



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1868.

Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III. — Supplements.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following letter from the Colonial Secretary, Tasmania, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 25th November 1867, with accompaniments:—

“FROM the COLONIAL SECRETARY, TASMANIA,

To E. C. BAYLEY, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated the 25th November 1867.

It having been brought to the notice of this Government that Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Services, Civil and Military, as well as other English gentlemen resident in India but unconnected with State employment, would, in many instances, prefer eventual settlement in this or the neighbouring Colonies to a return to England, provided that some facility for so settling themselves were afforded, the Parliament of Tasmania has, in its recent Session, endeavoured to secure for intending emigrants from India such advantages as shall meet their requirements, and dispose them to select this Island as their future home; and with this view, has passed two Acts, Nos. XXVI. and XXVII. of 31st Victoria, copies of which I do myself the honour to enclose.

I also forward herewith 498 copies of a Notification from the Colonial Commissioner of Crown lands (with Maps attached), giving a précis of the above two Acts of the local Legislature, and other information relative to settlement in the Colony generally, and specially in the district of “Castra,” which has been reserved, for a period, solely for occupation by gentlemen from India on the terms set forth.

Of course, the whole of the unoccupied portions of the Island are equally open for selection by India settlers, should they prefer any other district to that of “Castra.”

It is the wish of this Government that the course adopted by the Tasmanian Parliament, and its motive, shall be made fully known throughout the whole of British India; and I would, therefore, request the favour of your kindly taking such steps as shall insure the attainment of this object.

By the Mail of next month I trust to forward twelve hundred additional copies of the accompanying Map and Notification attached, and I shall feel greatly obliged by your having the same distributed to every Regiment, to every Civil Station, to the Public Prints, and (as far as their number will suffice) to every Authority throughout the three Presidencies.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT,

Hobart Town, Tasmania, 20th November 1867.

The following information respecting the method of acquiring Land in that part of Tasmania known as Castra is published, by the direction of the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, for the use of intending Immigrants from India.

J. E. CALDER,

Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Under the provisions of Act No. XXVII. of 1867, the land comprised within the limits of Castra, as shown on the Map attached, is reserved for Three years solely for the settlement of Europeans who may come, or intend to come, from India to establish themselves in Tasmania.

Land in this area may be selected by or on behalf of such persons under the provisions of the Nineteenth Section of "The Waste Lands Act, 1863;" and in case such persons on arrival in Tasmania become entitled to Land under any Act relating to Immigration, then every such person may claim a remission of One Pound in the Purchase-money of the Land selected under this Act for every Acre of Land to which he is entitled under such Immigration Act.

Upon Five thousand Acres of Land or upwards being selected in this area, the Governor shall cause to be expended in making Roads and Bridges in or to such area any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings for every Acre of Land so selected.

By the Immigration Act, No. XXVI., of 1867, it is provided, that any person arriving in the Colony with intention of settling therein, from Europe or India, whose passage money to the Colony is paid by himself as a cabin or intermediate passenger, shall, at any time within Twelve months after his arrival in the Colony, be entitled to demand from the Board of Immigration, and shall thereupon receive, a certificate authorising such person to select Thirty acres of land; and in case such person arrive under the circumstances aforesaid with a family, then such person shall be entitled to a further certificate authorising him to select Twenty acres within Twelve months after the arrival of his wife (if any), and also a further certificate authorising him to select Ten acres in respect of each child within Twelve months after the arrival of such child in Tasmania; and every such certificate shall be received in payment by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purchase money of any Waste Lands selected by virtue of such certificate for purchase under the Nineteenth Section of "The Waste Lands' Act, 1863."

No person who pays the purchase money for any Waste Lands of the Crown by virtue of any such Land Order, or who selects land under any such certificate as aforesaid, shall be entitled to claim a Grant from the Crown of the land so paid for or selected until he has resided for Five years in Tasmania: Provided that, in case he should die before he has resided for Five years in Tasmania, his heir-at-law or devisee, as the case may be, shall be forthwith entitled to a Grant of the said land: And provided further, that in case any such person ceases to reside in Tasmania before the expiration of Five years after his arrival, the land so purchased by virtue of any such Land Order or selected under any such certificate shall revert to the Crown and become Waste Land.

The Nineteenth Section of the Waste Lands' Act of 1863, referred to above, gives a right to every person to purchase privately up to Three hundred and twenty Acres of land at the fixed price of One Pound per Acre, in one or more lots, all adjoining. Sale to be void if made in contravention of the provisions of the Act; and in case of forfeiture of land on this account, so much of the purchase-money as may have been paid thereon to be forfeited.

By the same Act it is also provided, Sect. 27:—Purchasers wishing to take credit must say so at time of sale, otherwise they will be treated as cash purchasers.

The following is the mode of payment for a cash purchase:—One-fifth of purchase-money to be paid down at sale as a deposit, and the residue of purchase-money within One Month thereof. Failing the payment of such residue the deposit to be forfeited and land revert to the Crown.

By Sections 28 and 29 purchasers of land by private contract may, at their own option, pay in cash or take credit for the same, and if credit, the terms shall be as under—

The sale price of land to be increased by one-fifth as the cost of credit; one-fifth of this sum to be paid down at once as deposit, and the remainder in eight equal annual instalments.

Thus, a credit purchaser of £100 would be required to pay according to the following:—

	EXAMPLE.	£	s.	d.
Sale price of Land		100	0	0
Add one-fifth as cost of credit		20	0	0
Total price		120	0	0
One-fifth of £120 to be paid as deposit		24	0	0
Leaving £96 to be paid off in eight equal annual instalments, each of		12	0	0

The deposit is to be paid at time of sale or of signing the contract, and the first instalment Twelve Months afterwards, and so on.

Castra is situated inland about 12 miles from the port of Ulverstone, which again by sea is about 220 miles from Melbourne, and 80 from Launceston. From Launceston to Hobart Town, 121 miles, there is an excellent macadamised road, and several public conveyances running thereon. From Launceston to Deloraine, and thence to Torquay (16 miles east of Ulverstone), two Lines of Railway are in progress."

By order,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1863.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

ABSTRACT of information regarding the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1867-68, published in accordance with the orders of Government, No. 217, dated 16th January 1867.

Zillah.	Expected crop in Candies of 784 lbs. each of cleaned Cotton.	Remarks made by Collectors, &c.	Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
Khandeish ..	Candies lbs. 40,212 641	<p>The crop will be about one-third "Hingunghat" and two-thirds Khandeish Akote. Arrangements will be made for cultivating the Hingunghat variety only next season. Here and there on account of heavy rains when Cotton was at an early stage of its growth, a meagre crop may be expected, the bulk, however, is fine and abundant; it is expected that the price of the "Khandeish Hingunghat will in Liverpool exceed that of fair Dhollera;" picking and cleaning progresses slowly, 5 half and 2 full presses are in course of erection, the total number in the Zilla when these are finished will be eleven, viz:—</p> <p>Worked by steam power 2 full Presses D). hand do. 2 do. do. D). do. do. 7 half do.</p> <p>The new arrangement of Railway rates will make pressing more generally resorted to. One acre sown with New Orleans seed has yielded 400 lbs. of kuppas, the staple somewhat weak; Peruvian has failed. I am not yet in possession of final results of Egyptian, but believe they will be favourable. Various further experiments with exotic seed will be again made, and as they are to be under direct Government management, reliable results will be attained. The Chamber of Commerce in Bombay summed up their Report on a sample of Khandeish Hingunghat cotton as follows:— "This is by far the most satisfactory sample that has been submitted to the Committee in connexion with the experiments that have been carried on; they are strongly of opinion that if Cotton of equal quality could be grown generally throughout the province of Khandeish it would not only be the greatest improvement that has yet taken place, but would also prove of incalculable benefit to the Cotton trade of Western India." The picking of the present crop is slow, but it is unreasonable perhaps to expect any other result with Cotton in England at 5½d. a lb, and labour in Khandeish at a premium.</p>	<p>In my recent visit to Khandeish I was much struck with the improvement effected in the Cotton cultivation, as contrasted with its condition when I paid a similar visit to the district before leaving this country for England. The credit of this is due to Mr. Ashburner, the Collector, upon whom too much praise can hardly be bestowed for the benefit he has conferred upon the country under his charge, as well as upon the Cotton trade of Bombay. It is only by a zealous Collector, with the local influence and resources he commands, that such an object could have been attained in so short a period.</p> <p>The result, however, must not be altogether estimated by the specimen alluded to, nor by that which I saw at the Akola Exhibition, both of which were much over-selected.</p> <p>This is a mistake, which is apt to lead to disappointment, as I find on contrasting with the above samples which are now at the Chamber of Commerce, and which I took personally from dokras at stations on the line. I fear that a merchant going into the district to purchase, would find it very difficult to obtain even one candy of cotton equal in all respects to the Akola prize specimen.</p> <p>In such competition as an Exhibition is expected to afford, a line should be drawn between fancy samples and commercial cotton, and if need be, separate awards or medals granted to each.</p> <p>The return of Kuppas mentioned from Dharwar New Orleans seed will attract attention; it is equal to over 130 lbs. of clean cotton from the acre of land. This quantity, judging from what I saw, will fully equal double the average of the general crop of the district. A sufficient sample of this cotton should be sent to the Chamber of Commerce for an opinion as to its comparative market value. I should mention that since the Collector's report was written the cotton crop of Khandeish has suffered greatly from successive heavy falls of rain. In some places I found the loss and deterioration estimated at fully four annas in the rupee.</p>
Sholapore....	5,202 524½	<p>The cotton crops this year would have been in a flourishing condition but for excessive rain, in consequence of which they have been worm-eaten.</p>	

Zillah.	Expected crop in Candies of 784 lbs. each of cleaned Cotton.	Remarks made by Collectors, &c.	Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
	Candies lbs.		
Kulladghee ..	24,519 221	None received from Collector.	From other sources the crops reported good and abundant.
Ahmednuggur.	1,098 378	In the Shreegonda district and also in Jamkheir the Swator Nuxultra rains injured cotton. The yield will not be more than a half crop. In the Nassick and Sinnur district the exotic seed has not answered well, and the crop as a rule is not very promising.	I am informed that nearly all the cotton grown in Ahmednugger will be taken up by the local manufacturers.
Sattara	3,785 360	From what I have seen during my tour I am of opinion that there is a prospect of a good crop.	
Belgaum	1,909 480	In Belgaum Talooka the crop appears good. In Sumpgaum they are good on the low lands; those on the plains are stunted for want of moisture. In Budee cultivation is limited to 20 acres, the climate being unfavourable for Cotton. In Chick-odee crops are good in some places, whilst in others they have suffered from want of rain and also excess of moisture. In Purusgur indigenous cotton appears sickly; and exotic is reported good. In Gokak the crops are poor in appearance and in the Ethnee Talooka the Cotton on the banks of the Krishna is promising and healthy, whilst in other localities it has greatly failed from want of timely and sufficient rain. 541 acres of land were sown with the new exotic seed supplied; the seed germinated but the plant afterwards dried up.	The description or variety of exotic seed sown is not mentioned, but I have been informed that the season was unfavourable for testing an experiment with new seed.
Dharwar	38,401 32	The prospects of the season are considered slightly superior.	I have not yet reached the Dharwar district, but expect to do so shortly. I am consequently unable to report from personal observation, but have been told that a favourable return is expected.
Poona	1,560 210	In the Joonere Talook the cotton crop suffered from an unfavourable season. In the Indapoor district sowing was limited on account of the great demand for other crops. Exotic Cotton is softer and cleaner than the native, but it is not much cultivated, owing to its not giving a plentiful yield.	
Surat	11,290 2	The season is reported to have been generally favourable to cotton crops, which are expected to be prosperous. I may, however, observe that that the result of the experiment with exotic cotton was not such as had been expected; it has, however, been far from a failure, and has shown that with proper care and attention to its rearing the exotic seed can successfully be grown in this Collectorate. The experience gained is proposed to be taken advantage of on a larger scale during the ensuing season.	The Cotton season of Guzerat generally may be said to be about a fortnight later than usual, and picking was only just being commenced when I visited the district. Judging from what I saw of the standing crop, and of samples I have since met with (one of which was exhibited at Akola) I think that Broach cotton may be expected this season to take a good place in the home market. With regard to last year's experiment I am sorry that I cannot confirm the observation recorded, though it claims only a measure of success; not

Zillah.	Expected crop in Candies of 784 lbs. each of cleaned Cotton.	Remarks made by Collectors, &c.	Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
Broach	Candies lbs. 18,624 484	The current Cotton season promises to be a favourable one and the crops are reported to be in a flourishing condition. In some villages cotton suffered from a heavy rainfall in October last, but on the whole the present season is a very promising one.	only as regards Surat, but in Goozerat generally the experiments can only be recorded as another failure, in as far as any practical deductions are concerned.
Ahmedabad . .	6,192 42	The probable yield per acre in 1867-68 is estimated to be less than in 1866-67 by about 2 annas in a Rupee.	<p>This has been partly owing to negligence, partly to injudicious selection of the spots chosen for the experiments, and in a measure to the use of deteriorated seed. The first of these causes was apparent in a field close to Surat, from which good practical results might have been obtained were it not that its cultivation and management had been unaccountably neglected.</p> <p>The second cause was most observable at Broach where the experiments were conducted by private parties who had evidently bestowed the greatest care upon them, but from their almost exclusive garden character their value is lost for practical purposes, as they form no criterion of what may be expected from open field cultivation.</p> <p>The third cause of failure, viz :—the use of deteriorated seed was most apparent at Ahmedabad.</p> <p>To the above I have to record one exception, a field cultivated at Verumgaum by Mr. Wittul.</p> <p>The greater proportion of the exotic seed sent to Ahmedabad last year has not been sown. I found it decaying in the Mamledar's kutcherry. For this, however, the Collector's department is not to blame.</p> <p>A mistake is made in sending such enormous quantities (several tons) of seed into a district, until it has first been shown that it can be successfully grown. This has not yet been done in that quarter, and the cultivators very naturally object to devoting their land to an article from which they have no certainty of obtaining a return. Nothing but compulsion would make them do so, and that has been very wisely avoided.</p> <p>The seed in question was obtained from the Cotton Supply Association at an enormous expense, and at the same place I observed a large quantity of the previous year's supply also unutilized.</p>
Kaira	1,351 0	The Cotton crop in this district appears to be doing well and there is every reason to believe, as already stated in my letter No. 1015, dated 19th September last, that the production will be larger than it was last year.	

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.