

## CHAPTER IV.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

## Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture  
and Live-stock.  
General statistics of  
agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and IIIB. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this Chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour, have already been noticed in Chapter, III Section D.

The seasons.  
Rainfall.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. The table below shows the season of seed time and harvest for the principal staples:—

	Name in English or Latin	Name in Vernacular.	Season for sowing.	Season for reaping
Rabi	Wheat .. .. .	Gandum ..	Katik and Maghar (October, November, December).	Baisakh (April-May).
	Barley .. .. .	Jau ..	Do.	Do.
	Gram .. .. .	Nakhud ..	} Assaj (September- October).	Chait (March-April).
	Mustard .. .. .	Chana ..		Do.
		Sarson ..	Do.	Phagan (February- March).
	Paddy, Rice .. .. .	Dhan ..	Asarh (June-July)	Katik (October- November).
Kharif.	Great Millet .. .. .	Juar ..	Sanwan (July-August)	Do.
	Spiked do. .. .. .	Bajra ..	Asar (June-July).	Do.
	<i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i> .. .. .	Moth ..	Do.	Do.
	<i>Do. mungo</i> .. .. .	Mung ..	Do.	Do.
	<i>Do. radiatus</i> .. .. .	Mash ..	Do.	Do.
	Indian Corn .. .. .	Makkai ..	Do.	Do.
	Sesamum .. .. .	Til ..	Do.	Do.

Irrigation.

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 5 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 0.11 per cent. from wells, 23 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 72 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them.

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Irrigation.

Number of wells.	DEPTH OF WATER IN FEET.		COST IN RUPEES.		BULLOCKS PER WHEEL OR BUCKET.		Cost of gear.	ACRES IRRIGATED PER WHEEL OR BUCKET.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
522 392	30 30	30 40	2,000	200	2	100	18	4	6

The most usual depth of water below the surface is some 80 feet, but irrigation is not practised at this depth. All wells are worked by the rope and bucket. Of the 844 wells shown above, 428 are unbricked.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The implements required to cultivate a small holding are a plough, a pair of bullocks, a *por* (or seed-sower), a *kassi*, a *sohaga*, or board for smoothing and levelling the furrows after grain has been sown; a *kulhari* or hatchet; a *daranti* for mowing long grass crops, &c.; a *khurpa*, for digging up grass; a *kasola*, for weeding; a *jeli*, or long wooden prong, for lifting and stacking the harvest; a *gandasa*, or large coarse knife, for cutting *pula*; some rope and a wooden yoke. The ordinary cost of these implements represents a capital of perhaps Rs. 100. One plough is calculated to cultivate 18 acres of unirrigated and 9 acres of canal or *sotar* land.

Agricultural implements and appliances.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 248):—

Manure and rotation of crops.

“Percentage of cultivated area which is manured:—

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	Percentage of previous column which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated land ..	2 85	7 06	90 09	100	14 90
Unirrigated land ..	..	..	100	100	1 16
Total ..	0 16	0 33	99 46	100	0 39

“The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured, is about 500 maunds. On land occasionally manured, the amount of manure per acre given is 200 maunds, and the interval at which it is given is six months. The usual course of cropping prevailing in this district is as follows:—The land is first ploughed, then harrowed, and after that seed is sown by the aid of the plough and tube. The unmanured lands in this district are the *barani*; the greater portion of it yields but one crop, which is the *khari*, and is allowed to remain fallow for six months, and is seldom or never ploughed during that time. There is but a slight difference between the treatment of irrigated and unirrigated lands. The irrigated lands have to be ploughed and harrowed four times and manured as well, before seed is put down, and the greater portion of it yields but one crop (*rabi*). In some places the irrigated land is not allowed to rest, as vegetables, cotton, tobacco, &c., are always being sown.”

No improvements are noticeable in the quality of the crops or the mode of agriculture. The only change that has taken place since the time of British occupation of the country is the introduction of cotton cultivation. This has of late years been on the increase

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Manure and rotation  
of crops.

Principal staples.

in the canal villages. The agricultural knowledge of the people is at a stand-still. Rotation of crops, though to a certain extent understood, as a rule, is not practised. It is never attempted except upon land which is capable of producing the superior and more valuable crops. Manure is used, but only in the cultivation of small plots near wells, or round the village site, set aside for vegetables and other garden produce.

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
<i>Mash</i> ( <i>Urad</i> ) ..	4,377	4,434
<i>Mung</i> ..	26,770	34,716
<i>Masur</i> ..	..	31,109
Turmeric ..	60	45
Coriander ..	1,114	1,064
Chillies ..	997	1,160
Other drugs and spices ..	529	527
Mustard ..	6,684	7,894
<i>Til</i> ..	6,978	7,401
<i>Tara Mira</i> ..	4	5
Hemp ..	275	380
<i>Kasumbh</i> ..	1,103	10
Other crops ..	81,364	5,554

staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. The staple products of the district are *bājra* (spiked millet); *jawār* (great millet); and gram (*cicer arietinum*). The latter is the only crop grown to any great extent for the spring harvest, and its cultivation is entirely dependent upon the seasons. Rice, wheat and barley are grown only upon land irrigated from the

canal or the Ghaggar, the first for the autumn, the two latter for the spring harvest. The other items of produce in the autumn harvest on unirrigated tracts are the common pulses *moth* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*), *māsh* (*phaseolus radiatus*), and *mūng* (*phaseolus mungo*). Of drugs and spices, tobacco and coriander are grown to some extent for the spring harvest, and chillies for that of the autumn. The tobacco grown is probably not more than enough for local consumption, but coriander appears to be cultivated here more largely than in any other district. The oil-seeds, *sarson* (mustard), and *tīl* (*sesamum orientale*) are grown somewhat largely for the autumn harvest. Cotton also in favourable seasons is grown extensively as an autumn crop in canal villages.

Average yield. Pro-  
duction and con-  
sumption of food-  
grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in pounds per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 28. The total consump-

Grain.	Agricul- turists.	Non-agri- culturists.	Total.
Wheat ..	..	159,201	159,201
Inferior grains ..	2,221,735	238,863	2,460,588
Pulses ..	455,054	238,803	693,857
Total ..	2,676,789	686,807	3,313,596

tion of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 484,681 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that there was an annual average surplus of some nine lakhs of maunds available for export, consisting chiefly of *bājra*, *mūng*, *moth*, and gram, and sent to Bikāner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Dehli.

Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report at various periods. Hariána has always been famous for its cattle. A good specimen of the breed stands six feet high, and is a splendid animal. These bulls are for the most part white, with massive head and forehead, and a chest and back that would delight the eyes of an English farmer. A selected pair of these bullocks will now fetch as much as Rs. 400. They are bought by native gentlemen and merchants from all parts of Northern India. The Government cattle farm has done much to improve and perpetuate the breed. Bullocks, buffaloes and even camels are employed in agricultural operations. It is by no means uncommon to see camels drawing the plough. The price of an ordinary plough bullock is on an average about Rs. 50, and the lowest price Rs. 20. The price of a buffalo ranges from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Camels for burden fetch from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. Sheep and goats are reared for wool, of which there is a large export, even more than for food, and their prices range from Rs. 3 to Re. 1 each. Milch-cows are worth from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 and 60, and milch-buffaloes from Rs. 30 to Rs. 70 each. A recent estimate by the Deputy Commissioner states the stock of the district as follows:—Cows and bullocks 295,508; buffaloes 50,616; sheep 47,749; camels 17,001.

The principal fair of the district, in fact the only one at which it is officially estimated that more than 10,000 persons usually assemble, is the cattle fair held at the town of Hisár twice a year in March and October. The fair on each occasion lasts for 20 days, and the usual attendance is estimated at 25,000, of which number about 10,000 are estimated to be strangers from a distance. Food is obtainable from the local merchants, but no arrangements are made for housing the visitors. Large numbers of cattle are brought in for sale from Rájputána, especially from the Bágur country. Purchasers attend from all parts of the province, and from the direction of Saháranpur and Merat in the North-West Provinces, and a brisk business is always done. Year by year the fairs are increasing in importance and popularity. The municipalities derive a considerable revenue from the dues collected, only one-tenth of which is credited to Government.

The Hisár farm dates from the year A.D. 1813, when it was instituted by Major Livingstone. The objects of the farm are, first, to breed bullocks of superior size and quality for ordnance purposes; and, secondly, to provide and to distribute generally for breeding purposes, high-class bulls. The locality is in every respect well chosen. The grazing lands, comprising an area of 6,763 square miles, or 43,287 acres, afford excellent pasturage for the cattle of good and nutritious grasses all the year round, except in seasons of drought; and numerous tanks scattered over the country give a full supply of drinking water. The district is noted for a breed of cattle called *Hariánáh*. Cross-breeding between cows of this sort and other kinds of good bulls is much practised. They produce powerful cattle for heavy draught. The pure breeds of cattle maintained in the farm are: Gújrát, Ungole, Nagore and Mysore. These breeds are good in themselves. It is with

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Hisár Cattle Fair

Hisár Cattle Farm

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bulls of the first three kinds that the *Hariándh* cows are usually crossed. There is a constantly increasing demand for Hisár bulls for breeding purposes—an indication that their excellence is appreciated. They are certainly superior to the produce of any other farm. The farm lands lie east, west and north of the town of Hisár. The boundary is marked by masonry pillars. There are three farms, called the Home, the *Salli* and the *Chaoni* farms. The Home farm lies east of the town, about 200 yards from the Mori gate. The *Salli* farm is 5½ miles to north-west, and the *Chaoni* farm about 2 miles to the south-west of the town. The farm lands are classed as culturable waste. The soil is *rausli*. There is no irrigation except of a small area, about 300 *btgahs*, from the Western Jamna Canal. On this are raised fodder crops. The natural productions are various kinds of grasses, of which in ordinary years there is a most luxuriant crop. The best kinds, yielding both grain and fodder, are the following:—*Anjan sámak* and *palinjee gándhi*, *súr-wála palwa* and *lámp*.

Besides the above, the *birs* or *rakhs* (grazing lands) abound with *jál*, *kair*, *jant* and *ber* trees (wild plum), the first predominating; all of these bear fruit. The fruit of the *jál* tree is called *píl*, and is much eaten by the poor people. The fruit of the *kair* tree is called *faint*, and is used by the people generally for pickling; when young and green, it is like capers; when ripe it is called *pinjú*, and, being of a sweetish flavour, is eaten by the poorer classes. The fruit of the *jant* is called *sángar*, resembling a bean; when tender and green it is used as a vegetable. The *ber* tree (*zizyphus jujuba*) or wild plum has a fruit like the cherry. The fruit also is called *ber*. The dried leaves, called *pála*, are excellent fodder. The present strength of cattle on the farm is given in the margin. The number of calves born during the year beginning 1st January 1883 to date is—

Herd bulls ..	61	Brought forward	7,656
Other bulls ..	229	Young bullocks ..	78
Cows ..	3,078	Rams ..	235
Plough bullocks ..	235	Sheep ..	687
Ordnance bullocks ..	306	Lambs ..	295
Bull calves ..	1,715	Mares ..	4
Heifer calves ..	1,972	Camels ..	12
Carried over ..	7,656	Total ..	8,967

Bull calves ..	568
Heifer ,, ..	599

A certain number of bull calves are reserved for breeding purposes, some to recruit the farm stock and others for distribution to districts and village proprietors. The rest are castrated and are kept separately from the other cattle. When they are four years old a careful selection is made, and those that are fit for the purposes of artillery draught are made over to the Commissariat Department at Firozpur. The heifer calves are reserved at the farm for breeding purposes. As many as are rendered unfit for breeding purposes, whether by age or by natural faults, are cast and sold by public auction.

Sheep and goats.

The statistics regarding sheep and goats are shown in Table No. XXII already referred to. A recent estimate by the Deputy Commissioner gives the number of sheep in the district as 47,794. Sheep-breeding from Government rams is at present confined to

the cattle farm. The table given of the farm stock shows that there are in the farm 235 rams, 687 sheep, and 295 lambs. The rams are of English stock (Southdown and Leicestershire), and are distributed generally to improve the breed of sheep.

Horse-breeding on the branded mare system was introduced in the Hisar district in the winter of 1882-83, when 373 mares were branded. Six stallions were sent to the district, of which three were thoroughbred English, two Arabs, and one a Norfolk trotter. Operations have been fairly successful; but bad seasons and scarcity of grass and fodder have impeded the development of the system. A *salútri* and *zilakdár* are entertained on the district establishment. Mule-breeding is not carried on in the district. There are no horse fairs.

## Chapter VI, B.

Occupations,  
Industries,  
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Sheep and goats.

Horses and mules.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES AND  
COMMERCE.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained fully in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II, Chapter VIII, of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15

Occupations of the  
people.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ..	18,118	309,171
Non-agricultural ..	58,005	118,894
Total ..	76,118	428,065

years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years

of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 79 to 87 of Table No. XIIA and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupation, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The district of Hisar has no manufactures of importance. The manufacture of saltpetre has been already alluded to. It is made by *baniás*, who pay small fees as seignorage to the owners of the village where it is made. It is not refined in the district, but sent in the rough to Farrukhábád in the North-West Provinces. The traders of Farrukhábád

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refine it and send it on to Calcutta. A refinery has lately been established at Dehli, but the manufacture and the trade have fallen off remarkably of late years. Coarse country cloth is made more or less in every village, both for local use and for export, but the chief seat of this industry is at Fatehábád. In this town, too, and in a few others, a caste, called *Dāṅgārs*, are famous for the manufacture of leather scales, and *kúppas*, or leathern vessels for oil. These have a wide local reputation, and their handiwork is exported to considerable distances. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

“Mr. Ogilvie has given an account of the brass and bell-metal (*kánsi*) trade of Bhiwáni in this district, from which it appears that about 200 artizans are employed, and that their earnings vary from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8 per mensem. The ware is exported to all parts of the Punjab and to Rájputána. Ornamental work does not appear to be made, but the *kánsi* cups and platters sent to the Punjab Exhibition were fairly well finished. Brass is imported from Calcutta, but mainly for re-export to Bikáner; and old broken brass (*phát*) is chiefly used for local purposes. Some brass is manufactured from imported copper and zinc in the proportion of 24 seers of copper to 16 seers of zinc in the maund of 40 seers. The cost of the metal thus manufactured is calculated at Rs. 26 per maund. *Kánsi* is made with copper and pewter. The cost is Rs. 39-8 per maund. Besides its brass trade, Bhiwáni has a name for carved *chaukát*s or doors. Elaborately carved models mounted with brass were sent to the Exhibitions at Lahore and Calcutta, and one is now in the Lahore Museum. In this district the leathern *hukka*, metal-bound, common in many parts of the Punjab, is quaintly adorned with strips and studs of copper, brass, and sometimes silver, roughly engraven. The execution is rough, but no fault can be found with the design. Good *hukkas* thus adorned cost from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12, and last a long time.

“The embroidered woollen *ohrnás* or *chadars* of the district are worthy of mention, for, though nothing could be more homely than the material, or more simple than the design, they are thoroughly good and characteristic in effect. Two breadths of narrow woollen cloth are joined with a curious open work, sewn and covered with archaic ornaments in wool and cotton thread of different colours, needle-wrought in a sampler stitch. The cloth is a fine red, though somewhat harsh and coarse in texture; and though all the designs are in straight lines, human figures and creatures are sometimes oddly indicated. The price of these *chadars* was originally about Rs. 4, but since a sort of demand has arisen among amateurs interested in Indian fabrics, the rate has been doubled. It is scarcely likely that the woollen *phulkári* will grow, like the silk and cotton one, from a domestic manufacture for local use, into a regular production for export trade. Similar *chadars* are made and worn in the Sirsa district. The better known cotton *phulkári* embroidered with silk is of exceptional excellence in this district. From Hísár and Háni *chadars* and *ghagras*, of dark indigo or madder-dyed rough country cloth with orange coloured silk in bold patterns, diversified by the insertion of small circular mirrors, have been sent to various exhibitions. The mirrors come from Karnál, where globes of thin glass, about four or five inches in diameter, are blown and silvered on the inside. These are broken up, and the fragments are used for *shishadár phulkáris*, and formerly in the *shishadár* plaster work, to be seen in

buildings of the last century. In the Amritsar district are merchants who have pushed the *phulkári* to such good purpose that it has become a profitable industry. It is possible that the extension of the railway may do something for the hitherto purely local and domestic industries of this district."

The chief centres of trade are Bhiwáni, Hási, and Hisár. The town of Fatehabád in the north-west part of the district also acts to some extent as a trade centre for the country in its neighbourhood ; but the greater portion of the agricultural produce of the northern part of the district would probably find its way direct to Hisár or Hási without going through Fatehabád. Practically, we may consider that all the trade of the district, except a very small part, comes to one or other of these centres of distribution. With regard to Hási and Hisár, it may be said generally that goods traffic is all on a line between east and west. The produce of the surrounding country comes from all directions towards the central marts ; but the trade with the countries outside the district, and also the through traffic, passes along the main road between Dehli and the western Punjab. The greater part of this trade will now doubtless be diverted from the Sirsa and Dehli road, and will go and come by rail *viá* Rewári and Bhiwáni. As to the portion between Hási and the west, the whole traffic will, without doubt, be transferred to the railway, which at this part follows the same direction as the existing road. The trade routes to and from Bhiwáni are more complicated. The statements printed on the next pages show the trade of Bhiwáni. Imports from the east are either from Dehli or from the Rohtak district. The former will doubtless come wholly by rail. Also the produce of the western agricultural districts may be expected to come by rail *viá* Hisár and Hási. A very large export trade, especially in grain and salt, will pass from Bhiwáni to Dehli and the east generally by the railway. The trade with Bikáner and the States of Rájputána and the south-west will continue to follow the present existing routes ; but it is expected that it will be largely developed by the facility of transport between Bhiwáni and the east and north-west which is afforded by the new line.

The statements printed on the next pages show the quantity of average yearly imports to be 1,767,900 maunds, and of exports 1,033,000 maunds. It is calculated that out of this total quantity, 789,700 maunds of imports and 520,800 maunds of exports will be carried by the new line. The traders at Bhiwáni are sanguine as to the extension of trade owing to the opening of the Railway. The increase of imports under the heads of sugar and saccharine products, grain, cloth, and metals, is calculated at about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of maunds, or more than half as much again as the existing imports ; while the increase in exports is estimated under the same heads at nearly six lakhs of maunds. Although these anticipations may be too sanguine, there can be no doubt that the through trade of this town will be greatly enlarged.

Sugar and other saccharine products are among the chief staples of trade. Sugar to the quantity of 100,000 maunds comes

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Course and nature  
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Trade of Bhiwáni.



*Statement showing imports to Bhiwani for one year.*

Articles.	IMPORTS.									
	FROM EAST.		FROM WEST.		FROM SOUTH.		FROM NORTH.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar	100,000	10,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	10,00,000
Gur and shakkar	275,000	8,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	275,000	8,25,000
Rice	75,000	2,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	2,25,000
Grains of all kinds	100,000	2,00,000	300,000	4,50,000	50,000	75,000	...	...	450,000	7,25,000
Groceries, drugs and colours	25,000	3,40,000	5,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	30,000	3,50,000
Cloth, Europe	14,000	17,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	17,00,000
Do. country	2,000	80,000	...	...	1,000	40,000	...	...	3,000	1,20,000
Metal	30,000	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	4,00,000
Tobacco	200	1,000	...	...	1,300	6,500	...	...	1,500	7,500
Salt	400	2,000	...	...	150,000	5,25,000	...	...	150,400	52,700
Sarsaf	1,000	2,000	21,000	42,000	...	...	...	...	22,000	44,000
Flax, ban, munjh, &c.	2,000	12,000	...	...	23,000	46,000	...	...	25,000	5,800
Bamboos, karis, &c.	25,000	12,500	15,000	15,000	...	...	...	...	40,000	27,500
Stone	1,000	500	...	...	40,000	20,000	...	...	41,000	20,500
Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned	8,500	1,02,000	...	...	...	...	16,500	1,32,000	25,000	2,34,000
Wool	3,000	60,000	15,000	3,00,000	10,000	20,000	...	...	2,800	5,60,000
Ghi	...	...	4,000	80,000	4,000	80,000	...	...	8,000	1,60,000
Salpetre	20,000	40,000	20,000	40,000	...	...	...	...	40,000	80,000
Cotton seed, oil, cakes and guir	2,000	3,000	8,000	12,000	15,000	12,500	...	...	25,000	37,500
Leather	2,000	50,000	2,500	62,500	4,500	1,12,500	...	...	9,000	2,25,000
Threads, country and Europe	2,000	80,000	1,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,00,000
Fruits, country	30,000	60,000	10,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	40,000	80,000
Do., Kábul	3,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	30,000
Multani clay	...	...	30,000	30,000	...	...	...	...	30,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	150,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	...	...	300,000	1,00,000
Total	721,100	52,25,000	501,500	11,31,500	448,800	11,77,500	16,500	1,32,000	1,767,900	76,66,000

Statement showing exports from Bhiwani for one year.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS.									
	FROM EAST.		FROM WEST.		FROM SOUTH.		FROM NORTH.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sugar	...	...	50,000	5,00,000	30,000	3,00,000	...	...	80,000	8,00,000
Gūr and shakkar	...	...	225,000	6,75,000	10,000	30,000	...	...	235,000	70,500
Rice	...	...	64,000	1,92,000	...	...	...	...	64,000	1,92,000
Grains of all kinds	300,000	4,50,000	50,000	75,000	...	...	...	...	350,000	5,25,000
Groceries, drugs and colours	5,000	10,000	13,000	78,000	2,000	12,000	...	...	20,000	1,00,000
Cloth, Europe	...	...	2,000	2,40,000	7,000	8,40,000	...	...	9,000	10,80,000
Do., country	...	...	6,000	24,000	...	...	...	...	600	24,000
Metal	...	...	8,000	1,20,000	20,000	80,000	...	...	28,000	2,00,000
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	100,000	3,50,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	70,000	120,000	4,20,000
Sarsaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax, bān, munjh, &c.	...	...	4,000	8,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	8,000
Bamboos, karis, &c.	...	...	12,000	6,000	10,000	5,000	...	...	22,000	11,000
Stone	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,000
Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned	...	...	5,000	60,000	10,000	80,000	...	...	15,000	1,40,000
Wool	15,000	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	2,00,000
Ghi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	1,00,000
Saltpetre	25,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton seed, oil cakes, and guār	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	1,50,000
Leather	6,000	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	1,00,000
Threads, country and Europe	5,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits, country	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Kabul	...	...	2,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	20,000
Multāni clay	25,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	25,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	481,000	13,85,000	443,000	22,15,000	89,000	13,47,000	20,000	70,000	1,033,000	50,17,000

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Trade of Bhiwáni.

entirely from the direction of Dehli, and will be carried by rail. It is expected that the quantity imported will be largely increased. It is chiefly exported towards Bikáner; but a small quantity will be carried by rail towards Hisár and Sirsa. Unrefined sugar and molasses (*shakkar* and *gúr*) are imported partly from Dehli and partly from the Rohtak and Karnál districts. The Dehli portion only, estimated at about 90,000 maunds out of 275,000 maunds total import, will be transported by rail; but it is expected that the quantity imported by this route will be very largely increased. At present the export of this article is exclusively in the direction of Bikáner and the south-west; but it is thought that a trade may be developed in the direction of Hisár and the north-west also, now that the country is opened up by the railway.

The through trade in grain is very considerable. It is estimated that one *lakh* of maunds is imported from the east, of which 25,000 maunds (of wheat) come from Dehli, and will be carried by rail. The rest comes from Rohtak. Three *lakhs* of maunds of grain and oil-seed are imported from the direction of Hisár and Sirsa, all of which will now be conveyed by rail, and the same amount will be exported to the eastward, also by rail. It is expected that the opening of the railway will stimulate this traffic.

The total import of rice from the Dehli direction (all of which will come by rail) is 75,000 maunds. The greater part of this, 64,000 maunds, is exported to Bikáner.

*Drugs.*—The import of drugs and spices and kindred articles from the Dehli side is 25,000 maunds drugs; and that from the Sirsa side 5,000 maunds (colours). The drugs not consumed in the town are exported to the south-west (Bikáner), and the colours to the east. The import trade will now come by rail; and a considerable extension of the export trade in the direction of Ferozepore is anticipated.

*European cloth.*—14,000 maunds of European cloth are imported from the Dehli side, and after allowing for local consumption, the balance is exported towards Bikáner and also Hisár and Sirsa. A very large increase in this trade is anticipated, and European piece-goods will probably be largely imported direct from Bombay.

*Country cloth.*—2,000 maunds of country cloth is imported from the Dehli side, and 1,000 maunds from the countries to the south. In addition, about 4,000 maunds are made in the town. The export is entirely to the north-west.

*Metals.*—The imports amount to 30,000 maunds, all from the Dehli side; about 20,000 maunds are now exported towards Western Rájputána, and 8,000 maunds to the direction of Sirsa. A large development of this trade is anticipated.

*Tobacco.*—The import for local consumption is 1,500 maunds, of which 200 maunds come from Dehli.

*Salt.*—Bhiwáni was once the great local salt emporium, but since the opening of the Dehli and Rájputána line the Sambhar salt is carried direct to Dehli and also southwards from stations nearer to the locality of production. About 150,000 maunds of Didwána salt, however, are still imported, and 100,000 maunds are exported to the east. About 400 maunds of Lahauri salt is imported from

Dehli. It is possible that an export trade in Didwána salt in the direction of Ferozepore may be developed by the railway.

*Sarsaf, &c.*—*Sarsaf* (or mustard oil), flax, bamboos, and stone do not call for special remark.

*Cotton.*—The import and export of cotton will probably not be affected by the railway, unless an export trade of cleaned cotton should be established with districts down the line. Cotton is imported from the surrounding agricultural districts, and is exported towards Bikáner.

*Wool.*—The import of wool is chiefly from the west and south. It is calculated that 15,000 maunds are exported eastwards.

*Ghi, cotton-seeds, &c.*—The trade in these articles will not be influenced by the railway, the supply for local consumption being derived from the surrounding country.

*Saltpetre.*—About 25,000 maunds are exported in the Dehli direction.

*Country and European threads, country and Kábul fruits, Multáni Clay.*—These articles do not call for special remarks.

*Leather.*—9,000 maunds of leather are imported chiefly from the surrounding country. About 2,500 maunds from the west may be expected to come by Hisár by rail, and 6,000 maunds to be exported by rail towards the east.

*Coined money.*—Money (called by the traders *rokar*) will probably be freely sent by rail between Dehli and Bhiwáni, and finds a place in the list of exports and imports.

The total quantity of imports of Hánsi is calculated at 185,000 maunds, and the export at 260,700 maunds. There is a through trade in sugar, molasses, rice, metals, tobacco, and flax, &c., between Dehli and the west. There is a large export trade in grain (gram and *mung*) towards Dehli; and a through trade in leather between the west and Dehli. Indigo, cotton and wool, the produce of the neighbouring country, are exported eastwards. All this heavy traffic may be expected to be diverted from the direct road to the railway route *viá* Rewári.

The total imports of Hisár town are estimated at 117,500 maunds, and the exports at 46,800 maunds. Being the headquarters of the district, the retail trade is large; and this accounts for the disparity between exports and imports. There is an export trade towards Dehli in grain, saltpetre, cotton, and leather, which will be carried by rail. Similarly the whole of the imported goods from the Dehli side will now be carried by rail. There is a small export trade in wool and cotton towards the west. It goes by river from Fázilka to Karáchi.

The railway does not touch Fatehábád itself. Fatehábád, however, will probably continue to be the trade centre of that part of the district, and will be connected by a straight road with the nearest station. All the local trade which goes entirely east and west may be expected to be carried by rail. There is an export trade in grain (gram and oil-seed) and in hides and leather; cloth, sugar, and rice are imported from the east. The through trade from Sirsa has been mostly accounted for in the estimates for Hánsi and Bhiwáni, which are the chief marts for this trade.

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Trade of Bhiwáni.

Trade of Hánsi.

Trade of Hisár town.

Trade of Fatehábád.

## Chapter IV, C.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,  
AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices and Measures,  
and Communica-  
tions.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre, as shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mort- gage.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	4-5	3-15
1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	5-3	3-5
1878-79 to 1881-82 ..	5-4	3-7

Prices, wages, rent-  
rates, interest.

Local weights and  
measures.

<i>Coin and gold weights.</i>		<i>Grain weights—continued.</i>	
8 rattis	... 1 másha.	4 panserás	... 1 dhaun.
12 mashás	... 1 tola.	2 dhauns	... 1 maund.
5 tolás	... 1 chitack.		<i>Cloth measure.</i>
		4 ungalis	... 1 girah.
		16 girahs	... 1 yard.
			<i>Land measure.</i>
5 tolás	... 1 chitack.	20 kachwánsis	... 1 biswánsi.
4 chhitacks	... 1 pausera.	20 biswánsis	... 1 biswah.
2 pauserás	... 1 adhsera.	20 biswahs	... 1 bigah.
2 adhserás	... 1 seer.		
5 seers	... 1 pansera.		

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Administration Report for 1878-79; while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for roads and railways in this district.

The State Railway from Rewári to Firozpur runs through the district for 75 miles, with stations at Bhiwáni, Bowáni Khera HÁNSÍ, Satraud, Hisár, Jakhaud, Adáinpur, and Bháttu.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each:—

Communications.	Miles.
Railways .. ..	75
Metalled roads ..	42
Unmetalled roads.	509

Railways.

Roads.

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Delhi to Sirsa.	Mundahal	..	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground and sarai.
	Sorkhi ..	4	Partly metalled. Police bungalow.
	Hansi ..	10	Metalled. Dak bungalow, police bungalow, sarai and encamping-ground.
	Hisar ..	16	Metalled. Dak bungalow, sarai and encamping-ground.
	Agroha ..	13	Partly metalled. Police bungalow, sarai and encamping-ground.
	Badopal ..	8	Encamping-ground.
Hansi to Bhiwani.	Fatehabad	9	Unmetalled. Dak bungalow, sarai and encamping-ground.
	Hansi ..	..	(As above).
	Bowani ..	12	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
Bhiwani to Delhi.	Bhiwani ..	12	Unmetalled. Police bungalow, sarai and encamping-ground.
	Bhiwani ..	..	(As above) metalled. Next halting place is Kharak in the Rohtak district.

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Prices, Weights  
and Measures,  
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tions.

Roads.

Post Offices.

Telegraph.

There are also unmetalled roads from Hisár to Bhiwáni, 34 miles; Hisár to Tuhána (*viâ* Barwála), 43 miles; Tuhána to Ratiya, 21 miles; Ratiya to Fatehábád, 16 miles; Hási to Barwála, 22 miles, on which there are no fixed halting places. A good unmetalled road runs along the right bank of the Western Jamna canal. The dák bungalows are completely furnished and provided with servants. The police bungalows have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants.

There are Imperial post offices, at Hisár, Hási, Bhiwáni, Tusham, Kairu, Bahal, Ratiya, Fatehábád, Tuhána, Barwála and Balsamand; Money Order Offices and Savings Banks also exist at these places.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of railway, with a telegraph office at each station.

Station	Distance from Hisar	Distance from Bhiwani	Distance from Tuhana	Distance from Ratiya	Distance from Fatehabad	Distance from Hasi	Distance from Barwala
Hisar	0	34	43	64	80	102	124
Tuhana	43	1	0	21	37	59	81
Ratiya	64	21	21	0	16	38	60
Fatehabad	80	37	37	16	0	22	44
Hasi	102	59	59	38	22	0	22
Barwala	124	81	81	60	44	22	0