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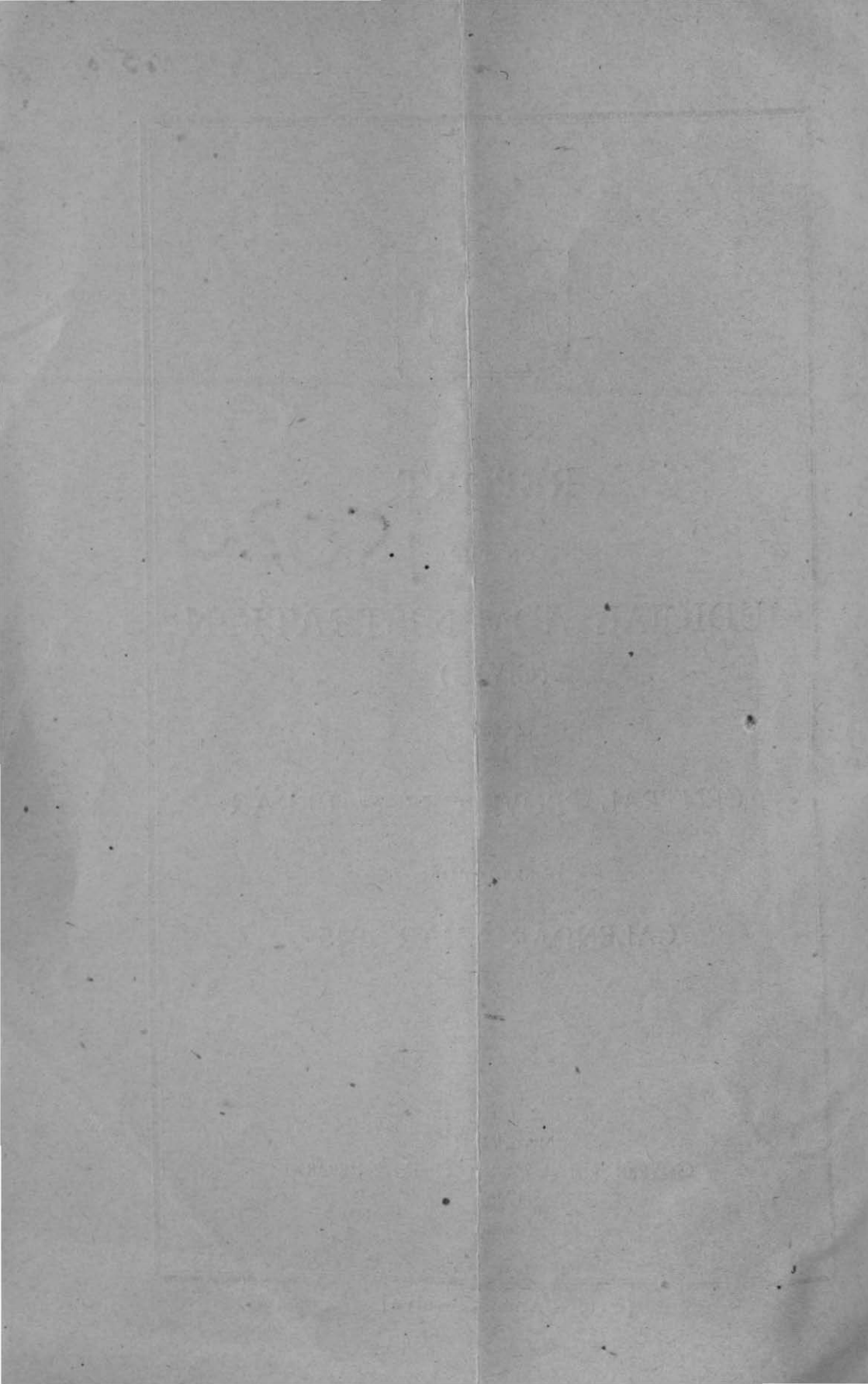
REPORT
ON THE **15026**
JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
(CIVIL)
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1945



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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945

[The figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures of 1944.]

A.—TRIBUNALS

High Court.—The number of Judges of the High Court continued at seven. The Honourable the Chief Justice and the other Judges were on duty throughout the year.

2. District and Subordinate Courts.—The number of District Courts remained unchanged at nine. The services of Mr. A. N. Shah, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as President of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay. Mr. H. C. Sen, officiating District and Sessions Judge, who retired on the 15th of October 1945, has been re-employed as District and Sessions Judge till the beginning of the vacation of 1946. The designation of Subordinate Judges was changed to "Civil Judges" by the Central Provinces and Berar Act No. IX of 1945. One post of Civil Judge (class I) continued to be kept in abeyance, but to give relief to the first Civil Judge (class I) at Nagpur, who has been appointed, in addition to his duties, President of the Tribunal constituted under section 60 of the Nagpur Improvement Trust Act, a post of Civil Judge (class I) outside the cadre was created at Nagpur for six months in the first instance from the 17th June 1945 and one of the lawyers appointed as Civil Judge (class II) in 1943 was promoted to this post. The term of this post has since been extended by a further six months. Twenty-one Civil Judges (class II) continued to be on deputation, and against their vacancies 23 lawyers worked as Civil Judges. As the number of lawyers appointed as Civil Judges exceeded the number of permanent Civil Judges (class II) on deputation, two more posts in the cadre were held in abeyance, increasing the total number of such posts held in abeyance to three. During the year six temporary Civil Judges were appointed to the cadre against clear vacancies on the new scale. The usual arrangements for their training were made. Seven temporary Civil Judges recruited in 1943 were placed on probation for two years with effect from the date of their first appointment. One Judge was on leave preparatory to retirement at the close of the year.

3. Sixteen [16] Extra-Assistant Commissioners, 40 [40] Tahsildars, and 35 [45] Naib-Tahsildars exercised civil powers in the year under report.

4. Distribution of Subordinate Courts.—As explained in paragraph nine below there was an appreciable fall in litigation during the year. As, however, the fall was not uniform in all districts and as there was a certain amount of dislocation of work caused by the fact that a number of Courts had to be without judges for short periods from time to time owing either to the grant of short leave to their presiding officers or to the inevitable delay in the posting of substitutes for judges promoted or sent on deputation, the grouping of Courts had again to be altered substantially; some presided over by visiting judges were

made independent, some which were independent became linked, and sometimes the help given by visiting judges had to be diverted from one place to another. The class I link between Jubbulpore and Damoh was replaced by a link between Saugor and Damoh, made possible by the posting of an additional class I judge to Saugor. An additional class I judge was posted to Bilaspur for the whole year, and another was posted to Raipur till the beginning of October 1945 to cope with the increased sessions work and the accumulation of civil appellate work. The class I links between Akola and Basim and between Buldana and Khamgaon were discontinued, and an Akola-Khamgaon link was introduced. The class I Court at Seoni was linked with Chhindwara for most of the year for want of a judge, and for the same reason a link of short duration was introduced between Hoshangabad, Betul and Multai. The class II Court at Brahmपुरi was made independent, and Umrer which had been linked with it was relinked with Nagpur. A second whole-time judge was posted at Gondia for part of the year, and later he was replaced by a part-time visiting judge from Bhandara. The headquarters of the judge of the class II Court at Sakoli were changed to Bhandara, the judge visiting Sakoli from there. Khurai was linked for a time with Saugor, but as the arrangement was not satisfactory it was again made independent in October. The work at Dhamtari decreased, making it possible to discontinue the visit of a judge from Raipur, who was then diverted to visit Janjgir. A link between Bemetara and Drug was introduced as the work at the latter place was too much for one judge. Yeotmal and Pusad were made independent in June 1945, but in September the Yeotmal judge was ordered to visit Darwha to bring down the number of long pending cases. The Murtizapur judge was ordered to visit Akola, and a link between Jalgaon and Khamgaon was introduced in April 1945 but was replaced in September by the Jalgaon-Malkapur link. A triple link between Narsinghpur, Gadarwara, and Sohagpur was introduced as there was a considerable fall in work in the first two places and there was a congestion of long pending cases at Sohagpur.

5. The Honourable the Chief Justice records his appreciation of the manner in which the senior Courts have borne the increasing burden of appeals and the dislocation referred to above. He also recognizes the inconvenience caused to judges by the frequent regrouping of Courts, which is inevitably necessitated by the fluctuation in litigation, and it is his constant endeavour to reduce this inconvenience as far as possible.

6. **Village Panchayat Courts.**—The figures for these Courts have again been forwarded without any comments. The figures for Wardha and Akola revenue districts are still awaited. As for other districts the number of Courts remained unchanged at 530 in the Central Provinces and 166 in Berar.

7. **Training of Officers.**—Three Civil Judges (class II) completed magisterial training for 18 months during the year. At the end of the year five others were under training, three for 18 months and two for six months.

B.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

8. **Institution of suits in the High Court.**—Five suits were instituted and two were pending at the beginning of the year. Three suits were disposed of, leaving four pending at the close of the year.

9. Institution of suits in Subordinate Courts.—The institution in Subordinate Courts under the three main heads for the years 1941 to 1945 are given below :—

		Central Provinces.				
		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
(1) Suits for money and movable property.	and	22,546	19,257	20,470	17,721	15,704
(2) Suits under the rent law ..		29,088	21,420	16,034	11,541	9,652
(3) Title and other suits ..		6,632	6,186	7,757	7,948	7,379
Total ..		58,266	46,863	44,261	37,210	32,735
		Berar.				
(1) Suits for money and movable property.	and	10,355	8,485	8,788	7,148	6,889
(2) Suits under the rent law		269	305	226	171	141
(3) Title and other suits ..		4,884	4,964	8,336	8,700	5,048
Total ..		15,508	13,754	17,350	16,019	12,078
Grand Total ..		73,774	60,617	61,611	53,229	44,813
Total for the province excluding suits under the Central Provinces Rent Law.		44,686	39,197	45,577	41,688	35,161

There has been a further decrease as compared with last year in total institutions by about 16 per cent to a third of the figure—121,171—for 1935. It is interesting to note that during these 10 years the general price-level has roughly trebled itself. The fall is proportionately higher in Berar than in the Central Provinces and in "Title and other suits" than under other heads. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Nimar, where there was a slight increase under the first two heads, and Raipur, where there was a slight increase under the head "Title and other suits". In Berar the decrease in institutions is more marked under the last head than under the other two heads. The fall in suits for money and other movable property is generally attributed to the improved economic conditions and the effect of debt legislation. One District Judge has made the interesting suggestion that with the opening up of more profitable avenues for investment of money by the high level of prices, money-lending has lost its attraction to businessmen and that this accounts to some extent for the decrease in suits for money and other movable property. The better economic conditions and the more expeditious remedy provided by section 58-B of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act are responsible for the decrease in rent suits. There has been a fall in title and other suits in all the districts except Raipur. The slight rise in Raipur is attributed to the high price of land which makes it worthwhile for traders and agriculturists who have benefited by the high prices of agricultural produce to file suits even for petty encroachments which in normal times they would have ignored or settled otherwise than through the Courts. The bulk of the fall is in Berar, 3,652 as compared with 569 in Central Provinces, the institutions in Berar being only 58 per cent of the institutions in 1944. It is not easy to reconcile the explanations of the District Judges of Berar for this fall, the District Judge of Amraoti attributing it to the stabilisation of prices at the high level reached in 1943 which makes owners disinclined to sell and persons entitled to pre-empt disinclined to pre-empt, and the District Judge, Akola, attributing the decrease, which is mainly noticeable in pre-emption suits, to the fall in land values. As

no other district in the Province has reported a fall in land values, it appears that the explanation given by the District Judge, Akola, is not correct and that the reasons for the decrease in the number of pre-emption suits are the better economic conditions, which enabled agriculturists to meet their obligations from current income, and the stabilisation of the price of land which has made acquisition for speculation in rising prices unattractive. Nearly all the districts report a fall in the number of mortgage suits, the reason for which is said to be the preference of moneylenders for outright or conditional transfers to mortgages, probably an indirect result of the Debt Relief Act.

10. Institutions in Village Panchayat Courts.—Information about the cases instituted in and disposed of by these Courts in Wardha, Chanda, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Akola revenue districts is still awaited. The total number of cases instituted in the other districts during the year under report was 2,976 of which 2,900 cases were disposed of. Decrees in 46 cases were cancelled by Deputy Commissioners. In the absence of any explanation from either District Judges or Deputy Commissioners no comment can be made.

11. Valuation of Suits.—The total and average value of suits instituted during the year under report increased by Rs. 33,03,396 to Rs. 2,13,67,409 [Rs. 1,80,64,013] and Rs. 138 to Rs. 477 [Rs. 339], respectively. The rise in value of suits is shared by all the districts except Hoshangabad. The rise in value, which is attributed to the institutions of suits of higher value in District Courts, is more noticeable in the Nagpur and Chhindwara districts. In Nagpur the total and average value increased to Rs. 8,28,55,376 [Rs. 37,70,549] and Rs. 1,518 [Rs. 572], respectively, and in Chhindwara it increased to Rs. 11,30,545 [Rs. 7,66,400] and to Rs. 320 [Rs. 195], respectively. A marked fall in the average value per suit to Rs. 374 [Rs. 578] is noticeable in the Hoshangabad district because in 1944 two suits of exceptionally high value were instituted in the District Court. The following table shows the figures for separate classes of Courts:—

Class of Courts	Total value		Average value	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Courts	71,74,345	1,11,42,327	37,959	66,323
Courts of Civil Judges (Class I)	21,81,393	19,68,089	1,665	1,465
Courts of Civil Judges (Class II)	67,96,019	64,42,689	205	242
Small Cause Courts	19,12,256	18,13,304	102	109

12. Disposal of suits.—Disposals in the High Court are given in paragraph 8.

Disposals by the various classes of Subordinate Courts in 1944 and 1945 were as follows:—

Class of Courts	1944		1945	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
District Courts	194	.3	257	.5
Courts of Civil Judges (Class I)	1,797	2.9	1,652	3.1
Courts of Civil Judges (Class II)	40,138	64.4	33,146	63.1
Small Cause Courts	20,150	32.4	17,504	33.3
Total	62,279	100.0	52,559	100.0

The disposals were 7,746 more than the institutions but 9,724 less than the disposals of 1944. The fall in disposals is

general except in District Courts. It is attributed mainly to the fall in institutions and to some extent to the regrouping of Courts and keeping some of them vacant for short periods. The Honourable the Chief Justice has noticed during his inspections that disposals of many of the junior judges would improve if their cause lists were properly arranged, a matter to which District Judges might profitably give some attention. Of the 13,363 [14,818] suits disposed of after full trial, 10,301 [11,873] or 19.6 [19] per cent of all the cases disposed of resulted in favour of the plaintiff and 3,062 [2,949] or 5.8 [4.7] per cent in favour of the defendant. The number of cases decided on reference to arbitration fell to 24 [31]. District Judges have again forborne to comment on the Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940).

13. Durations.—The average duration in days of suits decided by the several classes of Courts during the year under report is given below :—

Class of Courts	Year	Without trial	Ex parte	On admission
District Courts	1944	200	194	111
	1945	424	210	165
Civil Judges (Class I)	1944	168	154	131
	1945	178	113	88
Civil Judges (Class II)	1944	123	112	94
	1945	131	107	89
Small Cause Courts	1944	99	92	80
	1945	110	104	93

Class of Courts	Year	Compromised	After full trial	On reference to arbitration	By transfer
District Courts	1944	312	430	1,409	202
	1945	406	525	351	209
Civil Judges (Class I)	1944	160	303	..	157
	1945	268	287	458	190
Civil Judges (Class II)	1944	139	215	287	125
	1945	152	233	365	114
Small Cause Courts	1944	107	127	190	76
	1945	114	140	..	64

Disposal of long pending cases and cases stayed by the Debt Relief Courts and by the High Court, the keeping of a number of Courts vacant for varying periods for want of judges, the regrouping of Courts, and heavy sessions and criminal appellate work are some of the principal factors contributing to the rise in the duration of cases.

14. Pending files.—The following figures indicate the state of the pending files :—

	1944	1945
Suits pending at the beginning of the year	20,891	19,065
Institutions	53,229	44,813
Suits revived	1,468	1,371
Otherwise received	5,756	4,778
Total	81,344	70,027
Disposed of by transfer	5,647	4,629
Otherwise	56,632	47,930
Total	62,279	52,559
Pending at the close of the year	19,065	17,468

The decrease in the pending file, which is due to the fall in institutions, is shared by all the districts except Jubbulpore and Nimar.

The reasons given by the District Judges, Jubbulpore and Nimar, for the rise in the pending file in their districts are the heavy institutions at the end of the year and the regrouping of Courts.

15. The number of suits over six months old decreased to 3,158 [3,761] owing to the decrease in institutions, while those over one year old have increased to 1,305 [1,037], the reasons for which have been given in paragraphs 12 and 14 above.

16. **Conduct of trials.**—Pleadings have improved a great deal and the plaint is no longer regarded as the opening move designed to draw the enemy's fire and to disclose as little as possible of the plaintiff's position. The plaintiff seldom attempts now-a-days to file a written rejoinder, and he is not allowed to do so unless the statement contains a confession and avoidance or claims a set-off. There is still, however, a good deal of room for improvement, as many pleadings are quite unnecessarily prolix and vague. Some District Judges attribute this defect partly to the fact that litigants postpone consulting counsel till the last possible moment and give them little time to study the questions involved and draft pleadings, with the result that counsel often regard the first plaint or written statement filed as only a rough draft to be improved by applying for amendment at a subsequent stage. Improvement in the drafting of pleadings can be effected only by the Bar as it is not possible for judges to use the exceptional power conferred by Order VI, rule 16, of the Procedure Code, for this purpose to any great extent. When a party has to amend his pleadings he should ordinarily be ordered to pay costs. Prolixity and vagueness in pleadings are partly responsible for issues not being as well framed as they could be in far too many cases. It is necessary to concentrate on the points that the plaintiff has to prove in order to get the relief he is claiming and the defendant has to prove in order to make out a defence, and to frame issues on these points only. Adjournments are often granted somewhat lightly with a tendency to ignore rules 120, 121, 123 and 124 of the Rules and Orders (Civil), and the parties are seldom ready with their process-fees and diet-money on the "settling date" as required by the Note below rule 119. The Honourable the Chief Justice attaches importance to the strict observance of these rules. The party responsible for an adjournment should ordinarily be ordered to pay adequate costs. Rule 126 (1) of the Rules and Orders (Civil) requiring arguments to be heard immediately after evidence closes in a case is seldom, if ever, observed, but this requires the co-operation of the Bar.

17. **Executions.**—The total number of applications for execution before the Courts was 67,583 [81,904]. 52,007 [63,168] applications were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 15,576 [18,736] pending, of which 2,749 [3,640] were over six months. Applications were wholly infructuous in 50.2 [50.6] per cent, partly satisfied in 15.5 [14.6], and fully satisfied in 29.7 [28.7] per cent of cases. The amount realised in execution of decrees was Rs. 32,53,390 [Rs. 30,15,230]. The increase in the amount realised is shared by all the districts except Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar. In Akola realisation increased to Rs. 6,12,354 [Rs. 3,07,123]. As was explained in last year's report, the larger amount realised from the fewer cases instituted and disposed of was due partly to the better paying capacity of the debtors and partly to the prompt selling of agricultural lands by the regular Civil Courts. In Nimar the amount realised decreased to Rs. 93,365 [Rs. 2,32,403]. the fall being attributed

partly to the fall in the number of execution cases and partly to the lower average value of decrees than in the previous year. Debtors were arrested in 98 [116] cases and imprisoned in 4 [7]. Movable property was attached in 1,926 [2,360] cases but sold in only 381 [337] cases. Immovable property was attached in 2,744 [3,363] cases but sold in only 962 [981] cases.

18. Insolvency.—The number of insolvency petitions presented during the year by debtors increased to 174 [154] and of those presented by creditors to 49 [36]. The rise in the former is shared by all the districts except Nagpur, Chhindwara and Amraoti, and that in the latter by all the districts except Nagpur. No special reasons have been ascribed by most of the District Judges for this rise. The District Judge, Akola, however, attributes the rise in the number of petitions presented by debtors to the fact that those who could not take advantage of the Relief of Indebtedness Act are now coming to the Insolvency Courts. 121 [100] petitions were disposed of by an order of adjudication, 29 [50] were dismissed under section 25, 23 [17] were withdrawn under section 14, and 47 [44] were disposed of by death or default. Orders of adjudication against 314 [671] insolvents were annulled. The considerable decrease is due to the fact that in 1944, under instructions from this Court, special efforts were made to pass orders of annulment in a large number of cases where they were overdue, which had the effect of inflating that year's statistics. 62 [93] insolvents were discharged absolutely, 6 [32] conditionally, and 35 [4] after the period of suspension.

19. The system of appointing receivers from amongst the members of the Bar is reported to be working satisfactorily. Accounts are reported to be properly maintained and audited, except in Amraoti where no audit of the accounts was made by the staff of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts during the year under report.

20. Guardian and Wards Act.—The number of estates under management and the number relinquished fell to 1,083 [1,124] and 82 [130], respectively, during the year. 1,001 [994] estates remained under management at the end of the year. With the exception of Nagpur, Wardha, and Jubbulpore, the other District Judges have again repeated the usual complaint about the guardians' laxity in submitting accounts accurately and in time. The District Judge, Chhindwara, reports that in one case a guardian had to be fined Rs. 15 for his failure to submit accounts in time. Irregularities were also noticed in some cases in Hoshangabad district and the defaulters were properly dealt with. Where possible, auditors were appointed.

21. Usurious Loans Act.—The provisions of the Act were applied only in a few cases in most districts, the exceptions being Amraoti and Brahmपुरi in the Wardha district. In the former place interest was reduced under the Act in 24 [20] cases and in the latter it was reduced in about 50 cases.

22. The Central Provinces Moneylenders Act, 1934 (XIII of 1934).—The provisions of this Act were applied in suitable cases, advantage being taken principally of section 11. The reports from Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, and Nimar indicate that even now a few instances come to notice of moneylenders' disregarding the provisions of the Act about the taking out of licences and the maintaining and furnishing of annual accounts to debtors.

23. The Central Provinces Adjustment and Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt Act, 1936 (V of 1936).—4 [2] applications were pending from the previous year and 12 [4] were presented during the year. 10 [2] cases were disposed of, leaving 6 [4] cases pending at the close of the year. Advantage was taken of this Act, even to this limited extent, only in two districts, Nagpur and Nimar.

C.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION

24. Appeals to the Privy Council.—At the beginning of the year 14 [14] applications for leave to appeal were pending before the High Court and 11 [4] new applications were filed during the year. 13 [4] applications were disposed of, leave being granted in 7 cases and refused in 6 cases. 12 [14] applications were pending at the close of the year. Two appeals were decided by the Privy Council and this Court's decrees were confirmed. 16 appeals remained pending at the close of the year.

25. Appeals to the Federal Court.—No application for leave to appeal to the Federal Court was pending at the beginning of the year and no new application was received during the year.

Statements
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32.

26. High Court of Judicature at Nagpur.—The table below compares the figures of civil appellate work in the years 1944 and 1945:—

	Institutions	Disposals		Pending
		By Single Bench	By Division Bench	
1944				
First Appeals—				
From decrees ..	132	1	78	550
From orders ..	143	20	76	407
Letters Patent Appeals ..	16	..	12	55
Second Appeals—				
From decrees ..	900	354	32	1,859
From orders ..	178	76	27	292
Civil Revisions under section 25 of the Provincial Small Causes Act.	133	144	..	146
Other revisions ..	436	255	14	389
Total ..	1,938	850	239	3,698
1945				
First Appeals—				
From decrees ..	120	10	77	583
From orders ..	139	24	105	417
Letters Patent Appeals ..	17	..	17	55
Second Appeals—				
From decrees ..	866	543	41	2,141
From orders ..	144	122	51	263
Civil Revisions under section 25 of the Provincial Small Causes Act.	181	200	..	127
Other revisions ..	355	369	22	353
Total ..	1,822	1,268	313	3,939

The institutions decreased by 116 to 1,822 [1,938] and disposals increased by 492 to 1,581 [1,089]. For about six months in the year two Civil Division Benches were functioning and the disposal of Division Bench cases increased by about 73 per cent to 313 [239] as compared with the figure for 1944 and equalled the institutions during the year. The disposal of Single Bench cases increased by 49 per cent as compared with last year to 1,268 [850] but was not as high as it would have been but for the constitution of two Civil Division Benches for the major part of the working year. Single Bench disposals fell short of new institutions by 241 with the result that the total pending file increased to 3,939 [3,698]. The average duration of First and Second Appeals disposed of was 1,558 [1,136] and 802 [648], respectively. The increase in duration was due to the fact that during the year preference was given to the disposal of long pending and complicated Division Bench appeals.

27. 69 [63] appeals from original decrees, 295 [170] appeals from appellate decrees, 13 [6] Letters Patent Appeals, 176 [85] appeals from orders and 318 [193] revisions were disposed of after contest. The following table shows the manner of disposal after contest by percentage:—

Decisions	First appeals from decrees	Second appeals from decrees	Appeals from orders	Revisions	Letters Patent appeals
Confirmed	.. 53.6	71.5	71.0	66.0	84.6
Modified	.. 20.3	6.1	8.0	3.8	..
Reversed	.. 18.8	21.4	19.9	26.4	15.4
Remanded	.. 7.3	1.0	1.1	3.8	..
Total	.. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the above table only the results of appeals and revisions disposed of after hearing both parties are summarised. If the cases dismissed in motion are taken into consideration the results by percentage will be as indicated below:—

Decisions	First appeals from decrees	Second appeals from decrees	Appeals from orders	Revisions	Letters Patent Appeals
Confirmed, including cases dismissed in motion.	63.2 [74.7]	85.6 [85.5]	83.1 [85.9]	81.8 [78.7]	88.2 [91.7]
Modified	.. 16.1 [16.5]	3.1 [1.8]	4.6 [2.0]	2.0 [1.2]	.. [..]
Reversed	.. 14.9 [6.3]	10.8 [11.4]	11.6 [10.1]	14.2 [18.6]	11.8 [8.3]
Remanded	.. 5.8 [2.5]	0.5 [1.3]	0.7 [2.0]	2.0 [1.5]	.. [..]
Total	.. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

28. District Courts.—The statement below compares the figures of civil appellate work in the years 1944 and 1945:—

	Institutions		Disposals		Pending
	Institutions or restitutions	Otherwise received	By transfer	Otherwise	
1944					
<i>Central Provinces.</i>					
Regular appeals	2,204	513	510	2,008	1,109
Miscellaneous appeals	232	23	24	196	103
Total	2,436	536	534	2,204	1,212
<i>Berar.</i>					
Regular appeals	1,735	833	833	1,603	894
Miscellaneous appeals	143	16	15	150	65
Total	1,878	849	848	1,753	959
Grand Total	4,314	1,385	1,382	3,957	2,171
1945					
<i>Central Provinces.</i>					
Regular appeals	2,319	772	771	2,083	1,346
Miscellaneous appeals	258	33	33	280	81
Total	2,577	805	804	2,363	1,427
<i>Berar.</i>					
Regular appeals	1,546	636	635	1,830	611
Miscellaneous appeals	157	27	26	163	60
Total	1,703	663	661	1,993	671
Grand Total	4,280	1,468	1,465	4,356	2,098

During the year under report there was the slight fall of 74 in the number of regular appeals filed. The figures for the Central Provinces taken separately show a rise of 115 appeals whereas the Berar figures show a fall of 189 appeals. The variations in the district figures for the year under report as compared with those for 1944 are considerable, Nagpur, Wardha and Chhindwara reporting appreciable increases in institutions, and Hoshangabad, Raipur and the two Berar districts reporting appreciable decreases. No explanation has been offered in the district reports for these variations. The disposal of regular appeals increased by 230 and the pending file was reduced by 73. In the Raipur and Amraoti districts the disposal of regular appeals otherwise than by transfer increased by 317 and 308 to 711 [394] and 1,073 [765], respectively. The increase is attributed to the posting of an extra Additional District Judge at these places for about 10 months and six months, respectively. In Wardha also there was an appreciable increase in disposals to 240 [179]. In Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara there was an appreciable fall in disposals, owing to keeping posts of Additional District Judges vacant for varying periods and heavy sessions work. The institutions and disposals of miscellaneous appeals increased by 40 and 84, respectively. The rise is shared by almost all the districts in the Province. The average duration of regular and miscellaneous appeals was 143 [139] and 122 [122.2], respectively.

29. Of the 5,319 [4,954] regular appeals disposed of during the year, 26.4 [27.1] per cent were disposed of by transfer, 9.6 [9.8] per cent were summarily dismissed or were not prosecuted,

decrees were confirmed in 35.2 [46.7] per cent, modified in 11.2 [10.7] per cent and reversed in 13.6 [11.9] per cent, and 4.0 [3.8] per cent of the appeals were remanded.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS

30. Bar.—The total strength of the Bar further decreased to 2,355 [2,488] of whom 495 [465] were Advocates. The reasons for this fall are those given in the report for the year 1943. No complaint of professional misconduct was pending at the beginning of the year and no complaint was received during the year. The relations between the Bench and the Bar continued to be cordial.

31. Copying Branch.—The total number of sheets filled in by copyists decreased to 328,508 [336,813] at headquarters and to 124,090 [133,840] at out-stations. The decrease is due to the fall in litigation. Rs. 437-11-0 [Rs. 385-8-3] was spent on section-charges.

For the reasons given in the report of 1944, qualified copyists are still hard to find in almost all districts.

32. Records and Record-rooms.—The elimination of records is reported to be up to date in all the districts and there is sufficient rack space for records for some years to come. There was no case of loss of the entire record of any case from record-rooms during the year but in Nimar a deposition sheet from the record of an execution case was lost.

33. Nazarat.—The sanctioned strength of process-servers remained unchanged at 700. 138 posts had to be kept vacant for want of sufficient work. The continued fall in litigation seems to indicate that the need to fill these vacant posts will not arise for some time yet. The percentage of service of summonses and notices ranged from 78.6 [79.3] in Nimar to 86.1 [82.0] in Jubulpore and of warrants from 70.1 [67.1] in Nimar to 90.6 [88.6] in Wardha. Out of 58 [110] cases of obstruction to service reported during the year, 33 [49] were brought to trial, 9 [12] ended in conviction, 10 [11] in acquittal and 14 [15] remained pending at the close of the year. Proceedings in 19 cases were dropped.

One case of temporary embezzlement was noticed at Nagpur. The clerk concerned was suspended and a departmental enquiry against him was pending at the end of the year. It has since been concluded and the clerk has been punished by reduction in pay. In the Raipur district a process-server was punished by suspension from service for recovering more than the amount due under warrants of attachment and another was suspended and prosecuted for three offences of cheating alleged to have been committed by him during the execution of warrants of attachment entrusted to him. The latter was acquitted by the Court and has been reinstated in service.

34. Income from Process-fees.—The income from this source during the past four years was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		
1942	..	4,28,756	10	0	1944	..	4,59,912	12	0
1943	..	4,24,631	7	0	1945	..	4,16,426	1	0

The reason for the fall is the fall in litigation during the year.

35. The Court-fees Act.—The income from court-fees realised by the Civil Courts in the last four years was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		
1942	..	11,88,941	3	0	1944	..	14,03,343	1	0
1943	..	12,75,872	1	0	1945	..	11,25,876	6	0

The fall in court-fees is the natural result of the fall in institutions. As a result of the instructions issued by this Court last

year, presiding officers are reported to have paid more attention to the realisation of proper court-fees. This is borne out by the fact that during the year deficiencies amounting to only Rs. 4,825 in the court-fees realised by the lower Courts were detected in the High Court as compared with Rs. 9,372 in 1944. But as only comparatively few of the cases disposed of by lower Courts come under scrutiny in this Court it appears that there is still a considerable amount of evasion of the provisions of the Act. In order to have a more reliable estimate of the extent of such evasion and to consider the desirability of appointing an inspector of court-fees, the Honourable the Chief Justice has directed the inspection by an experienced official of this Court of some records selected at random from the disposed of cases filed in the record-room at Nagpur during the vacation of 1946.

36. Trial of tenancy suits by Revenue Officers.—Defective procedure and lack of interest in civil cases entrusted to them continued to mar the work of Revenue Officers exercising civil jurisdiction. There has also been no improvement in their staff. Some District Judges have also complained that the periodical returns are seldom submitted in time by these Courts, and the District Judge, Chhindwara, reports that in spite of repeated reminders and memoranda addressed through the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, the records of disposed of cases have not been received in the record-room since October 1945 from the Court of the Extra Civil Judge (class II), Waraseoni.

37. Furniture and Libraries.—Owing to high prices and difficulties of supply, no new furniture was purchased. New books were purchased and old ones replaced as far as funds permitted.

38. Buildings.—No new building was constructed during the year but Government has approved administratively the construction of a new court building at Murtizapur. The selection of a site and the preparation of plans have been undertaken. The accommodation for the Bar is insufficient at several places and the room allotted to the Bar at Nagpur District Court is so overcrowded that the provision of extra accommodation has assumed great urgency. Pending the preparation of plans and estimates for the provision of such extra accommodation, which has been taken up in consultation with the Nagpur District Bar Association, the Association has been permitted by the Honourable the Chief Justice, with the concurrence of Government, to use the petition-writers' shed and the petition-writers have been allotted the witnesses' shed which is not used by witnesses.

39. Inspections.—The Honourable Sir Frederick Grille, Chief Justice, visited Multai, Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Wardha, Hinganghat and Arvi.

All Civil Courts except three at Akola were inspected by the District and Sessions Judges during the year. The three Akola Courts were inspected in January 1946.

40. Casualties.—The Honourable the Chief Justice records with regret the sudden and premature death of Rai Sahib Poorana Chander and Mr. P. Rudra on the 10th September and 10th January 1945, respectively.

Mr. A. L. Khan and Rao Bahadur V. N. Deo, District and Sessions Judges, Mr. H. C. Sen, Civil Judge (select post), Mr. G. V. Ayachit, Civil Judge (class I), and Mr. V. B. Damle, Civil Judge (class II), retired from service.

NAGPUR :
The 15th April 1946.

K. RADHAKRISHNAN, Registrar,
High Court of Judicature at Nagpur.

PRESCRIBED STATEMENTS (CIVIL)
1945

STATEMENT No. 25.—Showing the number of Judicial Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces and

Name of Province (1)	Judges of Chief Court of Province (2)	Civil	
		Number of districts (3)	District Judges (4)
Central Provinces (including Berar)	7	9	9 (a)

- (a) Do both civil and criminal work.
- (b) 144 do both civil and criminal work.
- (c) All Panchayat Courts.

STATEMENT No. 26.—Showing the number of Civil cases decided in the Courts

Name of Province (1)	Number of cases decided		
	Original		Appellate
	Regular (2)	Miscellaneous (3)	Regular (4)
Central Provinces (including Berar).	52,559	11,164	6,007

Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Civil Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces and Berar on the 31st December 1945—(Paragraphs 1—7).

Other Judges		Remarks		
Stipendiary	Honorary			
(5)	(6)	(7)		
178 (b)	530 (c)	Grades of Judicial Officers	Europeans	Indians
		Chief Justice	..	1
		Puisne Judges	..	2
		District Judges	..	9
		Additional District Judges	..	30
		Civil Judges (class I)	..	..
		Additional Judges to Courts of Civil Judges (class I).	..	17
		Judges, Small Cause Courts	..	..
		Civil Judges (class II)	..	56
		Extra-Civil Judges (class II)	..	47
		Additional Judges to Courts of extra-Civil Judges (class II).	..	21
		Additional Judges to Courts of Civil Judges (class II).	..	7
		Total	..	3
				191

in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1945.

Miscellaneous		Remarks
(5)	(6)	
804		..

STATEMENT No. 27.—Showing the number and description of
and Berar for the year

Class of Tribunal	Suits under the			
	Suits for money or movable property	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment	Enhancement or abatement of rent	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR				
Unpaid Tribunals	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	.. 5,406	9,728	5	7
Small Cause Courts	.. 16,634	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	.. 515	34	.. ..	.. ..
Chief Courts of districts	.. 38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT				
Chief Court of the Province	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	.. 22,593	9,762	5	7

STATEMENT No. 28.—Showing the number and value of suits
Berar for the year

Class of Tribunal	Number			
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10	Value Rs. 10 to Rs. 50	Value Rs. 50 to Rs. 100	Value Rs. 100 to Rs. 500
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR				
Unpaid Tribunals	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	.. 3,147	8,633	4,837	7,258
Small Cause Courts	.. 704	6,346	4,169	5,070
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	.. 30	197	174	438
Chief Courts of districts	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT				
Chief Court of the Province	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	.. 3,881	15,176	9,180	12,778

Civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces
1945—(Paragraphs 8-9).

Rent Law		Title and other suits					Grand Total
All other suits under the Rent Law	Total	Suits for immovable property	Suits for specific relief	Mortgage suits	Other suits not falling under any of the preceding heads	Total	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
..
19	9,759	6,295	1,251	950	3,000	11,496	26,661
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,634
..	34	316	116	81	288	801	1,350
..	..	56	22	9	43	130	168
..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5
<u>19</u>	<u>9,793</u>	<u>6,667</u>	<u>1,389</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>3,336</u>	<u>12,432</u>	<u>44,818</u>

instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces and
1945—(Paragraph 11).

of suits instituted in the different courts

Value Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	Value Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	Value above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Total number of suits instituted	Total value of suits
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					Rs.
..
1,476	1,310	..	..	26,661	64,43,689
340	..	..	..	16,634	18,13,304
135	181	195	..	1,350	19,68,089
1	2	158	..	168	1,11,42,327
..	..	..	5	5	..
<u>1,952</u>	<u>1,493</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>44,818</u>	<u>2,13,67,409</u>

*STATEMENT No. 29.—Showing the General Results of the Trial of
Provinces and Berar
Civil Suits—*

Class of Tribunal	Number of suits before the Courts					Total
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Revived during the year	Otherwise received		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR						
Unpaid Tribunals
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	13,232	26,661	924	3,846	44,663	
Small Cause Courts ..	4,757	16,634	408	521	22,320	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	811	1,350	25	324	2,510	
Chief Courts of districts ..	265	168	14	87	534	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT						
Chief Court of the Province ..	2	5	..	..	7
Total ..	19,067	44,818	1,371	4,778	70,034	

*STATEMENT No. 29.—Showing the General Results of the Trial of
Provinces and Berar
Civil Suits—*

Class of Tribunal	Number of suits				
	Compromised		After full trial		
	Number	Average duration	Judgment for plaintiff	Judgment for defendant	Average duration
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR					
Unpaid Tribunals ..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	3,633	152	7,170	2,303	233
Small Cause Courts ..	1,090	114	2,695	633	140
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	174	268	379	98	287
Chief Courts of districts ..	30	406	57	28	525
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT					
Chief Court of the Province ..	..	..	3	..	344
Total ..	4,927	149	10,304	3,062	214

Civil cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central for the year 1945.

(Paragraphs 12—14)

Under Order IX, rule 3, and Order IX, rule 8, where the defendant does not admit the claim (7)	Number of suits disposed of					
	Without trial		<i>Ex parte</i>		On admission of claim	
	Otherwise (8)	Average duration (9)	Number (10)	Average duration (11)	Number (12)	Average duration (13)
2,972	2,765	131	8,002	107	2,705	89
2,112	1,741	110	5,505	104	3,212	93
89	111	178	148	113	197	88
15	22	424	7	210	9	185
..
5,188	4,639	125	13,662	106	6,123	91

Civil cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central for the year 1945.

(Paragraphs 12—14)—*concl.*

disposed of						
On reference to arbitration		By transfer		Pending at the close of the year (23)	Pending for more than a year (24)	Remarks (25)
Number (19)	Average duration (20)	Number (21)	Average duration (22)			
..	
24	365	3,572	114	11,517	932	
..	..	516	64	4,816	80	
1	458	455	190	858	162	
3	351	86	209	277	131	
..	..	..	..	4	1	
23	367	4,629	118	17,468	1,205	

STATEMENT No. 30.—Showing the General Results of the Trial of
Provinces and Berar
Miscellaneous

Class of Tribunal	Number of cases before the Courts					Total
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Revived during the year	Otherwise received		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR						
Unpaid Tribunals
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	..	1,711	5,499	16	190	7,416
Small Cause Courts	..	722	2,343	28	17	3,110
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	..	521	1,094	..	89	1,604
Chief Courts of districts.	..	438	1,447	10	102	2,097
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT						
Chief Courts of the Province	..	91	153	..	..	244
Total	..	3,483	10,536	54	398	14,471

STATEMENT No. 30.—Showing the General Results of the Trial of
Provinces and Berar
Miscellaneous

Class of Tribunal	Number of					
	Compromised		After full trial			
	Number	Average duration	Judgment for plaintiff	Judgment for defendant	Average duration	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR						
Unpaid Tribunals
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	..	184	150	977	574	144
Small Cause Courts	..	100	110	298	166	133
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	..	21	223	230	104	179
Chief Courts of districts	..	28	215	197	188	219
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT						
Chief Courts of the Province	53	13	552
Total	..	333	148	1,755	1,045	166

NOTES.—(1) No case of Contempt of Court under Chapter XXXV of
(2) Insolvency petitions are not taken into account for

Civil cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central for the year 1945.

Cases

Under Order IX, rule 3, and Order IX, rule 8, where the defendant does not admit the claim (7)	Number of cases disposed of					
	Without trial		<i>Ex parte</i>		On admission of claim	
	Otherwise	Average duration	Number	Average duration	Number	Average duration
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
499	2,350	92	441	80	586	87
330	962	92	153	91	400	96
54	429	105	143	82	150	114
73	710	109	57	108	210	108
67	20	145	..	..	..	..
1,023	4,471	96	794	85	1,346	96

Civil cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Central for the year 1945.

Cases—concl'd.

cases disposed of

On reference to arbitration		By transfer		Pending at the close of the year	Pending for more than a year	Remarks
Number	Average duration	Number	Average duration			
(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
..	..	200	82	1,605	52	
..	..	17	154	684	10	
..	..	73	60	400	41	
..	..	107	102	527	56	
..	91	28	
..	..	397	83	3,307	187	

the Code of Criminal Procedure was disposed of during the year. purposes of this statement.

STATEMENT No. 31. Showing the business of the Civil Appellate

Appeals from

Number of appeals before the Courts

Class of Tribunal	Number of appeals before the Courts				Total
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted and re-instituted during the year	Otherwise received		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR					
Appeal from Original Decrees					
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	2,003	3,865	1,408		7,276
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT					
Chief Court of Province					
Appeals from original decrees	.. 550	120	..		670
Appeals from appellate decrees	.. 1,859	866	..		2,725
Appeals under the Letters Patent	.. 55	17	..		72
Total	.. 2,464	1,003	..		3,467
Grand Total	.. 4,467	4,868	1,408		10,743

NOTE.—One reference under section 27 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

Courts in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1945.

Decrees—(Paragraphs 26—29)

Number of appeals disposed of

Dismissed or not prosecuted								By transfer		Pending at the close of the year	Pending for more than a year	Remarks
Number	Average duration	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded for retrial	Average duration of appeals in columns (8), (9), (10) and (11)	Number	Average duration	(15)	(16)	(17)	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
511	100	1,870	594	725	213	168	1,406	121	1,957	136		
8	1,156	37	14	13	5	1,663	..	..	583	470	
289	277	211	18	63	3	1,318	..	..	2,141	1,482	
4	477	11	..	2	..	1,514	..	..	55	43	
311	330	259	32	78	8	1,387	..	..	2,779	1,995	
822	187	2,129	626	803	221	281	1,406	121	4,736	2,131		

pending at the beginning of the year has been disposed of.

STATEMENT No. 32.—Showing the business of the Civil

Miscellaneous

Class of Tribunal	Number of appeals before the Courts				Number	
	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted and re-instituted during the year	Other-wise received	Total	Dismissed or not prosecuted	Average duration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR						
Appeals from original decrees						
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	168	415	60	643	124	90
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT						
Chief Court of Province						
Appeals from original decrees ..	407	139	..	546 (a)	62	742
Appeals from appellate decrees ..	292	144	..	436	64	466
Total ..	699	283	..	982	126	602
Grand Total ..	867	698	60	1,625	250	348

(a) Includes seven appeals under section 30 of the

Appellate Courts in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1945

Appeals—(Paragraphs 26—29)

of appeals disposed of

Con- firmed	Modi- fied	Revers- ed	Remand- ed for retrial	Average dura- tion of appeals in columns (8), (9), (10) and (11)	By transfer		Pending at the close of the year	Pending for more than a year	Remarks
					Num- ber	Average dura- tion			
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
183	17	72	47	136	59	113		141	3
47	7	13	..	1,647	..	..	417	298	
78	7	22	2	881	..	..	263	163	
125	14	35	2	1,173	..	..	680	461	
308	31	107	49	504	59	113	821	464	

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. Three appeals were pending at the close of the year.

**Agents for the Sale of Publications issued by the Government of the
Central Provinces and Berar**

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925. All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.]

[18-5-46]

INDIA

AGRA

Banwari Lal Jain, 1719, Moti Katra.

AKOLA

Mr. M. G. Bakshi, Law Books Agent.

The Proprietor, Shri Ramdas Stores, Tajnapeth.

ALLAHABAD

Mr. M. K. Rahman, Manager, Kitabistan, Booksellers.

Mr. Ram Narain Lal, Publisher, etc., 1, Bank Road.

The Supdt., Nazair Kanun Hind Press.

AMRAOTI

Thakur & Co., Ltd., Booksellers.

BARODA

Mr. M. C. Kothari, Bookseller & Publisher, Raopura Road.

BHANDARA

S. S. Dharashivkar, Esq., Opposite Municipal Water Reservoir.

BILASPUR

Mr. M. A. Subhan, Bookseller & Publisher.

BOMBAY

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Treasure House of Books, Taj Building, 210, Hornby Road, Fort.

Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.

Sunder Pandurang, 25, Kalbadevi Road.

Thacker & Co., Ltd.

The Proprietors, New Book Co.

BULDANA

V. A. Gitte.

CALCUTTA

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Avenue House, Post Box No. 251.

Newman & Co.

R. Cambray & Co.

S. K. Lahiri & Co.

Thacker, Spink & Co.

The Book Company, 4/4-A, College Street.

The Indian School Supply Depot.

CHHINDWARA

Mannilal Ganeshprasad Gupta, Bookseller. The Proprietor, Verma Book Depot.

COOCH BEHAR

Babu S. C. Taluqdar, Proprietor, Students & Co.

DELHI

The Oxford Book & Stationery Co.

HYDERABAD DECCAN

Hyderabad Book Depot.

The Dominion Book Concern, Booksellers, Publishers, etc., Hyderguda.

JODHPUR

Messrs. B. S. Mathur & Co., Chaturvilas Paota, Civil Lines, Jodhpur (Rajputana).

JUBBULPORE

Biharilal Chaubey, Bookseller, Jawarganj.

Radhamohan, Esq., Proprietor, Shyam Stationery Mart, Andherdeo.

The Manager, Bhargava Book Co., Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers.

The Manager, Educational Book Depot, The Proprietor, The Nerbudda Book Depot.

KARACHI

The Standard Bookstall.

KHAMGAON

Sakalkale Typewriting Institute.

LAHORE

Messrs. Careers & Co., Moheni Road.

Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons.

The Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot.

LUCKNOW

The Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press.

The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., 41, Amnabad Park.

MADRAS

Higginbotham & Co.

S. Murthy & Co., Post Box No. 152.

The Proprietor, The City Book Co., Post Box No. 283.

NAGPUR

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmavir Book Depot, Mahal.

G. G. Khot & Sons, Sitabuldi

Messrs. Shastry & Sons, Walker Road.

Mr. D. M. Dhumal, Proprietor, Provincial Book Binding Works.

The Manager, Denett & Co., Sitabuldi.

The Manager, Educational Book Depot.

The Manager, Central Law House, Tilak Road, Mahal.

PATNA

Laxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Patna City.

The Patna Law Press Co.

PESHAWAR CANTONMENT

Faqirchand Marwah, Bookseller.

POONA

The Manager, International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana Colony

RAIPUR

The Manager, Rashtriya Vidyalaya Book Depot.

RANGOON

The Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.

VELLORE

Mr. A. Venkatasubban, Law Bookseller.

YEOTMAL

Mr. V. N. Saraswat.