમાં કહ્યા પ્રમાણે ભેળો કરેલો અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો રૂ કોઈ માંણસ કપટથી વેચશે અથવા વેચવા કાહાડશે તો તેને ઘણામાં ઘણાં બાર મહિના સુધી એમાંથી હરકોઈ પ્રકારની કેદની સજા થશે, અથવા એક હજાર રૂપિયા સુધી દંડ થશે, અથવા એ બેઉ સજા થશે.

ભેળવેલો અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો રૂ કપટથી વેચવા માટે પોતાની પાસે રાખવા બાબત સજા.

૬. ઉપર કહ્યા પ્રમાણે ભેળો કરેલો અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો રૂ કોઈ માંણસ કપટથી વેચવાની અથવા તેની બીજી વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની મતલબથી પોતાની પાસે જાંણી જોઈને રાખશે તો તેને ઘણામાં ઘણાં બાર મહિના સુધી એમાંથી હરકોઈ પ્રકારની કેદની સજા થશે, અથવા એક હજાર રૂપિયા સુધી દંડ થશે, અથવા એ બેઉ સજા થશે.

ભેળવેલો અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો રૂ પોતાની પાસે રાખ્યો તો કપટથી વેચવા વગેરેના ઇરાદાથી રાખ્યો છે એવો પુરાવો થશે.

૭. ભેળેલો અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો રૂ કોઈ માંણસની પાસે જડશે તો તે ઉપરથી એવો પુરાવો થશે કે તેણે તે રૂ કપટથી વેચવાસારૂ અથવા તેની બીજી વ્યવસ્થા કરવાસારૂ જાંણી જોઈને પોતાની પાસે રાખ્યો છે એવું સમજવું, અને એથી ઉલટું સાબિત કરશે તોજ તે પ્રમાણે સમજવું નહીં.

કપટથી ભેળેલો અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો રૂ સરકાર દાખલ કરવા બાબત.

૮. આ આક્ટમાં પાછળ કહ્યા પ્રમાણે રૂ કપટથી ભેળેલો હશે અથવા ખરાબ કરેલો હશે તે સરકાર દાખલ થશે અથવા તેનો નાશ કરવામાં આવશે એવું સમજવું.

સરકાર દાખલ કરવા લાયક રૂ બાબત ઝાડો લઈને તે પકડવા બાબત.

૯. રૂ સરકાર દાખલ કરવાનો ઠરાવ કરવાનો અધિકાર, આ આક્ટ પ્રમાણે જે માજિસ્ટ્રેટને અથવા બીજા અંમલદારને હશે તેની હકુમતની સ્થળસીમમાં કોઈ માંણસ પાસે આ આક્ટ પ્રમાણે સરકાર દાખલ કરવા લાયક રૂ છે એવી સમજાઈને ખાતરી સો રાખવા લાયક ખબર કોઈ માંણસ તે માજિસ્ટ્રેટને અથવા અંમલદારને આપશે તો તે તે રૂ પકડવાનો હુકમ કરવાને અને તે શોધી કાહાડવાનું તથા પકડવાનું વારંટ આપવાને મુખત્યાર છે. અને રૂ સરકાર દાખલ કરવા લાયક છે એવું સદહૂ અંમલદારની ખાત્રી થાય તે રીતે સાબિત થશે તો તે પ્રમાણે તે રૂ સરકાર દાખલ કરવાનો હુકમ કરવાનો તે મુખત્યાર છે. અને હુકમ થાય એટલે તે પ્રમાણે તે રૂ સરકાર દાખલ કરવો. જે માલ સરકાર દાખલ કરવાનો ઠરાવ થયો હોય તે માલની વ્યવસ્થા ગવરનર ઇન કૌંસિલ વખતે વખતે ફરમાવે તે રીતે કરવી. અને કોઈ અંમલદાર અથવા બીજો માંણસ સદહૂ પ્રમાણે ઝાડો લેતી વખતે અથવા માલ જપ્ત કરતી વખતે આ આક્ટ પ્રમાણે કંઈ ચાલ કરશે તે બાબત તેની ઉપર ફરિયાદ અથવા બીજું કંઈ કામ ચાલશે નહીં.

રૂ તપાસવાસારૂ તથા રૂ લેવાસારૂ અંમલદાર નેમવાનો અધિકાર ગવરનર ઇન કૌંસિલને છે.

૧૦. મુંબઈ ઇલાકામાંનો માલ બાહાર મોકલવાનાં બંદરમાં અથવા બીજી જગાએ મોકલવાસારૂ અથવા વેચવાસારૂ રૂની જે ગાંસડી અથવા દાગીના બાંધ્યા હોય તે સઘળી ગાંસડી અથવા દાગીના ગવરનર ઇન કૌંસિલ વખતે વખતે ફરમાવે તે રીતે તથા કાનુન પ્રમાણે તપાસવાસારૂ સદહૂ જગાએ અંમલદારો નેમવાનો અધિકાર ગવરનર ઇન

कौंसिलने छे. जे प्रमाणे तपासवा बाबत गवरनर ईन् कौंसिलने योग्य जणाय तेटली फी रू. आहार मोकलनारनी पासे, अथवा धणीनी पासे, अथवा आडतीआनी पासे, अथवा जे प्रमाणे मोकलनारनो अथवा धणीनो अथवा आडतीआनो जे वारस थईस ते जगाए हाजर होय तेनी पासे लेवानो अधिकार छे. ते फी सदरहू प्रमाणे तपासेली दर गांसडीए बे आना करतां वत्ती लेवी नहीं. अने जे प्रमाणे तपास्या वगरनी कोई गांसडी, माल आहार मोकलवाने कोई बंदरथी अथवा जगाएथी मोकलवी नहीं. मोकलशे तो दर एक गांसडीए ५० रूपिया दंड थशे.

सदरहू प्रमाणे तपास्या वगरनी गांसडी मोकलवी नहीं.

११. वळी एवुं ठराव्युं छे के, गांसडी बांधवानुं अथवा कपास पीलवानुं कारखानुं होय ते मुंबईना गवरनर ईन् कौन्सिल फरमावे ते रीते अने ते कानुन प्रमाणे सदरहू अमलदारनी पासेथी पेहेलेथी परवानो लीधा वगर ते कामसारु चलाववुं नहीं, अथवा वापरवुं नहीं. पण आ कलम फलाणां जिल्हाने अथवा जिल्हाओने लागू नथी एवुं ठराववाने गवरनर ईन् कौन्सिल मुखत्यार छे.

गांसडी बांधवानां तथा कपास पीलवानां कारखानांने परवाना आपवा.

१२. आ आक्ट विरुद्ध जे गुन्हा थया होय ते सघळा गुन्हानो ईनसाफ अने माल सरकार दाखल करवानो तथा दंड करवानो ठराव मुंबई शेहेरमां पोलीसना हरकोई माजिस्ट्रेटे करवो, अने बीजे ठेकाणे फोजदारी ईनसाफनुं काम चलाववानी रीत बाबतना कायदानी १५ मी कलममां केहेला हरकोई माजिस्ट्रेटे करवो अने ते दंड सदरहू माजिस्ट्रेटनी सहीना वारंट उपरथी गुन्हेगारनी मालमिलकत जपती करीने वेचीने वसूल करवो. जे प्रमाणे दंड वसूल नहीं थाय तथा दंड नहीं भरे तो हिंदुस्थानना फोजदारी कायदानी ६४ मी, ६५ मी अने ६६ मी कलममां ठराव्या प्रमाणे गुन्हेगारने केदनी सजा करवी. पण एवुं ठराव्युं छे के, आ आक्टमां ठरावेली शिक्षा करवी पडे तो मामुल प्रमाणे माजिस्ट्रेटने जेटलो अखत्यार होय ते करतां तेणे वत्ती शिक्षा करवी नहीं.

गुन्हानो, तथा माल सरकार दाखल करवानो, तथा दंडनो ठराव.

१३. आ आक्ट विरुद्ध गुन्हो करनारे कोई माणसनुं नुकसान कर्युं होय तेने दिवानीमां फरियाद करवानो हक होय ते हकने आ आक्टना कोई ठराव उपरथी हरकत थाय छे एवुं समजवुं नहीं. अने आ आक्ट कर्यो नहीं होत तो तेओ दिवानीमां फरियाद करी शकते तेम प्रमाणे तेओ फरियाद करवाने मुखत्यार छे.

दिवानीमां फरियाद करवाना हकने हरकत पडती नथी.

કારણોની તથા સુચનોની વિગત.

રૂમાં ભેળો કરવાની ઘણી ખરાબ ચાલ દહાડે દહાડે વધતી જાય છે તે બંધ પાડવાનો પક્કો ઉપાય થાય તો કરવો એવી મતલબથી આ મુસદ્દો તયાર કર્યો છે.

સદરહૂ ખરાબ ચાલના પ્રકાર બાબત તથા પસારા બાબત આ દેશમાં તથા ઈંગ્લાંડ દેશમાં હાલમાં ઘણી ચરચા થઈ છે અને સરકારમાં પણ ઘણી અરજીઓ થઈ છે. અને એ બાબતની તજવીજ કરવાસારૂ સરકારે થોડા દહાડા ઉપર કમિશન નેમ્યું હતું તે કમિશનના મેમ્બરોએ આ મુસદ્દો કાયમ કરવા બાબત એકમત થઈને નીચે મુજબ સિફારસ કરી છે.

"રૂમાં ભેળો કરવાની ઘણી ખરાબ ચાલ દહાડે દહાડે વધતી જાય છે. અને ગયે વરસે "ભેળો કર્યો તેવો પેહેલાં કદી કર્યો નહીં હતો, અને કેટલાએક જિલ્લામાં તો સઘળા લોક ઉઘાડી "રીતે ભેળો કરે છે. અને વહાણ ઉપર રૂ ચઢાવતી વખતે તે રૂ તપાસવાસારૂ ભરૂચમાં સરકારની "તરફથી ઘણાં વરસ લગી બંદોબસ્ત રાખ્યો હતો, અને તે બંદોબસ્તથી ઘણો ફાયદો થયો હતો પણ તે બંદોબસ્ત હમણાં નથી તેથી ભરૂચમાં ભેળો કરવાની ચાલ ઘણીજ વધી ગઈ છે અને તે બંધ કરવા બાબત હાલમાં જે કાયદો છે "તેથી કંઈજ બનતું નથી એમાં કંઈ શક નથી એવું નજરમાં આવે છે.

સન ૧૮૨૯ નો ૭ મો કાયદો અને સન ૧૮૫૧ નો ૧૪ મો કાયદો.

"રૂ સાફ કર્યા પછી તેમાં સાફ કર્યા વગરનો રૂ તથા રેતી, તથા પથરા, તથા બીજો કચરો "ભેળવાની ચાલ ગુજરાતમાં પડી છે અને કરનાટક પ્રાંતમાં તો ન્યૂ આરલિન્સના બીજના રૂમાં "ભેળો કર્યા વગર કદી વેચતા નથી; અને આ ઈલાકામાં જે ઉંચી જાતનો રૂ પાકે છે તેમાં હલ"કી જાતનો રૂ અને બંગાલી અને ચીનાઈ ટુંકા તારનો રૂ ભેળવાનાં મુંબઈમાં તો કારખાનાં છે, "અને ભેળો કરવાસારૂ બંગાલી તથા ચીનાઈ રૂ ખસૂસ કરીને હાલમાં મંગાવે છે.

"એ ખરાબ ચાલ ઘણીજ વધી ગઈ છે વાસ્તે સરકારમાંથી સખત ઉપાય કર્યા વગર તે બંધ "પડશે નહીં. હાલમાં જે કાયદા છે તેથી એ બાબત કંઈજ બનતું નથી માટે બીજો કાયદો ઠરાવવાની "ઘણીજ જરૂર છે."

આ મુસદ્દાનો મરાઠી, ગુજરાતી, અને કાનડી તરજુમો કરવો.

તારીખ ૧૫ મી માહે જાન્યૂઆરી
સન ૧૮૬૩ ઈસવી.

(સહી) માયકેલ હ્યૂ સ્કાટ.

(True Translation)
VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

A Bill for the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.

ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಠಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಗಗೊಡದಂತೆ ಬಹಳ ಚಂದಾಗಿ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಬತು ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಮಸೂದೆ.-

ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರ ತಾಬೇಯೊಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಠಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಗಗೊಡದಂತೆ ಬಾಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಬತು ಮುಂಚಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪದಿಶಿ ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಆದಕಾರಣ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುವದೇನೆಂದರೆ :-

ರದ್ದಾದ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳು.

೧. ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದೊಳಗಿನ ಸನ ೧೮೫೧ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ೩ನೇ ಕಾಯಿದೆ, ಹಾಂಗೂ ಸನ ೧೮೬೧ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ೧೩ನೇ ಆಕ್ಟು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಥರೋಂ ಹತ್ತಿ ಹಾಂಗೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹತ್ತಿ ಇಂಥಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಹತ್ತಿ ಇಂಥಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಬೆರಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಹೂ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ.

೨. ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ಥರೋರ ಹತ್ತಿ, ಹಾಂಗೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹತ್ತಿ, ಇಂಥಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿ ಇಂಥಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗಂಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಬೆರಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆರಸೋಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ೬ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಮುದತಿ ವರೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಕೈದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ದಂಡಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಎರಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.-

ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ.

೩. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜಿನೊಳಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಬೀಜ ಕಳೆದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಸ, ಅಥವಾ ಕಲ್ಲು, ಅಥವಾ ಮಣ್ಣು, ಅಥವಾ ನೀರು, ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಪದಾರ್ಥ, ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರವಾಹಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥ, ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಹತ್ತಿ ವಜನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗುವದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇತರ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರದಿಂದಾದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೆಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀರದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಒಂದು ಮುದತಿ ವರೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಕೈದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ದಂಡಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಎರಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.-

ಹತ್ತಿ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಶಾಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ.

೪. ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಹತ್ತೀ ಗಂಟು ಬಹಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಲ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹತ್ತಿಯ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಹತ್ತೀ ಗಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ನಿಶಾಣಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಲ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹತ್ತೀ ಗಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ನಿಶಾಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗಂಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಶಾಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಹತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದು ತಿಳಿದು ಮಾರಿದರೆ,

ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದರೆ, ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಕಾಷ್ಟಾ ಹಂನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳುವರೆಗೆ ಯರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಕೈದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗ್ಗಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಯೊಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ದಂಡಕ್ಕಾದರೂ, ಅಥವಾ ಯೀ ಯರಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಮಾರಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ.

೫. ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಬಾಬತು ೩ನೇ ಹಾಗೂ ೪ನೇ ಕಲಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಮಾರಿದರೆ, ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಕಾಷ್ಟಾ ಹಂನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳುವರೆಗೆ ಯರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಕೈದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಾದರೂ, ಅಥವಾ ಯೊಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ದಂಡಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಯೀ ಯರಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯದಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ.

೬. ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಮಾರುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಯಿತರ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದು ತಿಳಿದು ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಕಾಷ್ಟಾ ಹಂನೆರಡು ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಯರಡು ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳಲ್ಲೈಕೆ ಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಆದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಯೊಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ದಂಡದ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಆದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಯೀ ಯರಡು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಆದರೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಮಾರುವ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದರ ಯಿರಾದೆಯಿಂದ ಯಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಸಾಬೀತು ಆಗುವದೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೭. ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟರ ಮೇಲಿಂದಲೆ ಯೀ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರದಿರುವಂತೆ ಸಾಬೀತಾಗುವದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆಂದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಅಂಥಾ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಮಾರುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಯಿತರ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯ ತಿಳಿದು ತಿಳಿದು ತನ್ನ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಸಾಬೀತಾಗುವದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಿದಕ್ಕೆ ವುಲಟ ಸಾಬೀತು ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಿಳಿಯಬಾರದು.

ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೮. ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಕಪಟತನದಿಂದ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಡಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಆಗುವದೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದರ ನಾಶವಾಗುವದೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.—

ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಲಾಯಖು ವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿರುವ ಕತ್ತೀ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಝಡತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೯. ಕತ್ತೀಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಠರಾವು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಅನ್ವಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವಂಥಾ ಮಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟನ ಅಥವಾ ಯಿತರ ಅಮಲದಾರನ ಹುಕುಮತಿನ ಸ್ಥಲಸೀಮೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಫಲಾಣೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಅನ್ವಯ ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಯಖು ವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿರುವಂಥಾ ಕತ್ತೀ ಯಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಯಿಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದಾಗಿರುವ ಹಕೀಕತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಥಾ ಮಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟನಿಗಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಥಾ ಅಮಲ-

ದಾರನಿಗಾದರೂ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವಾರಂಟ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥಾವನಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಂಟು. ಮತ್ತು ಹತ್ತಿ ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಯಕ್ಕು ಅದ್ದಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಅಮಲದಾರನ ಖಾತ್ರಿ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಸ್ತಾಬಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂಥಾ ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಅಮಲದಾರನು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಕ್ರಮವು ಆದಬಳಿಕ ಅಂಥಾ ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಾರು ಅಂಥಾ ಮಾಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಗವರನರ ಯಿನ ಕೌನಸಲಿನವರ ವಾಕ್ಯೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಅಮಲದಾರನಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಯಿತರ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ರಜುದತಿ ತೀಸದು ಕೊಂಬುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಲು ಜಪ್ತಿಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಯಿದಾ ಅಕ್ಷ್ವಿನ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಯಾವ ಕೃತ್ಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ನಡಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಥವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಯಿತರನ ದವಲತಿ ನಡಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲಾ.

೧೦. ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಯಿಲಾಖೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಿನ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂಥಾ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬಂದರುಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಿತರ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಯಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆದರೂ ತರಲ್ಪಡುವಂಥಾ ಯಾವತ್ತು ಹತ್ತಿ ಗಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಯಿತರ ಅಂದಿಗೆ ಗಳನ್ನು, ಗವರನರ ಯಿನ ಕೌನಸಲವರು, ತಾವು ಫರಮಾಯಿಸುವಂಥಾ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಗಳ ಅನ್ವಯ ತಪಾಸಿಸು ಸದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯ ಅಮಲದಾರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸದರಹೂ ಗವರನರ ಯಿನ ಕೌನಸಲವರಿಗೆ ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ತೋರುವಷ್ಟು ಫೀ ಯನ್ನು, ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಂಥಾ ವನಕದಿಂದ, ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಲೀಕನದಿಂದ, ಅಥವಾ ಅದತಿಯವರ ಕದಿಂದ, ಅಥವಾ ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವಂಥವನ, ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಲೀಕನ, ಅಥವಾ ಅದತಿಯವರ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಯು ಅಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರು ಯಿರುತ್ತಾನೋ ಅಂಥವನಕದಿಂದ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೀಸದು ಕೊಂಬುವಂಥಾ ಫೀ ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಪಾಸಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಗಂಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂದಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಿರದು ಆಣೆದ ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ತೀಸದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡದ ಹೊರತು ಯಾವ ಗಂಟಿನಾದರೂ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಂದಿಗೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ, ಮಾಲು ಹೊರಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂಥಾ ಯಾವ ಬಂದರಿನೊಳಗಾದರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಯಿತರ ಸ್ಥಳದೊಳಗಿಂದಾದರೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಾರದು. ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗಂಟಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಂದಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದಂಡ ಆದೀತು.

ಹತ್ತಿ ತಪಾಸು ಮಾಡುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯವು ವಫೀ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶ್ಯ ಗವರನರ ಯಿನ ಕೌನಸಲವರು ಅಮಲದಾರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಆಗದ್ದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೧೧. ಯಿಸ್ವಾನ್ನ ಹಿಂಗ ಕರಾಬಿಸಿ ಅದಲ್ಲಾ. ಗಂಟು ಕಟ್ಟುವಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀಜು ಕಳೆಯುವಂಥಾ ಕಾರಖಾನೇದವರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಯಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥವರು ಮುಂಬಯಿದ ಗವರನರ ಯಿನ ಕೌನಸಲವರು ಫರಮಾಯಿಸುವಂತೆ

ಗಂಟು ಕಟ್ಟುವಂಥಾ ಅಥವಾ ಬೀಜ ಕಳೆಯುವಂಥಾ ಕಾರಖಾನೆ ಗಳ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಅನ್ವಯ ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಅನುಲಬಾರನಕದಿಂದ ಪರವಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡಕೊಂಡ ಹೊರತು ಅಂಥಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸ ಬಾರದು, ಅಥವಾ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಯ ವುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಪರಂತು ಯೀ ಕಲಮು ಫಲಾಣೆ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಾಗೂ ಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ಠರಾಯಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸದರಹೂ ಗವರನರಯಿನ ಕೌನಸಲವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವುಂಟು.

ಗುನ್ಹೆ, ವ, ಮಾಲು ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಹಾಗೂ ದಂಡ, ಯಿವುಗಳ ಠರಾವು.

೧೩. ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥಾ ಯಾವತ್ತು ಗುನ್ಹೆಗಳ ಯಿನಸಾಫ ಮಾಡೋಣವು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಲು ಸರಕಾರ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡೋಣದರ ಹಾಗೂ ದಂಡ ಮಾಡೋಣದರ ಠರಾವು ಮಾಡೋಣವು ಯಿವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಷಹರಿನೊಳಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನ ಯಾವ ಮಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಯಿತರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫೌಜದಾರಿ ಯಿನಸಾಫಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡಿಸುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ವಿಷಯದ ಕಾಯಿದೆದ ೧೯೦ನೇ ಕಲಮಿನೊಳಗೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂಥಾ ಯಾವ ಮಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಮಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟನ ಸಹಿನಿಶಿ ವಾರಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಗುನ್ಹೆಗಾರನ ಮಾಲು ಜಪ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಾರಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದಂಡ ವಸೂಲಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಂಡವನ್ನು ತೆರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಬಾಬತು ಕಾಯಿದೆದ ೬೪ರಿಂದ ೬೭ನೇ ಹಾಗೂ ೬೯ನೇ ಕಲಮುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಠರಾಯಿಸಿ ಯಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗುನ್ಹೆಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಕೈದಿನ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪರಂತು ಹೀಂಗ ಠರಾಯಿಸಿ ಅದಲ್ಲಾ ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಠರಾಯಿಸಿ ಯಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನೇಮಿಸೋಣವು ಯಾವ ಮಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟನಾದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಫೌಜದಾರಿ ಮಾಮೂಲು ಹುಕುಮತಿನ ಹೊರತಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಾರದು.

ದಂಡದ ವಸೂಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು.

ದಿವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಹರಕತ್ತು ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

೧೪. ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಗುನ್ಹೆ ಮಾಡುವಂಥವನು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಾದರೂ ಲುಕಸಾನಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಿವಾಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥವನ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟಿನೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಠರಾವಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದಾದರೂ ಬಾಧ ಬರುವದೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಾರದು. ಮತ್ತ ಯೀ ಆಕ್ಟು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ದಿವಾಣಿ ಯೊಳಗೆ ಫಿರ್ಯಾದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಗೆ ಬರುತಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂಥವರು ಫಿರ್ಯಾದ ಮಾಡಿಕೋಬಹುದು.

ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಹಾಂಗೂ ಕಾರಣ ಯಿವುಗಳ ತಪಶೀಲು.

ಹತ್ತಿ ವಳಗೆ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆ ದಿವಸಂ ದಿವಸ ವೃದ್ಧಿಂಗತ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದ ಕಾರಣ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡ ಬೇಕಾದಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಹೇತುವಿನಿಂದ ಯೀ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸದರಹೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಹಾಂಗೂ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಬಲತೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಯೀ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಂಗೂ ಯಿಂಗ್ಲಂಡ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರೈಲಕಡೆ ಬಹಳ ಬೋಭಾಟೆ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ- ಮತ್ತು ಯೀ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ - ಯೀ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಕಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ತ್ರೈಲಕಡೆ ನೇಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದ ಕಮಿಶನದ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಯೀಗಿನ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಯಮ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕಮತವನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ.

“ಹತ್ತಿ ವಳಗೆ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆ ದಿವಸಂ ದಿವಸ ವೃದ್ಧಿಂಗತ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ-
“ಮತ್ತು ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿ ವಳಗೆ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಂಗೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೆಂದೂ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ-
“ದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ- ಮತ್ತು ಯೇನಾಕೆ ಜಿಲ್ಹೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವತ್ತು ಜನರು ವ್ಯಸನದ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡು-
“ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಹಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಡಿದೋಟ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಡಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಯೇರಿಸುವಾಗ್ಯೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕ-
“ರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಅದರ ಪಾರಾಕಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಫಾಯಿದೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಯೀ ತ್ರೈ-
“ಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಪರಿಯಂತ್ರ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಪರಂತು ಯೀಗ ಸದರಹೂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹತ್ತಿ ತಪಾ-
“ಸಣೆ ಮಾಡೋದು ಬಂದಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸದರಹೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆ ಬಡಿದೋಟ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿಂ-
“ಗತ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮುರಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೀಗಿರುವ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ದಿಂದ ತ-
[illegible] ಗದಿ ವುಪಯೋಗ ವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂತ ನಿಃಸಂಶೆಯವಾಗಿನ ಜರಿಗೆ ತೋರು-
ತ್ತದೆ-

“ಗುಜರಾಥ ದೊಳಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಶುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಮಣ್ಣು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಹಾಂಗೂ ಕಸ,
“ಯಿಂಥಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮೇಷಾ ಬೆರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಯೀ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೇನೇನು ಸಂಶೆಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು
“ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತದೊಳಗೆ ನೋಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಳೆ ಯೆಂಬ ಬೀಜದಿಂದ ವುತ್ಪನ್ನವಾದಂಥಾ ಹತ್ತಿ
“ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಯೆಂದಿಗೂ ಮಾರೋದಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ಯೀ ಯಿಲಾಖೆ ಯೊಳಗೆ ವುತ್ಪನ್ನವಾದಂಥಾ
“ವುತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಯೊಳಗೆ ಮುದ್ದಾಮ ಕಾರ-
“ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಬೆರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವದರ ವುದ್ದಿಶದ್ಯ ಬಂಗಾಲ ಹಾಂಗೂ ಚಿನಾಯಿಹ-
“ತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತ್ರೈಲಕಡೆ ಮುದ್ದಾಮ ತರಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ.

“ಯೀ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ನಡತೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿಂಗತ ವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅದ ಕಾರಣ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಕ್ತ
“ತಜವೀಜ ಆದಹೊರ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಮುರಿಯಲ್ಪಡಲಾರದು. ಯೀಗಿನ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗಳ ಮೇಲಿಂದ
“ಯೀ ಬಾಬತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಆಗಲಾರದು ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಯಿನ್ನೂ ಕಾಯಿದೆ
“ತಯಾರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ”.—

ಯೀ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಯಿಂಗ್ಲಿಷ, ಮರಾಠಿ, ಗುಜರಾಥಿ ಹಾಂಗೂ ಕನಡ, ಯೀ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(ಸಹಿ) [illegible]

ತಾ॥ ಶಿವಬಂದರ ಮಾಹೆ ಜಾ-
ನೆವಾರಿ ಸನ ೧೮೭೮ನೇ ಯಿಸವಿ.

(True Translation)
VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.