

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1891-92.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1892.

In rounding off figures, fractions exceeding one-half have been reckoned as equivalent to one, and those equal to or less than one-half have been left out of consideration.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

THE year under review was marked by an unseasonable distribution of rain-fall throughout the Presidency. It resembled in some respects the year 1876-77, and although it was not one of intense famine, it will be remembered as a year of severe drought; and three districts of the Southern Division were so affected that it became necessary to apply the provisions of the Famine Code to a considerable tract of country. As was to be expected, a rise occurred in the prices of food-grains, but the extended facilities of communication, which now exist, while rendering the rise more general throughout the Presidency, prevented prices reaching an abnormal height in any particular locality, and thus minimised the scarcity in the distressed areas. Want of fodder is not so easily remedied in this way, and to it must be attributed the slight decline, which occurred during the year, in the total number of cattle in the Presidency. Besides the ordinary measures of relief adopted, the steps taken by Government to simplify the procedure and make more widely known the advantages of the takavi system did much to alleviate distress, and the enormous increase made in advances of money for agricultural purposes is the best testimony that the action of Government in this respect was appreciated. In consequence of the drought, a considerable area of land was thrown out of cultivation in parts of Sind; and the land-revenue demand underwent a reduction; at the same time the proportion borne by actual collections to the demand was slightly smaller than usual, and this was due to the extreme care that was taken to avoid putting pressure upon agriculturists in needy circumstances, which is evidenced by the reduction by over 50 per cent. in the number of distraints levied, as compared with the previous year. The scarcity was also in some measure responsible for a slight reduction in the revenue from forests, but in other respects the year compared favourably with its predecessor from a financial point of view. Receipts and expenditure, both Imperial and Provincial, increased, and, while the surplus of Imperial Civil revenue was only slightly less than in the year before, the deficit resulting from Provincial receipts and expenditure was considerably smaller than in 1890-91. The main sources of the increase in revenue were opium, salt, and excise, while there was also a slight improvement in income-tax receipts. The increase in the revenue of the Salt Department, which, owing to the termination of the Treaty with Portugal, underwent considerable changes of organization during the year, was due to the more extended exportation of salt, especially to Mysore, Calcutta, and the Central Provinces. Some further slight modifications were introduced into the Abkari Department, and in combination with the more important changes previously effected resulted in an improved revenue from this source, while at the same time the consumption of country liquor was markedly discouraged; on the other hand the effect of the increased rate of duty imposed upon imported spirits was visible in a reduction of the sea-customs collections. Enhanced receipts from the Stamps, Registration, and Telegraph Departments were due to increased transactions; but, though improved facilities of postal communication resulted

in a corresponding increase in the work of the Post Office, the receipts resulting from the more numerous transactions were not sufficient to counterbalance the effects of the reduction in postage rates with Union countries. Under the head of Mint alone, however, was there a serious decrease of revenue, and this was due to the small quantities of silver brought to the Mint for coinage, as compared with the previous year, when the importations of silver for this purpose were enormous. This same contraction in the imports of silver was mainly accountable for the slight decrease in the total value of the sea-borne trade at the port of Bombay, but the most marked features of the mercantile transactions at that port were the very great increase in the exports of grain, owing to the famine in Russia, and the decline in the exports of raw cotton and cotton goods: at the same time it may be noted, that, in spite of this depression in the cotton industry, the number of mills and of spindles and looms in existence in the Presidency increased. A considerable improvement occurred in the trade of Aden, and there was no break in the continuous rise in the total volume of trade at the port of Karachi, which has been going on since 1887-88. The development of the grain trade noted above was largely responsible for the increased traffic carried by most of the railways, and for their financial prosperity during the year under review. Progress was made with the extension of lines under the control of the Bombay Government, and the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway afforded the first instance of the co-operation of Local Boards in schemes of this nature. Their contribution to this railway, together with the extra charges on account of famine relief, were the cause of the increased expenditure from Incorporated Local Funds, but on the other hand, the receipts of these funds were considerably enhanced by contributions from Provincial Funds for purposes of education and village sanitation, including a grant of Rs. 1 lakh for the improvement of the water-supply of villages. There was an increase during the year in expenditure upon public works, and the most important operations in progress were the construction of the iron bridge over the Sabarmati river, and of the new Central Jail at Ahmedabad. These works were vigorously pushed forward, and a new Central Jail was commenced at Hyderabad. A large share of attention was also given to irrigation, and the area irrigated in the Presidency Proper was the largest ever recorded. The conduct of the police was generally good, and while they were not quite so successful in procuring convictions of the persons arrested, they recovered a much larger proportion than in the previous year of the property stolen. The year was somewhat unhealthy, and both cholera and fever accounted for a larger number of deaths than in 1890-91. Medical relief was increasingly appreciated, and during the year two new dispensaries were opened, while the history of the Bombay Municipality was marked by the opening of the Lepet. Asylum at Matunga, as well as by the opening of the Tansa water works. The total expenditure upon education, nearly one-third of which was contributed from Local Funds, showed an increase, and steady progress in educational matters continued unbroken. During the year an agricultural staff, similar to that already established in the Southern Division, was introduced into the Central Division. As regards Native States, the year was generally one of progress, but an account of them is summarized further on.

**Personnel of the
Administration.**

The Right Honourable George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., continued to hold the post of Governor and President in Council; and Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., that of Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council. The Honourable Sir Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., Honorary LL.D., K.C.I.E., continued as Third Member of Council; and the Honourable Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K.C.I.E., O.S.I., continued as Fourth Member of Council, throughout the year.

On the 31st March 1891 His Excellency the Governor embarked in the *I. M. S. Clive*, and, after visiting Alibág, Ratnágiri and Kárwár arrived at Marmagão on 5th April. He was there met by an Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General of Goa and by the British Consul, as well as by the representatives of the West of India Portuguese Railway. His Excellency proceeded on the State barge to New Goa, where he was met by His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India and other Portuguese Military and Civil officials. In company with the Governor General, His Excellency again embarked on the State barge, and proceeded to Old Goa, where the party visited the Cathedral and several other churches, and were shown other objects of interest. The party then drove back to New Goa and were entertained at a banquet in the palace by the Governor General, who proposed the health of the Empress of India. In the afternoon, His Excellency visited the palace at Cabo Point, and shortly afterwards returned to the *Clive* at Marmagão. The Governor General and several other gentlemen dined with His Excellency on board the *Clive* in the evening. His Excellency Lord Harris was much gratified by the courtesy and hospitality shown him by His Excellency Francisco Maria da Cunha, Governor General of Goa. His Excellency spent the next five days in camp at Supa. On the 12th April he arrived in Dhárwár, and, after halting there two days, during which he visited the site of the Hubli water works, and the railway workshops, and replied to several addresses, proceeded to Bijápúr on the 15th April, inspected the schools, and in the afternoon received and replied to addresses from the Municipality and from the representatives of the Mahomedan community. On the 17th April he arrived at Belgaum and, proceeding to Dhupdhal on the 18th, visited the Gokák storage works and the Gokák Mills, returning to Belgaum the same night. His Excellency proceeded to Kolhápúr on the 20th April and opened the new Kolhápúr State Railway. The usual State visits were interchanged with His Highness the Rája of Kolhápúr, and an address from the Municipality of Kolhápúr was received and replied to. His Excellency on the 22nd April left for Mahábaleshvar. On the 10th June he proceeded from Poona to Ahmedábád to open the water works, returning to Ganesh Khind on the 12th June 1891. On the 31st August 1891 His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla, returning to Ganesh Khind on the 12th September 1891. On the 20th October His Excellency left Ganesh Khind for Ahmednagar and Sholápúr, at which places he visited the local institutions and received and replied to addresses from the municipalities and other public bodies, and returned to Ganesh Khind on the 27th October 1891. On the 30th October 1891 His Excellency left Ganesh Khind, and, after visiting Thána, embarked at Bombay on the 1st November for Karáchi: on arrival on the 4th, after being presented with and replying to a municipal address, His Excellency drove to the Commissioner's residence. In the afternoon he visited various places of interest, and received and replied to an address at the Wedderburn Normal Girls' School. On the morning of the 5th November His Excellency with the Commissioner in Sind visited the Dublin Fusiliers barracks and, after distributing temperance medals to the men, was conducted over the Soldiers' Institute. A visit to the Military Hospital was followed by a drive through the city. Subsequently His Excellency drove to Keamari and spent the day in inspecting the harbour works and the Manora breakwater and defences. On the 6th November His Excellency rode out to see the new military rest camp, and on the 7th inspected the Maurypur salt works; he received and replied to addresses from the Chambers of Commerce, the Sind Sabha, and the Mahomedan Association, and in the evening distributed prizes at the Frere Hall to the Grammar School. On the 8th November His Excellency reached Hyderábád, and, after visiting the places of interest, received

The Governor's
tour.

visits from Their Highnesses the Mirs. This was followed by a darbár of the notables, after which His Excellency visited other institutions in the town. On the 10th November he visited the Meanee battle-field and monument, and inspected some of the Sind inundation canals. On the 11th he crossed again to Kotri and rode some 36 miles to Arabji Wahi in Kohistán. On the 16th November His Excellency arrived at Lárkhána, where an address of the Municipal Board was read and replied to. Subsequently he inspected the proposed site for new collectorate offices, the Ghár Canal, the bridges, and the town, and at night left for Sukkur. On the 18th November His Excellency drove to Rahuja, inspecting the two heads of the Sukkur Canal and the scheme of defence works to protect the Lansdowne Bridge. In the afternoon he received and replied to the Municipal and District Local Board addresses, and inspected the Lansdowne Bridge, the regulator of the Eastern Nára irrigational works, and the site of the head-works of the suggested Hyderabad Perennial Canals. His Excellency left for Shikárpur on the 20th November, and, after visiting the proposed Victoria Female Medical Institute, interchanged the usual ceremonial visits with His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán. On the 21st November His Excellency rode out to visit some forest lands near the city, and inspected the jail. In the afternoon His Excellency formally invested His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán, in the presence of a darbár of notables, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, and afterwards received and replied to an address, from the Shikárpur Municipality. On the 22nd November His Excellency left for Jacobábád, where he remained for the 23rd, holding a darbár of the large Jághirdárs and Zamindárs, and inspecting the regimental paddocks of the cavalry regiments stationed there. His Excellency left for Quetta on the 24th. On the 25th His Excellency the Governor accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with their respective staffs, went by train to Balcli and from thence rode to Bastion Fort, the Regi and Ghazabund line of defences, returning to Quetta in the evening. On the 26th November the party visited the Khojak Tunnel and New Chaman, and returned to Quetta. On the 27th His Excellency witnessed a garrison parade, and inspected the barracks and the Station Hospital. On the 28th he visited the Upper Bolan, and, returning from Quetta on the 29th November to Sukkur, was met en route, at Harnai, by a guard of honour of the newly raised 24th Biluchis. On November 30th His Excellency paid a visit to His Highness Sir Ali Murád Khán Talpur, G.C.I.E., in his own territory. His Excellency left Sukkur for Karáchi on the 2nd, and embarked for Bombay, which was reached on the 5th December 1891. On the 28th December His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Private Secretary left Bombay to personally satisfy himself as to the position of affairs in the districts where distress, owing to failure of the rains, had been reported to exist. His Excellency first visited Gadag, where he was met by the Collector and other officials of the Dhárwár District, and where he replied to an address presented by the Municipal Board: thence he rode through one or two adjoining villages. He then visited Bádámi and Bijápur, meeting the local native officers at the various stations en route. From Bijápur he rode across through Kurundvád to Athni (47 miles), where he was met by the Collector of Belgaum and other Divisional Officers; the next morning he rode on to Miraj (30 miles), where he was met by the Chief and the Political Agent, Kolhápur; His Excellency returned to Bombay on the 4th January 1892, meeting the Collector of Sátára and other local officials en route. On the 10th January His Excellency the Governor left Bombay for Poona, visited the Camp of Exercise on the 11th, and, after laying the foundation stone of the Fergusson College, returned to Bombay on the 12th January 1892.

The partial failure of the south-west monsoon was the most distinctive feature of the year, resulting, as it did, in the notification, on the 6th of February 1892, of the Bijápur District and portions of Belgaum and Dhárwár as famine areas. The tract so notified was 8,169 square miles in extent, with a population of 1,240,000. The possibility of a period of scarcity was foreseen long before it supervened, so that there was no delay in starting relief works wherever necessary. The distress reached its height in April and May; on the last day of April, 5,817 persons were employed on relief works, including 2,118 persons on works in the Sholápur, Sátára, and Poona Collectorates, in parts of which scarcity in a milder form existed for a short time. Important events
Famine.

On the last day of May there were 4,995 persons employed in the three districts in which famine was formally notified; after that date the numbers on relief works rapidly declined, till the notification of famine was withdrawn with effect from August 1st, 1892. Specially large advances of takávi were made amounting, in the three districts in which famine was notified, to Rs. 7½ lákhs.

In cases where there was any doubt as to the ability of rayats to pay their land-revenue instalments, remissions or suspensions were granted. Partly owing to the smallness of the affected area, and partly to the carrying power of the railway system, the prices of food-grains were never excessively high, the dearest rate reached being 25½ lbs. of jowári per rupee, which obtained for a short time in Sátára. In addition to the districts already noticed, scarcity in a minor degree existed in the Thar and Párkar District of Sind, in portions of the Native States of the Southern Marátha Country and of those in and around Káthiáwár. A special detailed account of the circumstances of the scarcity, and the steps taken to meet it, being under preparation by Government, it is unnecessary to go into further detail on the subject in this place.

Another important event affecting more especially the Salt Department, was the termination of the Treaty with Portugal, on the expiration of the period of twelve years for which it was made. The results of the working of the Treaty as a financial measure were unsatisfactory, and efforts made to obtain its renewal in a shape less unfavourable to the British Government having failed, it was finally allowed to lapse. Termination of
the Portuguese
Treaty.

The transfer of the Karjat taluka from the Thána to the Kolába District, increased the area and population of the latter and of the Southern Division by 350 square miles and 85,288 persons, and effected a corresponding decrease in the Thána District and the Northern Division. Transfer of the
Karjat Taluka.

In consequence of the general mismanagement of the State of Jath, and the breach of the conditions on which the late Chief was restored to power in 1885, Government thought it necessary to take over again the management of the State. The Political Agent, Bijápur, accordingly assumed charge of the State on 28th September 1891, while the formal transfer of control over Jath and its dependency, Daphlápur, to the Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country, was effected on 1st November 1891. Jath.

The town of Broach was visited by a calamitous downpour of cyclonic rain at the end of July 1891. Within twenty-four hours 23 inches of rain fell, and caused considerable damage to property and some loss of life. On March 31st, 1892, His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Tánsa water works: this as well as the completion of the Jubilee water works in Káthiáwár and other events of importance or interest are referred to under the headings to which they properly belong. Other events.

Native States.

In addition to the territory under its direct administration, the Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States scattered over every division of the Presidency, and presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth and civilization. The principal features of the year's administration of the more important States or Agencies are briefly noticed below, and shown more in detail in the body of the report. The influence of example and the adoption of methods and systems which have worked beneficially in British territory are observable in nearly all the States, of whatever size or importance, the most notable exception being the State of Khairpur, whose Chief, now grown old and infirm, nevertheless adheres to all the traditions of ancient times.

The history of the year has been, as usual, with the solitary exception of Jath, an uneventful record of continued progress and prosperity, in spite of the scarcity which affected several States; while Cambay was recovering from the chaotic condition, to which maladministration had brought it, with unexampled rapidity.

North Gujarát
States:
Cutch.

The State of His Highness the Ráo suffered again from unseasonable weather, the effects of which were the more severely felt, owing to the bad seasons of the past four years. There was a slight decrease of crime in the State, attended by a very satisfactory increase in the number of arrests and convictions of accused persons. Civil litigation considerably decreased. Imports were indirectly and exports directly affected by the scanty rainfall; and the volume of trade underwent a noticeable reduction. The large increase in the public works expenditure of the State was mainly due to the construction of a telegraph line, at a cost of over a lakk of rupees. His Highness the Ráo afforded much relief to cattle-owners, in this year of scanty crops, by remitting import dues on fodder, &c.; but it is to be regretted that no permanent reduction of the taxes on trade has yet been made. The large number of Darbári prizes and scholarships evidences the interest taken by His Highness in education. There was a noticeable increase in the attendance of pupils at the State schools, but it unfortunately did not extend to Girássia and Jádeja boys. The decrease in the attendance of these classes is the more to be regretted, because the spread of education might be expected to improve the relations between the Jádeja nobles and their sovereign. The dilatory procedure of the Jádeja Court was somewhat noticeable during the year. The chronic disputes between Cutch and Morvi continued to give trouble, but the entire separation of their interests is now under contemplation. In various directions the continuance of infanticide forced itself upon the attention of Government, but definite information on the subject was scanty. In the course of the year His Excellency the Governor received the Ráo in Bombay; and His Highness entertained His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Bhúj.

Pálanpur Super-
intendency.

The Pálanpur Superintendency comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and nine other less important talukas. Want of rain, in the latter part of the monsoon, ruined the harvest, and caused great scarcity of fodder, which, in combination with disease, resulted in heavy mortality among cattle. The financial condition of both the first class States has improved, and they were each able to show a moderate surplus at the end of the year. The Rádhanpur Darbár made a valuable improvement in their water-supply by the construction of a dam across the Banas, connected by a canal with Rádhanpur: the new jail at Pálanpur made slow progress, but the hospital was approaching completion. Fewer offences than last year were reported to the State police, but more to the Agency police; on the whole the volume of crime was much the same: both forces effected a large number of arrests, but while the

percentage of convictions obtained by the State police was slightly better than last year, that obtained by the Agency police showed a distinct falling off. Civil litigation throughout the Superintendency diminished in a marked degree, but there was a slight increase in the number of political cases disposed of by the Pálanpur appellate Court. Attendance at the State schools somewhat improved, but there was a further decline in the number of indigenous schools and it is to be regretted that the night schools had to be closed for want of support. The office of Chief Minister of the Pálanpur State changed hands during the year, and the Pálanpur Levy was finally transferred to the control, of His Highness the Diván. The work of collecting revenue in the Rádhanpur State was entrusted to much more highly paid officials than heretofore, with excellent results. His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur and His Highness the Naváb of Rádhanpur both made short trips to Northern India during the year.

The Mahi Kánthá Political Agency comprises 64 States, of which that of Mahi Kánthá I'dar alone is of any individual importance. In spite of a large number of Agency boundary disputes, no actual disturbance of the peace of the frontier occurred, and during the year some progress was made towards the settlement of the numerous quarrels by the decision of the Sirohi-Dánta dispute, the investigation of the Kundol-Mahura dispute and the Dantor-Waje case, and by separating the interests of the Bhils on each side of the border in the Mahura groves. At the same time a border Court was held at which numerous claims were settled. The Thákor of Warsoda accepted the principle of a commutation of his wánta lands in Baroda territory for an annual cash payment under certain conditions, and the Mánsa wánta was transferred to the Gáekwár's Government, in pursuance of the settlement previously effected. There were nineteen estates under management during the year, and a considerable amount of their debt was paid off. Although the monsoon was scanty and unseasonable, and the crops below the average, there was a slight decrease in crime generally, except in ten States; crimes of a violent nature were, however, as rife as ever, and may be ascribed to the turbulence of the population and the complication of territorial interests. The Agency Police were rather more successful in procuring convictions than in the previous year, and their efficiency was greater than that of the badly organized and badly paid States' police. Though the number of civil suits filed showed an increase, the value of claims involved was smaller; hardly a quarter of the large number of political cases for disposal were decided. As usual, in several States the expenditure exceeded the income, chiefly owing to marriage and other ceremonies, but the finances of I'dar, in which State alone any considerable sum was spent on works of public utility, were in a satisfactory condition. This is the more creditable, when the difficulties in the development of its resources, caused by the lawless character of the population on its hilly frontier, are remembered. There was a slight improvement in educational matters, and the three Bhil schools promised to become centres of civilization among these wild people.

The Province of Káthiáwár comprises 188 States, divided into seven classes; Káthiáwár. the Chiefs in the first two of which, in number fourteen, alone exercise full jurisdictional powers over their own subjects. The State of Porbandar, in the first class, and those of Rájkot and Vánkáner, in the second, continued under management during the year of report. The year was an eventful one: Naváb Sir Bahádúr Khánji Mohabat Khánji, Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, with the insignia of which order he was so lately invested, died, and his next younger brother, Rasul Khánji, was formally proclaimed his successor as Naváb of Junágad. The formation of the Káthiáwár Imperial Service Troops, the commencement of the Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway, and the successful

completion of the Jubilee water works at a total cost of Rs. 1,86,000 were events significant of progress. The year will, however, also be remembered in connection with the great irregularity of the monsoon, which resulted in slight distress in the north, and necessitated the institution of some few relief works. This scarcity did not, as might have been expected, result in an increase of crime generally; and though the States' police were wanting in discipline, they, in conjunction with the better organized Agency police, were rather more successful in dealing with crime than in the previous year. The police, however, could not succeed in terminating the career of a daring band of outlaws, who were at large during the year, and measures for their arrest have been taken by Government. A slight decline in civil litigation resulted in a reduction of arrears, but they were very heavy in the Borbandar, Limbdi and Mália States. The partial failure of the crops was responsible for a reduction in the trade by sea; but public works expenditure, nearly half of which was in the Bhávnagar State, increased. The proposals regarding an improved classification of the local funds of the Province, referred to in last year's report, were carried out during the year. There was no relaxation in the efforts of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár towards educational progress, and this year there was a further increase in the number of schools and scholars and in expenditure on public instruction.

Cambay.

The course of events, which led to the delegation of his authority by His Highness the Naváb of Cambay to an officer specially appointed by the Bombay Government, for the purpose of re-establishing peace and order, was fully described in the report of last year. Since then the work of reform in every branch of the administration of this State has made remarkable strides. In pursuance of the policy of re-organization referred to last year, it was found necessary to decentralize work to a large extent. In spite of a good season, there was an apparent increase in crime, but the statistics during a portion of the previous year were so inaccurate that any comparison is of small value. The improved results obtained by the police showed that the modifications introduced into the organization of the force were well considered. A Small Cause Court and a much-needed Sardárs' Court were constituted during the year, the latter being devised to meet the case of plaintiffs against the highest class of nobles and Sardárs of State, who claimed exemption from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts. Progress was made in educational matters, and though the number of schools increased, the cost to the State was slightly reduced. A wise management of the finances of the State rendered possible the completion of several public works of a minor description; and though expenditure was greater than in the previous year, the increased receipts enabled the State to repay a substantial portion of its debt, and there was every prospect that all its liabilities would be liquidated by January 1894.

Rewa Kántla.

The Rewa Kántla Agency comprises the one first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States, and fifty-five petty States and estates. Rájpipla continued to be administered by a British officer, and fifteen of the petty estates were managed directly by the Agency. The most important event of the year was the conclusion of a treaty between Government and the Báriya State, by which the latter engaged to abolish transit duties: another very satisfactory feature of the year was the cordial co-operation of the Rája of Báriya in the construction of the Godhra-Butlám Railway extension through his State. In spite of a fairly good season, there was an increase of crime; but the work of the police in detecting it and obtaining convictions of the guilty, as well as in recovering stolen property, was attended by more satisfactory results than in the year before, especially in Rájpipla, Sunth and Pánda Mewás. Civil litigation

further increased, but the number of cases awaiting disposal at the end of the year was slightly less than at the close of 1890-91. Especial progress was made in Rájpipla in educational matters, and in improving the means of communication; and this State, under the careful administration of a British officer, continued to be an example to those surrounding it of the results of good management.

The State of Janjira is administered by a Naváb on the model of the administration of a British district. The Victoria water works at Janjira drew near their completion; and reduced expenditure under this head, combined with an increased income, which may be partly ascribed to a fairly good season, resulted in a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the State. Though imports slightly diminished, there was a considerable rise in the total volume of trade. The Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890 was introduced, and generally the year was one of progress; while educational matters, in which a decline was noticed last year, showed signs of recovery. The Sávantvádi State continued under the direct administration of the British Government. The crops suffered severely from an unfavourable season, which not only caused a decline in trade, but noticeably reduced the revenues of the State; and this, combined with a heavy expenditure on the water-works scheme, resulted in a considerable deficit at the close of the year. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of these adverse circumstances, there was no cessation in the remarkable strides that the State has been making in educational matters.

South Konkan :
Janjira and
Sávantvádi.

The Kolhápúr State is, as regards population and revenue, the most important under the control of the Bombay Government. The Rájá, who is still under education, visited Southern India during 1891-92; but the year was not marked by any other event of importance. It will, however, be remembered in connection with the partial failure of crops in two talukas, where, although the distress was not very acute, relief works had to be opened. The distress was sufficient to effect an appreciable increase of crime, the efforts of the police in dealing with which were not quite so successful as in the previous year. While the work of the Criminal Courts increased, that of the Civil Courts diminished, so that they were able to further slightly reduce the arrears of work; the average duration of suits, too, was somewhat lessened. A larger revenue from forests and the increased acreage of cultivated lands contributed to an improvement in the State revenue; while, on the other hand, the completion of the State Railway removed the necessity for further expenditure in that quarter, so that the financial results of the year were most satisfactory. The large number of patients treated at the various medical institutions shows that they are appreciated; but it is unsatisfactory to note that there was a further decrease both in the number of institutions for primary education and in the attendance at them. The condition of the Jáhirs was generally satisfactory. The course of events which led to the transfer of the control of the Jath State to the Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country, will be referred to in the next paragraph.

The Deccan :
Kolhápúr and
Sátára Jáhira.

During the year the number of States comprising the Southern Marátha group was raised to ten, by the addition of the State of Jath, and its dependency Daphlápúr. The Chief of Jath had been previously deposed on account of the inefficiency of his administration; he was, however, reinstated conditionally upon a more efficient discharge of his duties; but as, in spite of repeated warnings, the Chief showed no improvement in this respect, the management of Jath, with its dependency Daphlápúr, was in September 1891 transferred to the Collector of Bijápúr, and in November to the Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country. Six of the remaining States are administered by

The Southern
Marátha States.

their respective Chiefs, and the Chiefs of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg being minors, their States are managed by Kárbháris under the orders of Government. In all these States, the season was an unfavourable one, prices of food-grains and fodder ruled high, and, in several, relief works were started to avert distress. These adverse circumstances were not attended by any remarkable increase of crime, though, taking all the States together, there was a slight increase in the number of offences reported to the police. Their success in dealing with them did not vary in any great degree from that attained in previous years. There was a noticeable increase in civil litigation in the Sínгли State, but in the majority of the others, the number of civil suits showed a decline. The revenue in most cases suffered from the effects of a bad season, and it is creditable that, in spite of this, expenditure on works of public utility very generally rose, a considerable portion of the increase being devoted to the institution of relief works. There is little to note in regard to educational matters: very slight increases in the number of schools in some States were accompanied by corresponding decreases in others; and no doubt, the number of pupils under instruction would have been higher but for the adverse season.

Sind : Khairpur.

His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán, the ruler of this State, was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire at a Darbár held on the 21st November 1891 at Shikárpur and presided over by His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. No change occurred in the patriarchal methods of government, and there is little to add on this head to the remarks which have been made in the administration reports of many successive years. The returns, which have been supplied, show an increase in crime, but no details have been given of the financial condition of the State, to shake the belief that it is heavily involved. Though the State employed three additional native physicians, medical relief, as well as education, continued to be in a very backward condition.

Aden and the
Somáli Coast.

Friendly intercourse was maintained at Aden with most of the Arab tribes; the usual inter-tribal feuds continued, but no serious trouble arose, and the caravan routes remained open. There was a considerable improvement in the volume of trade at Aden; and the increase in the number of shipping arrivals, both at this port and at Perim, indicated a prosperous year. The Somáli Coast Protectorate ports had little share in this commercial prosperity; for, though the total number of vessels, both steamers and native craft, calling at them showed an increase, there was a marked fall in their trade, accompanied by a reduction in the customs receipts. The decline extended equally to imports and exports, and the Berbera-Bulhar trade was thought to owe its falling-off, in some measure, to the cattle-disease prevailing in the previous year, which seriously affected the traffic in hides, while at Zaila the decline was ascribed to the famine and misrule existing in Harrar. The Berbera plain and the caravan routes were practically free from disturbance, and the camel corps, whose formation has enabled the detachment of the Aden Troop to be finally withdrawn, were not required against raiders. There was no change in the limits of the British Protectorate: its influence was marked by the peaceful settlement of certain inter-tribal disputes, while the relations of Government with the tribes continued excellent. Crime slightly increased, but it was not of a serious nature. There were 86 boys on the register of the new school at Berbera; but, while the inhabitants of that place showed an inclination to avail themselves more freely of the medical relief offered, those of Zaila continued to be prejudiced against the introduction of vaccination.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

One party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India completed the survey of Gujarát, the area surveyed amounting to 853 square miles, and that

triangulated to 300 square miles. Another party, at work in the Southern Marátha Country, surveyed 1,683 square miles, triangulated 1,810 square miles, and traversed certain British villages. In addition, a survey of Kolhápur city and cantonment was carried out.

Tidal observations continued to be taken at the same stations as in the previous year, and the tidal registrations at all of them, including the important permanent station of Aden, where during the previous two years the work was of a disappointing character, were very satisfactory. Preparations were being made for commencing tidal observations at Sábet, Bushire and Muskat. No levelling operations were in progress in this Presidency during the year.

Tidal and levelling operations.

The survey parties in Gujarát, the Deccan and the Konkan completed the measurement of 1,509,357 acres, and the classification of 2,250,603 acres. The area classed was considerably less than in the previous year, while that measured was slightly more. The six parties of the Gujarát Survey were employed on revision survey and classification in Ahmedábád, Kaira, and the Cambay State. Most of the work done by the twenty field parties, which on the average constituted the strength of the Deccan branch of the Revenue Survey, was revision measurement and classification. But one party was temporarily engaged on original measurement in the Kurandvád (Junior) State, and original work of both kinds was done in Khándesh and in some few isolated villages elsewhere. The thirteen field parties employed in the Konkan were engaged exclusively on revision work.

Revenue Survey and Settlement: Presidency proper.

Revised settlements were introduced into 713 villages, of which 662 were Government villages. The estimated annual augmentations of revenue, which will accrue from these latter, amount to Rs. 2,06,352, or 28.6 per cent. on the previous collections. The total cost of revision settlement operations up to the present time has been Rs. 50,64,541, and the resulting increase in the revenue demand has been Rs. 28,95,904, or 33 per cent. on the former revenue.

During the year the Sind Survey establishment carried out no regular survey work, but measured 313,371 acres in twenty talukás of various districts. No regular classification work was done, but the classers and measurers were employed in collecting information as to occupancies, facilities of irrigation, &c. Proposals for the irrigational settlement of six talukas were submitted, and that for the Thal taluka received the sanction of Government.

Sind.

The Forest Survey party was divided into two sub-parties, of which one was employed on triangulation and traverse in the Northern Circle, and the other on similar work in North Kánara, and on topographical survey in Kánara and Kolába. The total expenditure on forest surveys amounted to Rs. 64,404.

Forest Survey.

The total cultivable area of land in the Presidency proper was about 26½ million acres; the transfer of the Karjat taluka from the Thána to the Kolába District caused a decrease in the Northern Division, and a corresponding increase in the Southern Division, while in the Central Division the afforestation of land in two districts led to the reduction of the cultivable area. The total area cultivated, however, in the Southern Division increased, and the transfer, above alluded to, caused variations in the cultivated area corresponding to the changes in the cultivable area in the Northern and Southern Divisions. The total area newly taken up during the year was 104,567 acres; more than half the land benefited by the drainage channels in the Jambusar taluka of Broach was under cultivation at the close of the year, and in several districts, such as Sholápur, Kolába and Ratnágiri, there was very little unoccupied land actually ready for cultivation. For Sind trustworthy statistics are not available; but from such information as has been collected, it appears that cultivation is spread-

Cultivated lands.

ing generally, except in the Upper Sind Frontier and Shikárpur districts. The total number of occupancies in the Presidency proper and Sind was 1,415,648; there was a decrease in the Northern Division and in Sind, but it was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the Central and Southern Divisions. At the same time the number of cases, in which it was necessary to levy distraint, was considerably under half the corresponding number in 1890-91; and considering the particularly unfavourable nature of the year under review, these results must be taken to indicate a satisfactory elasticity in the resources of cultivators.

Wards' and other estates under Government management.

The most important estates under the management of Government officers were those of the Tálukdárs, Thákors, and minors of Gujarát, in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. By far the greater number of estates in that officer's charge are situated in the Ahmedábád District, while the remainder are situated in the Broach and Kaira Collectorates. The Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act worked smoothly, the provisions, of which advantage was most commonly taken being those relating to partition and the borrowing of money on the security of estates: alienations of portions of four estates were sanctioned; in two cases the purchaser was a Tálukdár of the same estate, in the third the property was a house, not land, and in the fourth the alienation was for charitable purposes. Thirteen new *mindí* estates came under management, but several estates were released, and considerable progress was made with the liquidation of the debt, in which the various estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer were involved. With two exceptions, a satisfactory account was given of the progress of the education of the minors under the control of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. A decision was finally arrived at with regard to the disposal of the Tálukdárs' Jubilee Fund: it is to be utilized in maintaining in Ahmedábád an institution, to be known as the Tálukdárs' Jubilee Memorial Institute, which will serve partly as an abode for Tálukdárs visiting Ahmedábád, and partly as residential quarters for Tálukdárs' sons attending schools in that city. Encumbered estates in Sind remained under the management of the District Officers, and, out of forty estates under their control, ten were released from debt during the year. Other estates under the management of Collectors call for no special remarks.

Legislation.

Two Acts were passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year. They were Act No. I of 1891 to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886, and Act No. II of 1891 to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of boilers and prime movers in the Presidency of Bombay. The Bills pending at the close of the year were Bill No. 3, of 1891 to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory, Bill No. 1 of 1892 to amend the Bombay Abkári Act, 1878, the main object of which is to enable the Governor in Council to prohibit or regulate the traffic and possession of mhowra flowers in the districts of Thána and Kolába, and Bill No. 2 of 1892 to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, by adding a proviso to Section 11 thereof (prohibiting the manufacture of salt without a license) to save salt on which duty has been paid.

Police.

The total strength of the police forces of the Presidency, including Aden, was maintained at 22,964 officers and men, and at a cost of Rs. 42,25,484. The cost of the B. B. and C. I. Railway police was, in spite of the addition to that railway of the Mehsána-Virangám section, much smaller owing to the transfer of the Sábarmati-Roho section; but there was, taking all the police forces together, a considerable increase in both the strength and cost. There was very little difference in the percentage of educated men in the Mofussil police;

but the Railway police, except those of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, showed an improvement in this matter. The conduct of the Bombay City police, as gauged by the number of punishments and rewards meted out, was better than usual, an especially large number of rewards having been granted to them. The rewards distributed among the Mofussil police were also numerous; and the Aden police were again well reported on, but there was little apparent alteration, either for better or worse, in the conduct of the Railway police forces.

The number of cognizable cases reported in the whole Presidency, except Aden, was 47,927 against 50,380 such cases in 1890. There was a considerable increase on the railways, the figures for the Rájputána-Málwa Railway being especially large; but in the Mofussil there was a decrease, to which the reduced number of robberies and thefts, as well as of offences under the Indian Penal Code, generally contributed, although there was no reduction in the number of dacoities, and offences affecting human life showed an increase of nine: in Bombay City, it is noticeable that the decrease, which occurred in cognizable crime, was confined to offences under laws other than the Indian Penal Code, and this was ascribed in part to the check given to gambling by continual raids upon offenders in this respect, and in part to the successful efforts made by various temperance societies to reduce drunkenness. A large number of cases were written off by the Magistrates as false; in this way, in the Mofussil alone, no fewer than 14,845 cases were excluded. The total number of persons arrested by the Bombay City, Mofussil and Railway police, in connection with cognizable crime, was 47,562, of whom 73·8 per cent. were convicted on trial, while in the previous year 49,130 persons were arrested, and of them 76·19 per cent. convicted. The value of property reported to be stolen within the Presidency during the year, including that stolen in cases pending at the close of the previous year, was Rs. 14 lakhs, and of this Rs. 6½ lakhs, or 48·21 per cent., was recovered. This was a distinct improvement upon the results of the previous year, when only 43·7 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered. The Bombay City Police continued to be the most successful in the detection of crime, and they procured the conviction of 92·47 per cent. of those arrested, against 94·67 per cent. in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries of stolen property (51·60) shown by them was slightly better than in 1890; the Mofussil police recovered 48·3 per cent. of the property reported as stolen, against 42·6 per cent. in the previous year: the percentage of convictions to arrests, however, obtained by the Mofussil police fell from 64·5 to 61·5. The Railway police procured the conviction of 71·2 per cent. of the persons arrested by them, against 67 per cent. in the previous year, but they only recovered 44·11 per cent. of the property stolen, against 46 per cent. in 1890, the great improvement of the Southern Marátha Railway police in this respect being more than counterbalanced by the falling off of the police on the other railways. At Aden the total number of offences reported rose from 617 to 630, involving 960 persons, of whom 798 came up for trial. The percentage of convictions fell from 79·02 to 76·31. Property worth Rs. 2,032 was reported stolen, and the police recovered Rs. 564, or 27·75 per cent., against 25·8 per cent. in 1890.

The police of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Aden, were employed to investigate 1,926 non-cognizable cases. The responsibility, however, in connection with such offences rests rather with the Magistrates than the police, who, as a rule, have little to do with them. The majority are petty cases of hurt and the like, and are frequently withdrawn or compounded in the course of trial.

The number of male vagrants dealt with during 1891, was 121, or one more than in 1890; by far the largest proportion of those newly admitted were arrested in Bombay. Of the total number, sixty-two were discharged or removed, thirty-seven deserted, and twenty-two remained in the Workhouse at the close

Vagrants.

of the year. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act, including Rs. 6,178 the cost of the Workhouse, was Rs. 6,452, the lowest total for many years past. Of the four female vagrants dealt with, two were discharged to the care of friends. The health of both male and female vagrants was good.

Destruction of
wild animals and
snakes.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals rose from 47 to 80, and of those killed by snakes from 1,075 to 1,187. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes together rose to 28,207. There was a slight reduction in the number of animals killed and the rewards paid on that account: the decrease in the number of snakes destroyed was extremely large, and difficult to account for satisfactorily. The heaviest mortality from snake-bite, among human beings, occurred in Hyderabad, but that in Ratnágiri nearly equalled it; the increased mortality among cattle occurred chiefly in the Central Division and Sind.

Chemical
Analysis.

Though there was a slight reduction in the number of medico-legal cases, requiring investigation by the Chemical Analyser to Government, during the year, there was on the whole a considerable increase of work. Samples from the Customs and A'bkári Departments, samples of Government stores, and those of potable water all increased. There were 151 cases of suspected poisoning of human beings; and arsenic, as usual, was found to be responsible for the largest number of deaths. The number of cases of animal poisoning sent for examination was almost the same as in the previous year, but the number of those in which death was found to have resulted from poison was the largest on record.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 189,130, of which 161,044 were returned as true: the corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 153,687 and 125,759, respectively. There was again a remarkable increase of upwards of 50 per cent. in the case of offences under special and local laws, more particularly the Bombay City and District Municipal Acts, and the District Police Act; but there was also an increase in the number of cases of hurt, theft, mischief, criminal trespass, and defamation, and of offences against public tranquillity; while there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of receiving stolen property and cheating: the increase of cases affecting human life was slight. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the close of the previous year, was 234,390, of whom 139,892 were acquitted or discharged, 90,861 convicted, and the rest otherwise disposed of. Of the 202,514 persons under trial in 1890, 121,513 were acquitted or discharged, 77,786 were convicted, and the remainder otherwise disposed of. The percentage of discharges or acquittals to the number of accused under trial fell from 60 to 59·68, and that of convictions rose from 38·41 to 38·76, so that the proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions was 60·62 during the year under report, as compared with 60·07 in 1890. During the year under review, 398 cases, involving 407 European British subjects, were brought to trial, and of these persons 356 were convicted, and 51 acquitted or discharged: the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being only 13 to 87 against 17 to 83 in the preceding year. In all, 2,203 persons were under trial in the Courts of Session, and 84 in the High Court on the Original Side. On the Appellate Side of the High Court, there were 26 cases, involving 37 persons, for confirmation of sentences of death besides the cases of 6 persons referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges. Of these 43 persons the sentences of death were confirmed in the case of 20, while the Sadar Court in Sind similarly confirmed the sentence of death on 12 out of 15 persons involved in 13 cases referred to it. The High Court on its

Original Side passed 5 sentences of death. No sentences of penal servitude were passed, but 161 persons were sentenced to transportation, as compared with 248 in 1890. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 16,395, or nearly the same as in the preceding year. Fines aggregating Rs. 4 lakhs were inflicted upon 70,141 persons; the amount in the previous year being Rs. 4½ lakhs imposed upon 57,416 persons. The number of persons sentenced to whipping fell from 727 to 699; of these 139 were juvenile offenders, upon whom sentence was passed under Section 5 of the Whipping Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3, and 4. The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year, exclusive of 244 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision, was 9,261, and applications involving 483 accused persons were made by complainants for revision. The appeals or applications of 2,654 were rejected; in the case of 4,131 the sentence or order passed was confirmed, and in the case of 1,581 reversed; and the remaining cases were disposed of in other ways.

During the year 1891 the total number of prisoners admitted to the jails Prisons. was 53,510, of whom 30 per cent. were convicts; the admissions of the previous year were 52,538, with the same percentage of convicts. The average daily jail population slightly fell, but statistics show that this was not due solely to the infliction of lighter sentences. Sentence of death was passed on 59 convicts, an increase of 2 over the number in 1890, and concurrently with an increase of 75 per cent. in the number of sentences to terms of imprisonment exceeding ten years, there was a falling off from 255 to 172 in the number of sentences of transportation. There was no cessation in the steady increase in the number of releases on appeal. Twenty-eight escapes were effected during the year, and only 7 of the runaways were recaptured: an outbreak in the Ahmedábád Jail resulted in the death of 5 prisoners. The percentage of reconvicted prisoners (15) was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the increased number of those classed by the sentencing Courts as habitual offenders indicated greater activity in identification on the part of the police.

A considerable decrease in the total number of jail offences, and in the proportion of punishments to the average convict population was entirely due to a decline in offences relating to work; on the other hand, smoking and the possession of prohibited articles, a class of offences which can hardly be committed without the connivance of the prison staff, exhibited a noticeable increase. There was no change in the number of cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted, but solitary confinement combined with reduced diet was resorted to in fewer instances, while each of these punishments separately, and the imposition of fetters, was made use of rather more frequently. The conduct of convict warders was not quite so good as in 1890. The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures increased, while that of those on extra-mural labour decreased; but the latter form of employment, which gave a return of Rs. 25-5-2 per prisoner at work against Rs. 21-5-9 per prisoner engaged on manufactures, continued to be considerably more profitable financially. The total realizations from prison labour aggregated Rs. 1,46,080, against Rs. 1,38,571 in 1890, and the total net cost of jails, including all charges, was reduced from Rs. 4,12,560 to Rs. 4,03,107, each prisoner costing Rs. 70-6-8.

Though there was a very slight increase in the number of deaths among prisoners there was a slight improvement in the general health, specially noticeable in the case of the Deccan gang. Many jails were overcrowded during the year, but that overcrowding was not the main cause of unhealthiness was shown by the fact that some of the jails, which were most continuously overcrowded, enjoyed the greatest immunity from sickness. There was a remarkable

increase from 1,636 to 1,912 in the number of civil prisoners received in jail, attended with a corresponding decrease in the average cost per head.

During the year, 41 boys were admitted to the Yeraoda Reformatory School, 20 were released, 2 transferred, and 3 died, leaving a total of 80 juveniles in the institution at the close of the year. The health of the boys was not so good as usual. While discipline improved, the number of punishments decreased. Of 45 boys whose career subsequent to release was ascertained, only 2 were known to have returned to crime, while two were doubtful, two were at school, and 31 were earning an honest livelihood. The employment of boys yielded a net profit of Rs. 891, and their maintenance per head cost Rs. 131.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year 1891 amounted to 194,681 as compared with 202,166 in the preceding year. The decrease extended to most classes of Courts, except the Revenue and District Courts and the Courts in Sind, where there was an increase. Classification of the suits according to their subject-matter discloses a considerable decrease in suits on contracts in writing, in those for goods sold, in those for money had and received, in those on account stated, and in those for immovable property; while there was also a decrease in those for arrears of rent and others: on the other hand there was a marked increase in suits on contracts not in writing, and a smaller increase in suits under the Specific Relief Act, in those for damages, in those for rent of property other than land, and in suits under Bombay Act III of 1876. A decrease in the value of the claims forming the subject-matter of suits instituted in the High Court sufficed to more than counterbalance the increase in that of suits filed in the Mofussil, and the aggregate value of the claims forming the subject-matter of all the suits fell from Rs. 327½ lakhs in 1890 to Rs. 308 lakhs in 1891. Altogether 197,898 suits were disposed of in the several classes of Civil Courts as against 202,948 in the previous year, a smaller number being decided in all classes of Courts except those of District and Assistant Judges; but this decrease did not lead to an accumulation of arrears, and at the end of the year they had been reduced in number from 33,161 to 31,995 suits. The arrears of suits pending before the High Court, however, did not share in this reduction, but increased in number from 1,522 to 1,683 suits. The average duration of contested suits in the High Court fell from 280.4 to 262 days, and that of uncontested suits was reduced by almost exactly half. The average duration of suits, both contested and uncontested, decreased in the Mamlatdars' Courts, but generally increased in all other classes of Courts. Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 20,966 miscellaneous cases out of 24,357 which came before them, leaving 3,391 pending at the close of the year. The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under review was 11,457, of which 5,975 were disposed of, while 5,482 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of applications for execution of decrees declined from 269,469 in 1890 to 267,850 in 1891, but judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,611 cases, and they were actually imprisoned in 1,956 cases, while in the preceding year only 1,689 judgment-debtors were imprisoned and 3,197 arrested. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings rose from Rs. 43½ lakhs to Rs. 43¼ lakhs. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the Mofussil was 354, as compared with 296 in 1890; and the number of such applications, in the four districts subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, was 34, or the same as in the previous year. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay the applications presented declined in number from 709 to 631. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came under the notice of the High Court showed that these officers, as

a body, discharged their duties with industry and intelligence; but the work in many Subordinate Courts is exceedingly heavy, and cannot always be adequately performed by a single Judge.

The reduction, by one, of the number of additional Subordinate Judges, combined with other causes, tended to increase the arrears in several Courts, though there was a reduction in the aggregate number of suits and applications. There was, however, a remarkable increase in suits against non-agriculturists, consisting chiefly of municipal suits in the Sholapur, Sátára and Tásgaon Courts. The percentage of cases which were contested stood at 34.4, the proportion of agriculturist cases contested continuing to be a good deal higher than that of non-agriculturist suits. The percentage of suits withdrawn and compromised again rose from 30.5 to 31, while that of suits admitted again fell from 22.2 to 21.5.

Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Conciliators settled claims of the value of Rs. 49,289 at Rs. 39,977, showing an abatement of about 19 per cent. During the twelve years that the Act has been in operation, the Courts and Conciliators have settled claims amounting to about Rs. 36 lakhs at about Rs. 25 lakhs. The number of applications made to, and disposed of by Conciliators alike decreased. Agreements were effected in a slightly smaller percentage of the cases disposed of. The investiture of Conciliators with special powers, under the amended Section 40, led to considerably better results, failure to attend before such Conciliators occurring in only 33 per cent. of the cases, as against 45 per cent. failures before Conciliators not so empowered. The number of Village Munsifs was reduced by two, and, at the same time, there was a reduction in the amount of work done by them. The number of applications for execution of decrees of all sorts showed an increase, which was accompanied by an improved percentage of recoveries. There was a slight reduction in the average duration of suits, but the percentage of costs on the value of the suits slightly increased. The system of refunding half the Court-fees in cases against agriculturists, when amicably settled at the first hearing, was in force in eleven talukas where the conciliation system did not obtain, but only resulted in the refund of Rs. 969. During the year, a Commission appointed by the Government of India enquired into the system introduced and the results achieved by the Act.

Compulsory and optional registrations alike contributed to the increase of 7.62 per cent. in registrations under Act III of 1877. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by instruments reached Rs. 809½ lakhs, the average value per transaction was Rs. 486, and the average registration fee was Re. 1-11-9. The receipts of the department, owing to the rise in the number of registrations effected, showed an increase, as also the expenditure, the enhancement of the latter being a consequence of the increased receipts, which entailed a larger outlay under the head of commission on fees. The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,17,182; the corresponding figure in the previous year was Rs. 1,98,510.

Registration under the Indian Registration Act.

There was an increase of 6.44 per cent. in total registrations under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, though there was a decrease in transactions relating to moveable property. The aggregate value of the property affected was Rs. 65½ lakhs, or an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs over the value of the previous year; but the average value of each transaction showed a slight decrease. The deficit of the year under review was Rs. 16,386, or rather greater than in 1890-91.

Under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act;

Twenty-six new companies were registered during the year, and eleven went into liquidation. There were in all 232 companies carrying on business, of which 131 were mills and presses, with an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 1,066

And under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

lákhs. The receipts of the year were Rs. 8,462, and the expenditure Rs. 1,034. The total surplus of the Registration Department from all sources stood at Rs. 2,08,224 against Rs. 1,86,442 in the previous year.

Local Boards' administration.

The Local Boards of this Presidency continued to be of two classes, namely, District and Táluka Local Boards, and the constitution of both remained unchanged during the year, though the transfer of the Karjat táluka from Thána to Kolába increased by one the number of Táluka Local Boards in the Southern Division, at the expense of the Northern Division. Where the condition and education of the inhabitants of the district or táluka concerned admitted of it, a portion of the members composing the Boards were elected, the remainder being nominated. There were, in all, twenty-three District and two hundred and one Táluka Local Boards in the Presidency in the year under review. The total number of members serving on all the Boards was 3,487, or an increase of 57 over the number serving in the previous year. The third triennial elections were held in all districts of the Southern Division, and the proportion of voters who attended the poll varied from 35.2 to 63.5 in the different districts. On the whole the number of meetings held by the various Boards was up to the average and there was a perceptible improvement everywhere in the attendance of members. The Local Boards had an opening balance of nearly Rs. 29 lákhs at the commencement of the year. The revenue, chiefly derived from the Local Fund Cess, amounted to Rs. 46,18,698, and the expenditure for the year was Rs. 45,20,742, leaving a balance of nearly Rs. 30 lákhs at the close of the year. Apart from the usual proportion devoted to education, the greater part of the expenditure was on the construction and maintenance of roads and the improvement of water-supply; and there was in the Southern Division an expenditure of Rs. 19,563 on famine relief.

Bombay Municipality.

The total revenue of the Bombay Municipality for the year under review was Rs. 60½ lákhs, or Rs. 2½ lákhs more than in 1890-91, and Rs. 3½ lákhs better than the estimate. The chief heads of revenue, under which an increase was realized, were the general tax, the enhancement in which was due to the payment by Government of the balance of the amount due by them, in respect of their properties, for the past three years, the water tax, and the halálkhor tax, the increase in the latter being chiefly due to the levy of enhanced rates for special service. The total expenditure, exclusive of loan works, amounted to Rs. 56½ lákhs, being in excess of the expenditure of the previous year by Rs. 1½ lákhs, but less than the estimate by Rs. 10½ lákhs. The actuals were in all cases less than the estimates, but the greater portion of the saving was effected in the Engineer's and the Health Departments. Nothing was borrowed from Government during the year under report, but loans aggregating Rs. 33½ lákhs were raised from the public for various purposes. The amount of debt repaid in 1891-92 was Rs. 2½ lákhs, as well as Rs. 14½ lákhs of interest, and the total amount repayable at the end of the year stood at Rs. 355½ lákhs. Of the amounts expended upon the various loan works during the year, the largest, Rs. 21 lákhs, was upon the Tánasa water works. The revenue Audit Department got through a considerable amount of work, in checking books and balances, examining claims for exemption, and scrutinizing licenses.

In connection with the drainage of the City, Government finally decided that the outfall should not be transferred to Colába; progress was made with house-connection work in various drainage sections. On the 31st March 1892, the Tánasa water works were opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, and the regular supply of Tánasa water to the City commenced from that date. These works, which are described in the body of this report, took six years to com-

plete, and cost nearly one crore and a half of rupees : their completion has removed the necessity for the maintenance of the Pawai works. Considerable expenditure was incurred in repairing the Bhandarwada and Malabár Hill Reservoirs, and in laying and renewing mains for the distribution of water.

There were 32 cases of buildings or parts of buildings collapsing, but they were fortunately unattended by any fatalities : the Draft Building Bye-laws were being reconsidered with reference to certain amendments suggested by Government. The road from Jakaria Bandar to Sewri Cemetery was completed during the year, and satisfactory progress was made with the construction of the new Municipal Offices. The City was lit partly by oil lamps, but chiefly by gas ; and the oil-lighting, which was carried out departmentally, was more satisfactory than usual. In all, 127 fires occurred during the year, but the damage caused was estimated at Rs. 75,903 only : considerable attention was given to the organization of the Fire Brigade, and various additions were made to the fire-extinguishing appliances, while the men were carefully trained in their duties : for the loan of Rs. 5½ lakhs at 5 per cent. the Municipality substituted a loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs at 4 per cent., to meet the cost of providing Fire-Brigade quarters. The public health during the year was not so good as usual, and there was no reduction in the number of street accidents ; but a more satisfactory feature of the year, from a sanitary point of view, was to be found in the completion of the Leper Asylum at Mátunga : it was opened for the admission of patients in November 1891, and has already proved itself to be an extremely valuable institution.

The total number of District Municipalities was 185 against 184 in 1890-91. The increase of one was due to the establishment of new municipalities at Bárdoli in the Surat District and at Otur in the Poona District, while the temporary Municipality of Shingnápur in the Sátára District was not established. Of the fifty municipalities in the Southern Division, eleven of those lately constituted were not in working order at the close of the year. The total number of members of all the municipalities rose from 2,366 in the previous year to 2,421 in the year under review. General triennial elections were held in nearly all the municipalities of the Central and Southern Divisions. The prescribed quarterly general meetings were held by all the municipalities but one in Sind, and by all but four in the Northern Division ; no failures in this respect were reported from the Central Division, but several occurred in the Southern Division. The meetings were, as a rule, fairly well attended, but there were several exceptions in the Northern Division. The opening balances of all the municipalities together aggregated Rs. 18½ lakhs, their income was Rs. 42½ lakhs, and their expenditure Rs. 45½ lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 15½ lakhs. The very large increase in the municipal income of the Southern Division was only nominal, being due to the inclusion of a Government loan of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs to the Hubli Municipality. The increase in the Central Division accrued from taxation of all kinds ; in Sind it was due to a larger importation of taxable commodities into certain towns, and the levy of enhanced rates of fees, while in the Northern Division, in spite of an apparent decrease, there was, omitting the debt account, a considerable increase. The incidence of municipal taxation varied from Re. 1-11-5 in the Central to Re. 0-11-3 in the Southern Division ; in both these divisions and in Sind it was slightly lower than in the previous year, while in the Northern Division it was higher. The greatest increase of expenditure was in the Southern Division, where much of it was due to an advance made by the Hubli Municipality, in connection with the construction of water works. In the Northern Division, expenditure on drainage in Ahmedábád and on roads in Broach accounted for a considerable increase. It was intended to devote the

District
Municipalities.

large balances to the credit of several municipalities in the Central Division to water-supply and drainage schemes.

Military.

The total strength of the Bombay Army at the close of the year was 39,367 combatants against 39,503 at the end of 1890-91, but the cost rose from Rs 277½ lakhs to Rs. 282 lakhs, chiefly owing to special expenditure in connection with field operations. An artillery practice camp, at which one horse and four field batteries attended, was formed at Kirkee in the cold weather; and three companies of Garrison Artillery went to Kirkee for annual practice in connection with the Camp of Instruction. At this camp, which was held during January 1892, besides the Garrison Artillery, there were four batteries of Artillery, three regiments British Infantry, six regiments Native Infantry, three regiments Native Cavalry, and three companies Bombay Sappers and Miners engaged. The duration of the gymnastic course was lengthened from one month to six weeks; this resulted in a slight decrease in the number of officers and men who went through it. Three classes of garrison instruction for officers were held at Poona; and sixty non-commissioned officers and men were taught military bridge-building. Owing to a change in the details of the practices for British troops, a comparison of the figures of merit recorded in the annual course of musketry in 1891-92 with those recorded in 1890-91 is of no value; but a higher general standard of merit was attained by Native troops. Among British troops there was a larger average number of men on the schools' books; but, while there was a slight improvement in the results of the examinations of British troops for school certificates, the percentage of the total strength actually holding certificates was rather lower than in 1890-91. Eleven British non-commissioned officers and men passed language tests, against only four in the previous year. Among Native troops the average number of men on the books was smaller; fewer certificates were awarded, but the percentages of certificated men to total strength was slightly higher. Beyond a very slight outbreak of anthrax at the Poona Camp of Instruction, there were hardly any cases of infectious or contagious diseases among the horses. The utilization of Deolali as a sanatorium for Mhow and Kámpti was sanctioned. A trial was made of Chickulda, in the Central Provinces, as a sanatorium, but the results were not very satisfactory. The new Native Infantry lines under construction at Aden were nearly completed during the year. The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting was held, for the first time, at "The Sisters" Range, Dhanowrie. The cost of maintenance of cantonment hospitals at thirteen stations amounted to Rs. 27,264; careful attention was given to sanitation generally.

Marine: Bombay Shipping Office.

Though the number of European seamen transferred from one agreement to another showed a decrease, they still formed the majority of the total number shipped and discharged. There was an increase in the number of Native seamen shipped and discharged. The net revenue of the Shipping Office was in 1890-91 the largest on record, but in the year under report it was still greater.

Aden.

Shipping arrivals at both Aden and Perim were considerably more numerous than in 1890-91. There was a very marked increase in the number of Native seamen engaged and discharged.

Bombay Port Trust.

The accounts of the Bombay Port Trust showed a surplus of Rs. 1½ lakhs, the revenue realized being the highest ever known. Low rates for freight in Europe led to an increase in the number of steamers entering the port at the expense of country craft. Ground, warehouse and shed rents taken together showed an increase over the realizations of the previous year. Twelve hundred vessels either entered the docks or were accommodated on the harbour walls outside the docks. The net revenue from the docks alone, apart from any other

properties of the Trust, rose from Rs. 8,36,639 to Rs. 10,66,989. The total amounts spent on Prince's Dock and Victoria Dock had reached Rs. 87½ lakhs and Rs. 85½ lakhs, respectively. During the year the debt to Government was reduced by Rs. 2½ lakhs; on the other hand, the Trustees received from Government, on account of the Victoria Dock loan, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Trustees' capital debt, therefore, including amounts due to security and debenture-holders, stood at Rs. 4,93,17,684. The revenue reserve fund amounted, at the close of the year, to Rs. 15,57,405.

Both the income and expenditure of the Karáchi Port Trust were greater than in 1890-91, the former amounting to Rs. 9½ lakhs and the latter to Rs. 5¹/₆ lakhs. The largest increase of income was in connection with the Erskine Wharf; another item of increase was pilotage, owing to the increase in all classes of vessels entering the port. An important work effected during the year was the deepening of the Entrance Channel so as to admit a larger class of vessels into the port. A somewhat smaller quantity of material was dredged than in the previous year owing to deeper dredging and harder material.

The accounts of the Aden Port Trust again showed a large deficit, and, owing to the heavy charges on account of dredging, the Trustees had to draw largely on the Port Fund balance handed over to them on the formation of the Trust, reducing the balance in hand to less than Rs. 1½ lakhs. There was a slight increase in the total number of vessels entering the port, due to a larger number of merchant vessels calling; native craft, however, entered the port in fewer numbers.

During the year under review an "Agricultural Staff" with an organization similar to that of the staff already established in the Southern Division, was introduced into all the districts of the Central Division. The reduction of the Deccan Survey set free a number of subordinates, and many of these were taken on as circle inspectors, besides a large number of bhág kárkúns so utilized. Most of the time available was spent in properly organizing the department, in classifying the records, and in arranging for their accommodation. In the Southern Division, with the exception of Kolába, the agricultural staff was fully organized in the previous year, and no important changes were introduced. A number of members of the staff were detailed for special duty in the distressed talukas of Bijápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum, and for six weeks the Divisional Inspector was engaged in investigating the condition of the rayats, crops, and cattle in the areas suffering from scarcity. In both this and the Central Division survey classes were held for the instruction of untrained circle inspectors. The peculiarities of the Ratnágiri District necessitated a modification of the system in force elsewhere in the Southern Division: in two talukas the circle inspectors carried out a routine of crop and boundary-mark inspection, and in the rest of the district the men were employed by the Collector on such original work of the same nature as could be usefully made, and they were also engaged in the examination or preparation of census registers, and in measuring work. Elsewhere in the Southern Division the staff was engaged in the regular crop, waste, and boundary-mark inspection work. The daily minimum of numbers to be so inspected was originally fixed at 12, but this was, in practice, found to be excessive, and it was in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Bijápur districts experimentally reduced to 10 and in Kánara to 8. According to the rules, every village, in which Form 3 is kept, is to be annually inspected, but during the year under review, partly owing to special duties in the distressed areas, a considerable number of villages was not visited. Crop inspection was fair throughout, and compared favourably with the previous year, and waste in-

spection was satisfactory, except in Kánara. In Dhárwár and Bijápur, the two districts where the agricultural inspectors have been longest at work, village crop registration showed considerable improvement, and in these two districts the work of village officers in inspecting boundary marks was slightly better, though everywhere, except in Kánara, their duties in this respect were inefficiently discharged.

At the Bhadgaon Farm, the rainfall, though it commenced late and was excessive in the middle of the season, was on the whole favourable. The principal crops on the farm yielded better than the average of the district, and the net profit per acre for the cotton crop tripled the profit of the preceding year. The Varádi cotton yielded the best results, and experience has proved the superiority of this variety, in outturn and profit, to all introduced varieties in Khándesh. The results of experiments with manures for cotton were inconclusive, but castor-cake proved itself the most fertilising for sugarcane, and ordinary farm-yard manure for wheat and jowári, and the sulphate of copper pickle was proved absolutely specific against smut in jowári. Potatoes failed altogether owing to disease; experiments showed that, generally speaking, ensilage is not profitable. The breeding herd of Mysore cattle, which does not pay its expenses, was reduced, and pony-breeding was abandoned as unsuited to the circumstances of the farm, but the flock of sheep and goats was improved by the addition of selected strains. The dairy herd at the Poona Farm was increased, and the interest of the experiments conducted during the year centred mainly round the fodder crops grown for their use. Of these lucerne, though second to guinea grass in yield, produced, owing to its high price, the largest net profit; but it is a delicate crop, and liable to insect attacks, whereas guinea grass is practically exempt from disease and insect pests, and grows well under shade. The sugarcane plots had not had time to show the value of the manures applied; the crop was attacked by the sugar-borer, and all the affected canes had to be cut and burnt. The study of improved potato cultivation was prosecuted, and measures to combat the prevalent disease were actively taken. The experiment with the Muzáffarnagar soft white wheat, in Thar and Párkar, was continued with decided success. This wheat ripens more quickly, gives a better yield, and fetches a higher price than the Sindi variety; but it cannot stand cold so well, and is more subject to the attacks of insects. In the Nára valley the Dhárwár-American cotton promised to give excellent results; but in the Presidency proper, the American cotton failed to establish its superiority to the indigenous growths. Considerable attention was paid during the year to the export of bones and their utilization as manure. Definite conclusions as to their value as manure had not been reached, and, though the caste prejudice against them is dying out, their use was very limited. Experiments in arrowroot and coffee were continued in Ratnágiri; the Borneo tobacco on the Nadiád Farm did well, and experiments with indigo were persevered with in Junágad.

Advances to Cultivators.

The total amount advanced during the year to cultivators by Government for the purchase of seed and cattle was Rs. 1½ lákhs, against little more than half a láksh in the previous year; while the aggregate amount advanced for permanent improvements rose from Rs. 1½ lákhs to the large sum of Rs. 7½ lákhs. The increase was almost universal throughout the Presidency, and while the steps taken by Government to simplify the procedure and to make more widely known the advantages of the system gave a general stimulus to the demand for loans, the effect of these measures was enhanced by the prevailing distress in portions of the Southern Marátha Country and the Deccan; and the special value of the takávi system in times of scarcity was signally exemplified during the year under review.

There was a decline in the number of cattle throughout the Presidency, except Agricultural stock. Sind, for which no trustworthy statistics are available. In the Northern Division the decrease was almost entirely confined to Thána, where it was ascribed to the cessation of operations in connection with the Tánsa water works; the same cause was responsible for the reduction in the number of carts in that district, while the opening of work on the Godhra-Rutlam line produced a more than counterbalancing increase of carts in the Panch Maháls. The decline in the number of cattle in the Central Division occurred chiefly in the Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmednagar districts, and want of fodder was undoubtedly responsible, though its effect was enhanced in the last-named district by severe cold, which accompanied a violent and prolonged storm. In the Southern Division, the scarcity of fodder proved advantageous to the below-ghát districts, where the number of cattle, as well as of carts, increased at the expense of the above-ghát districts. Both in this and the Central Division, the hardy qualities of goats were shown by the fact that, while the numbers of sheep and cattle were visibly reduced by drought, goats multiplied as usual, in the affected districts, as well as elsewhere.

Though there was a slight increase in the number of Government stallions Horse and Mule breeding operations. serving in Beluchistán, there was, on the whole, a decrease in the total number of those under the supervision of the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations. There was an improvement in the percentage of produce foaled to mares covered, but a rise in the total number of registered branded mares was accompanied by a falling off in the number of those covered. The results of the year's work show that there is room for considerable progress. Mule-breeding operations in Sind were productive of improved results, but in the Presidency proper practically no start has yet been made. The cost of the department fell from Rs. 68,502 to Rs. 66,767.

Four shows were held in the Presidency during the year, at Poona, Ahmednagar, Ahmedábád and Shikárpur. Shows. At the Poona Horse Show there was a falling off of exhibits; and the fact that more than one-third of the prize-money advertised was withheld, evidences the generally poor quality of the animals sent. The Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition at Ahmednagar attracted a larger number of exhibits than usual, but branded mares and yearlings were the only classes of horses that were of good quality, while the cattle were indifferent, and the agricultural produce exhibited was no better than that ordinarily for sale in the bazárs. In future, this show will be amalgamated with the Poona Horse Show. The Ahmedábád Horse Show was also successful so far as numbers are concerned, but the promise of 1891 was not fulfilled in regard to quality, and the exhibits were for the most part poor. The Sind Horse Show was held at Shikárpur, and though the comparatively small number of exhibits rendered it doubtful whether it would not be advisable to permanently localise the show at Jacobábád, the quality of the exhibits was better than at any previous show in Sind. The brood mares and mules were particularly good, and the young stock, from which several animals were purchased by the Remount Department, was excellent.

There was no change in the number of observatories under the control of Meteorology. the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. In addition to the daily or periodical reports received from the observatories, copies of the daily rainfall at more than 400 stations in the Presidency were received and filed for reference. The work of preparing and publishing the Bombay daily report and chart was continued as before, and warnings of the approach of storms were regularly issued for the benefit of the mercantile community. The year was marked by

an unseasonable distribution of rainfall throughout the greater part of the Presidency. It resembled in some respects the year 1877, and although it was not one of intense famine, it will be remembered as a year of severe drought. It presented several features of scientific importance, such as a high barometer in June, a relatively low barometer in July and an unusually late commencement of the monsoon rains on the West Coast of India.

Season and Crops.

The most characteristic feature of the season, as a whole, was the late commencement and the early cessation of the monsoon rains throughout the Presidency proper; the crops were in consequence almost everywhere below the average, while in portions of the Central and Southern Divisions grave scarcity was felt. In Sind the inundation was short in duration, and the consequences were enhanced by the general poorness of the rabi crops, owing to the extreme scantiness of the rainfall. In portions of the Upper Sind Frontier and the Thar and Párkar districts these unpropitious circumstances were so aggravated that there was an almost complete failure of the crops. In the Northern Division the season was better than elsewhere, for in spite of the poor returns of the rabi crops, owing to the early cessation of the rains, the downpour was so heavy, during the short time that it lasted, that it both ensured a successful kharif crop, and brought the actual amount of the rainfall above the average. In the Central Division, the rains were capricious and below the average, and in the Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar districts the kharif crops were poor, and owing to the want of rain in the latter part of the season the rabi crops were worse, while these results were accentuated in the Poona, Sholápur, and Sátára districts. In the Southern Division, the monsoon presented similar features, and the Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Bijápur districts suffered so severely that it became necessary to notify a considerable tract of country as a famine area and to apply the provisions of the Famine Code. In Kánara the season was more favourable, and the crops were quite as good as usual; but in the other below-ghát districts the crops, though fair, were hardly up to the average.

Prices.

The effects of the generally poor season were visible in the almost universal rise in the prices of agricultural produce, and more especially of food-grains: almost the only exceptions were in the cases of cotton and some of the coarser classes of rice and other food-grains, which are not in demand for export. It is noticeable that, while in Karáchi prices underwent little change, they were higher than usual elsewhere in Sind; the dearness of food-grains being accentuated in those areas where, as noted in the preceding paragraph, the failure of crops was most marked; in contrast to this variation in prices in different parts of Sind, the rise in the prices of food-grains in the Presidency proper extended to every district, and it was especially ascribed, in the Northern Division, to the large exports to other parts of the Presidency. If it had not been for this extraneous supply of food, the distress in the affected areas would have been far more acute, and there could be no better evidence of the advantage, in times of scarcity, of the facilities of communication, which have been so widely extended since the famine of 1876-77.

Wages.

Owing to the high rate of wages obtaining in Karjat, on account of the demand for unskilled labour on railway works, the transfer of that taluka increased the average of wages obtaining in the Kolába District, while in the Thána District, owing partly to this cause and partly to the completion of the Tánasa water works, the average rate slightly fell. A temporary influx of Múrwaris into Thar and Párkar slightly cheapened unskilled labour in that district, and the prevailing scarcity in the Belgaum and Bijápur districts had a similar effect there, while a contrary result was temporarily produced in Broach city by the

demand for labour in consequence of the collapse of a large number of houses. There were no other variations of importance; and, while the lowest rate quoted was one anna for unskilled labour in the Central Division, the highest wages obtaining continued to be Re. 1-4 for skilled labour.

The total area of State forests in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Forests. was at the close of the year under review 14,519 square miles, or 59 square miles less than in the previous year. Of the whole area, 10,321 square miles were reserved forest, and the remainder protected. There was a net decrease of 137 square miles in the forest area of the Northern Circle and an increase of 81 square miles in that of the Southern Circle, but 72 square miles of the increase in the Southern and of the decrease in the Northern Circle were accounted for by the transfer of the Karjat taluka from Thána to Kolába, while the other alterations in the area were due to ordinary disforestations and additions: about half the small decrease in the forest area of Sind was due to a portion of the Magsi forest being washed away by the river. In the Southern Circle, settlement proposals in regard to 190½ square miles in the Kánara District and two talukas of the Belgaum District were submitted during the year, and those for about 87 square miles in Kánara were under preparation, while with reference to 14 square miles in the same district notifications under Section 4 of the Forest Act were promulgated. In the Northern Circle, forest and waste lands to the extent of 548 square miles, provisionally notified under Sections 4 and 28, were still undergoing settlement enquiries; and, in Sind, draft notifications were submitted with regard to 80 square miles. The work of the Forest Survey Party has been noticed elsewhere. The total number of prosecutions for forest offences in the whole Presidency, including cases pending from the previous year, was 1,756, against 1,760 in 1890-91, and the number of cases compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act rose from 12,969 to 15,881, an increase of 1,086 occurring in the Sind Circle and of 2,075 in the Northern Circle, while in the Southern Circle there was a decrease. Working plans and map work were undertaken, and 53 square miles in the Poona and Thána divisions of the Northern Circle and 116 square miles in the Southern Circle were dealt with. The concession of free grazing, allowed in 1890-91, to all agricultural cattle in villages that had contributed "gairán" to the formation of forest reserves, was taken advantage of by people to some extent in almost all the divisions of the Northern Circle, and in the whole Presidency free grants of timber were made to the value of Rs. 18,237. The progress of reproduction, both natural and artificial, was very satisfactory, and considerable additions were made to the area under plantations in the Northern Circle, while several interesting experiments were being conducted in the Southern Circle. The measures taken for the protection of forests from fire were less successful in Sind than in the previous year; in the Southern Circle, in spite of a very dry year, the results were more favourable, and in every district of the Northern Circle, except West Khándesh and Surat, fire conservancy showed marked improvement. Several roads to facilitate the exploitation of timber were completed or under construction during the year in the Northern and Southern Circles, and the usual repairs to other existing roads and buildings were effected. An increase in both the gross and net receipts of the Sind and Northern Circles was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in those of the Southern Circle. This decline in the revenue was due to a failure of sales of timber owing to the scarcity prevailing in the plain districts, and there was also a reduction in the revenue from fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. Larger receipts from grass and grazing, aided by successful sales of timber, accounted for the increase in the income in the Northern Circle, while in the Sind Circle the improvement was due to a larger

sale of firewood and the extensive demand of the Bombay Ordnance Factory for timber. The total net revenue from the forests in all three circles fell from Rs. 14½ lakhs to not quite Rs. 13½ lakhs in the year under review.

Manufactures and Industries.

On the 1st January 1892, the Amended Factories Act XI of 1891 came into force. The number of factories in existence at the close of 1891-92 was 115, or an increase of 24 over the corresponding number in the previous year. Children under fourteen years of age were employed in 62 mills, but no prosecutions had to be instituted for any contravention of the Act. Each of the textile and non-textile factories was visited by the Inspector at least four times during the year. The number of accidents was almost the same as in 1890-91, but a larger proportion of them were serious: only four deaths, however, occurred.

During the year under review, the New Boiler Inspection Act II of 1891 was passed, and it came into force on the 18th January 1892; its provisions were also extended to the district of Hyderabad in Sind. The Inspectors examined altogether 1,335 boilers, against 1,209 in the previous year. With the exception of one fatal accident, the year was free from casualties. During the year there was a large increase both in the number of candidates for the Engineer's Examinations and in the amount of fees received from them, as compared with the previous year. The Boiler Fund continued prosperous, and the year's surplus added to that of the preceding year raised the balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 36,239.

A report was received from the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, dealing with the year ending 31st December 1891, together with a statistical table of cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India on the 30th June 1892. The year was a good deal less favourable for the cotton mill industry than its predecessor, but an encouraging feature was the continued improvement in the exports of yarn to China. In the shipments to Japan, however, where local yarns have largely superseded Bombay spinnings, a further serious falling off occurred. In the same way, while Japan took no Bombay made cloth, exports of that article to China considerably improved, concurrently with a fall in the shipments of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom to that country. In consequence of the depressed state of the market, the Association adopted during the last three-and-a-half months of the year a short-time movement, and the terms of the compact were almost unanimously observed. The number of mills and the number of spindles and looms, in existence in the Presidency increased; a slight decrease in the number of spindles up-country being more than counterbalanced by the larger number in the town and island of Bombay. The Amended Indian Factories Act, which came into force from January 1st, 1892, met with no opposition from the Association, and the Boiler-Inspection Act, to which in its draft form various objections were taken by the Association, was eventually passed in a form which met with its concurrence.

The chief industries in the Bombay Presidency other than the cotton mill industry and agriculture, were the manufacture of salt and the distillation of liquor, both of which are separately dealt with; the remaining industries are comparatively unimportant. In Ahmedabad the kinkhab and sari manufactures and in Kaira those of soap and glass, and the preparation of tobacco for export continued to be carried on. The iron foundry started at Nadiad in the previous year gave employment to only twenty-eight hands. The Deccan Brewery at Dapuri, in the Poona District, suffered from competition; but though the output of the Reay Paper Mills was of smaller value, the profits of the Company suffered no diminution. The silver art ware of Ahmednagar was reported to be improving in quality and to be in greater demand, but little progress or origi-

nality was exhibited in the various trades of Surat, and, generally speaking, the other industries in the Presidency proper were small, and of purely local interest. In Sind, the bone-crushing trade continued to expand, and in exports to Europe a further increase occurred.

The most marked features of the year's trade at the port of Bombay were the large increase in exports of grain, and the decline in exports of raw cotton : while imports of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn also declined considerably. The value of the sea-borne trade of the port, exclusive of Government transactions, reached 98½ crores of rupees, which, though it was 6 crores less than the corresponding value in 1890-91, was still in excess of the average of the past five years. Foreign trade, as a whole, fell from 84½ to 80 crores of rupees ; but for this, imports, which declined by 8½ crores, were entirely responsible, for exports increased by 3½ crores of rupees. Six and a half crores of the decrease in imports were in treasure alone, while most of the remaining decrease was due to a decline in imports of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn ; there was also a decline in sugar, coal, and railway plant, but an improvement showed itself in the imports of raw silk, silk piece-goods, copper, provisions, and grain. The improvement in exports was almost entirely attributable to large shipments of wheat ; but there was a heavy decline in exports of raw cotton, which, following upon a similar decline in 1890-91, is a fact of serious import, unless it is to be accounted for by increased local consumption. Considering the trade, distributed by countries, one of the most noticeable features was the heavy decline in imports from the United Kingdom, but there was a very large increase in exports to that country as well as to France. In the case of both these countries the article mainly responsible for the enhanced value in the exports to them was wheat, the shipments of which to France were more than five times as much as those of the previous year. The enormous demand for this and other grains in Europe was caused by the famine in Russia, and is not likely, therefore, to be more than a temporary movement. Cotton goods and railway plant were, apart from treasure, among the articles in the imports of which the largest decline occurred ; and, while the large stock on hand at the beginning of the year, together with the unfavourable rate of exchange, was assigned as the principal cause of the diminished imports of cotton goods, the completion of two railways in India accounted for the slacker demand for railway plant in that country. Among other articles of import, the decline in that of coal was due to bad rates for freights ruling in the United Kingdom, and to the large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, while the diminished imports of sugar were mainly due to the unfavourable rate of exchange. The increased exports of wheat have been mentioned above, but the contraction of the export trade in raw cotton was noteworthy : for it affected the trade with almost every country, while the increased exports of it to Japan, where the larger demand was due to the local manufacture of yarn, was counterbalanced by a diminished demand for Indian cotton yarn in that country. The aggregate value of the coasting trade fell from 20½ crores to 18½ crores of rupees. Here, too, the imports, as well as the exports, of treasure exhibited a decline ; and while the imports of merchandise fell from 11½ crores of rupees to a little under 10 crores, exports of merchandise rose from 7½ crores to 8 crores of rupees.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi rose from Rs. 1,242½ lakhs to Rs. 1,561 lakhs, and to this increase of over 25 per cent. foreign trade contributed three crores of rupees, and coasting trade a quarter of a crore. There has been no break in the continuous rise of the total volume of

trade at this port since 1887-88, when it amounted to only Rs. 8½ lakhs. There was an almost universal increase in imports of foreign merchandise, with the exception of articles liable to duty, while the exports of Indian merchandise exhibited a similar increase, in spite of a reduced export of rice, the single dutiable article. Both the imports and exports of treasure were of an enhanced value the increase in its exports being due to the large imports of dates and ghi from the Persian Gulf ports, which necessitated heavy remittances there. The value of articles received from, as well as of those shipped to, the United Kingdom was higher; but the most remarkable increase of imports occurred in trade with Arabia, the Mauritius and Persia, while the export trade with Germany was nearly 150 per cent. greater than in the previous year. The most noticeable features in the improvement of the coasting trade were an increase of 232·20 per cent. in imports of merchandise from Bengal, and an increase of 153·22 per cent. in exports to Madras.

Aden.

An unprecedentedly good crop of coffee in Yemen, in conjunction with the troubles in Brazil, was the chief cause of the increase from Rs. 645 lakhs to Rs. 753 lakhs in the value of trade at Aden. Direct steam communication, however, between India and the Red Sea ports continued to reduce the export trade of Aden with those ports, while on the other hand there was, probably owing, in some measure, to more accurate observation of the trade routes, a further increase in the land trade. The improvement in the total value of trade was common to both foreign, Indian, and inland trade, though more particularly marked in the case of the former. The largest increases in exports were to the United States and Arabia, and it was in trade with the latter country that the greatest improvement in imports occurred. While trade in coffee, as noted above, very largely improved, that in raw hides diminished, in consequence of the cattle-disease in Somali land during the previous year; and in spite of a slight recovery in the shipping trade of Aden, the traffic in coal continued to decline.

Public Works.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department on civil works amounted during the year to Rs. 62½ lakhs, against Rs. 60½ lakhs in 1890-91. Of the total amount a little less than Rs. 3 lakhs were expended from Imperial Funds, and not quite Rs. 39½ lakhs from Provincial Funds, the remainder being made up from contributions and Local Funds. The whole of the Imperial charges (Rs. 3 lakhs) were under the head civil buildings, on which Rs. 2½ lakhs were expended from this source in the previous year. No new works of any magnitude were carried out, but certain additions and alterations were effected at the Bombay Mint and General Post Office; the needs of the Forest and Customs Departments in the matter of accommodation were attended to, and steady progress was made in meeting the most urgent wants of the Salt Department by providing roads, custom-houses and nakas, and quarters for the establishment, and by improving the water-supply. For the rest, the most important works were those on the Somali Coast, where the water-supply of Berbera and Zaila was attended to, as well as the protection of those towns from floods, while a Residency was built at Bulhar, and that at Berbera was added to, and progress was made in providing prison, police, educational and medical accommodation. The outlay on civil buildings from Provincial Funds, Local Funds, and contributions was Rs. 25½ lakhs against Rs. 25½ lakhs in the previous year: considerable expenditure was incurred in constructing and repairing mamlatdars' kacheris; the new revenue offices at Broach were practically finished; accommodation for the Revenue Survey records was provided

at Belgaum and Dhárwár, and the water tower for the State and Alienation Record Office at Poona was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,44,228. Among the kacheris and bungalows for Revenue and Political Officers, on which work was in progress, some of the most important were the offices for the Collector at Dhárwár and at Alibág; Secretariat offices at Mahábaleshvar were completed, and improvements were effected to the Government House and Commissioner's Office at Karáchi. The new distillery at Dhulia was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,14,239, and that at Surat at a cost of Rs. 1,00,634, and the maintenance of buildings of archæological interest at Bijápur and Ahmedábád was provided for. The drainage of the High Court building was improved, and additions and repairs to Judges' Court-houses and bungalows were carried out in various districts, and new Subordinate Judges' Court-houses, on the standard plan, were completed at Dhandhuka, Málegaon, Málvan, and Sujáwal. The construction of the new Central Jail for Gujarát, on the right bank of the Sábarmati river, opposite Ahmedábád, was pushed on vigorously, an expenditure of Rs. 1,98,184 having been incurred during the year, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 2,86,162 against the estimate of Rs. 5,41,714. Additions and alterations to the Subordinate Jail at Sátára were completed, and work was commenced on the New Central Jail for Sind at Hyderábád, which is estimated to cost Rs. 4,56,040, while the accommodation of the Karáchi Jail was improved. The total expenditure incurred during the year towards securing suitable accommodation for the police in various parts of the Presidency was Rs. 1,83,616. Among educational works in progress the most important were the improvement of the drainage of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops, alterations at the Elphinstone Middle School, the provision of accommodation for the Principal of the Deccan College, and the construction of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory attached to the College of Science, Poona; while expenditure was also incurred on numerous other educational buildings in Bombay and the Mofussil. Of medical works, progress was made with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the total outlay up to the close of the year was Rs. 4,20,009, against the estimate of Rs. 6,18,786; accommodation for the nurses at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, was extended, and the Sir Dinshaw Maneokji Petit and Báí Motlibáí Hospitals, Bombay, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 98,859 and Rs. 1,33,724, respectively; besides these, work was in progress at a large number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, and other medical institutions throughout the Presidency.

The total outlay under the head communications was Rs. 29 $\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs, against Rs. 27 lakhs in 1890-91. Among the most important works in progress was the road from Dhansura to Harsol in the Ahmedábád District, which was completed with the exception of the bridge over the Mahájam river; the iron bridge over the Sábarmati river, estimated to cost Rs. 4,58,400, was pushed forward, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,77,493 was incurred during the year, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 3,75,079; the iron bridge over the Dhádhar river, on the Broach-Jambusar road, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,43,230; expenditure on the Dhánu-Jawbár road in the Thána District had reached Rs. 2,09,519, and the Provincial section of the Váda-Shirghát road was completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,73,047; progress was made with the work on the Dondaicha-Sháháda road, and the expenditure had reached Rs. 1,00,517, while up to the close of the year Rs. 2,83,996 had been spent on the Nipáni-Mahalingpur road, and Rs. 3,53,980 on the Gokák-Navalgund road. Work upon a large number of other roads, both in the Presidency proper and in Sind, was steadily going forward, and a statement, showing the length of road lines open throughout the Bombay Presidency, will be found in the statistical portion of this volume. Several dharmshálas were built for the accommodation of travellers, and the planting and preservation of road-

side trees on the Provincial roads received the careful attention of the department in every district.

The outlay on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 5½ lakhs against Rs. 5½ lakhs in 1890-91; the operations included the completion of repairs to the Broach City walls, and of the Dutch Bandar wall at Surat, while progress was made with the protective works to exclude floods from the city of Surat. Besides numerous smaller works throughout the Presidency, the Victoria Jubilee water works at Janjira and the water works at Ahmedábád were completed during the year, while those at Dhulia and Hubli were vigorously pushed forward. These as well as the drainage works in progress are noticed elsewhere.

Famine relief operations were undertaken by the department in the Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur districts. Two camps were opened in Belgaum, improvements to two village tanks in Dhárwár were effected, and work was given to the unemployed on three roads in Bijápur.

A question regarding the loss to Provincial revenues caused by the transfer of military works at the larger stations in this Presidency to a separate Military Works Department was referred to the Secretary of State for India. Twelve stations remained under the control of the Public Works Department, and the gross outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 2½ lakhs. Improvements were effected to the Section Hospital and to the Native Infantry Hospital at Ahmednagar and the stables and the old cavalry lines were repaired for the use of the Army Remount Department. Repairs to the barracks at Purandhar and Khandála were carried out; a new small arms magazine was under construction at Bhúj; a quarter-master's store-room was completed at Sátára for the Native Infantry Regiment, and ten blocks of latrines were built. The works for the supply of water to the Native troops at Kirkee were completed, and the Páshan Tank works were maintained in an efficient state, while the question of water-supply received attention at other cantonments. Improvements to the fortified post at Ahmedábád and to the hill-fort at Sátára were in progress during the year.

Railways.

Progress was made with the extension of the lines of railway under the control of the Bombay Government, and the total length of line open for traffic increased from 5,548½ miles to 5,617½ miles; the principal additions being the Kolhápúr State Railway, the Mysore Railway extension from Mysore to Nanjangud, and the Pátán branch of His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsína Railway: besides these there were 220 miles under construction, including the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway and an extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway from Jctalsar to Rájkot. There were also 899½ miles of line surveyed, or under survey at the close of the year, the most important project being the Tápti Valley Railway, surveys of portions of which were begun.

During the year, 165 persons were killed and 422 injured, showing an increase over the figures of the previous year, partly due to a fatal accident near Kápri Station on the G. I. P. Railway, whereby 18 persons lost their lives.

The subscribed capital of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways was over thirty-four millions sterling, that of the former railway being increased by the issue of 3¼ per cent. debentures amounting to £ 331,300. The combined capital of the Southern Marátha and Mysore Railway system was over seven millions sterling, while the capital outlay on the Dhond-Manmád Railway, the Berár Railways, the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway and the Morvi Railway aggregated nearly 16½ crores of rupees.

Very large traffic was carried by most of the railways, and the year was much more prosperous financially than its predecessor. The net earnings of the G. I. P. Railway increased by Rs. 42½ lakhs, the large exports of wheat to Southern Europe producing a traffic which was only once before, in 1855, equalled on this railway; the net earnings of the B. B. & C. I. Railway increased by over Rs. 8 lakhs, those of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway by nearly Rs. 36½ lakhs, and those of the Southern Marátha Railway system by over Rs. 8½ lakhs; heavy working expenses, necessitated by damage caused by destructive floods, accounted for a reduction in the net earnings of the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway, and of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-*Porbandar* Railway.

The mileage of telegraph lines was increased from 5,130 miles to 5,359 *Telegraphs* miles during the year, and that of telegraph wires from 19,864 miles to 20,563 miles. At the end of 1890-91 there were 262 telegraph offices, of which 4 were closed during 1891-92, while 19 new offices were opened, making a total of 277 at the end of the year. The Indian share of collections at Government offices amounted to Rs. 14,73,098, the slight improvement over those of the previous year being due to increased traffic. In the Persian Gulf section the revised regulations adopted by the International Conference of Paris in 1890 were brought into force. Increased traffic resulted in an enhancement of Rs. 1,91,356 in the revenue. The large percentage of messages despatched by the Teherán, as opposed to the Turkish route, slightly diminished.

The most important change in the administration of the Post Office was *Post Office* the reduction of the rates of postage from India to all Union countries. Postal facilities were increased by the addition of 32 new post offices, 138 new letter-boxes and 135 postmen and village postmen, while the mileage of postal lines was 12,519 miles, or nearly the same as in the previous year. The total number of articles of all classes issued for delivery was 66,047,176, or 5,583,474 in excess of the number issued in 1890-91. The public, taking advantage of the reduction in postage rates, posted a large number of books in smaller packets for transmission by letter mail to foreign countries, so that though there were considerably more parcels exchanged during the year, the revenue fell from Rs. 1,63,088 to Rs. 1,61,700. There was a decrease of Rs. 10,636 in the fees realized on inland insured articles, owing to the limit of value for which articles can be insured having been fixed at Rs. 1,000 in the previous year. The value-payable system continued to grow in favour, and there was an increase of Rs. 10,307 in commissions under this head during the year. Out of 266 publications existing at the close of the year, the publishers had adopted the privileged system of postage with reference to 184. Inland, including telegraphic money orders, produced an increase of Rs. 18,851 in commissions, while foreign money orders produced a smaller revenue, probably owing to unfavourable exchange rates. The Italian post office at Massowah began to advise money orders in direct lists to the Aden post office. The working of the Post Office Savings Bank continued to give satisfactory results, and the balance Rs. 1,96,76,318 on hand at the beginning of the year had increased to Rs. 2,17,55,316 at the close of 1891-92. There was a further considerable decrease in the value of transactions in Government securities carried out by the Post Office during the year on behalf of the public. The number of complaints received from the public was 1,079, or 28 less than in 1890-91; in 50 instances the Post Office was found to have been at fault. The number of offences committed by Post Office officials during the year rose from 21 to 30, and there were 22 cases of thefts, frauds, &c., causing an aggregate loss of Rs. 119; and there were three mail robberies, two of which occurred in native territory. There was a moderate expansion in the operations of the district post; the cost of working it exceeded the allotted grant of Rs. 85,812 by Rs. 2,279.

Irrigation.

The total expenditure upon irrigation, both Imperial and Provincial, amounted to rather more than Rs. 23 $\frac{1}{6}$ lakhs against Rs. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year. In the Deccan and Gujarát the principal works in progress on which capital expenditure was incurred during the year were the Gokák storage works, which were nearly completed by the end of March 1891, and the Nira Canal. The capital expenditure on the Mutha Canals during the year was small. Among other important works the Mhasvad Tank project and the Parsul Tank were completed, as well as the flood channel from the waste weir of the Maini Tank. Progress was also made with the improvement of the Dhandhuka Branch of the Bhádar river and the drainage works in Broach. In Sind the Pritchard Canal was completed, and a new feeder for the Western Nára commenced; in the Hyderabad Canals District, the Renwáh improvements were completed, and the first five miles of the mouth of the Sarfraz were embanked. A new mouth was commenced for the Desert Canal. In the Eastern Nára District the clearance of the bed of a portion of the Nára was commenced. The construction of two regulators on the Fuleli was also begun. In addition, several important surveys were in progress, while certain weighty questions regarding the extension and improvement of irrigation in Sind generally were referred to a committee for consideration.

In Presidency proper the total area irrigated from all works was 96,025 acres, an increase of 28.28 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, and the largest acreage hitherto recorded. The increase was partly due to the extension of irrigation under the Nira and Mutha Canals, but principally owing to the scanty rainfall. The gross assessed revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,76,586, an increase of Rs. 1,32,305, or 29.77 per cent. The annual rising of the Indus commenced in March—much earlier than usual, and continued till the end of May, after which there were several fluctuations till it attained its highest point in the beginning of August. The inundation was low and short, but there were five bad breaches of bunds, causing local floods.

Finance:
General.

The total receipts in the year 1891-92, the last year of the five years' Provincial contract with the Supreme Government, amounted to Rs. 1,329 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 887 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; the surplus, Rs. 441 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, was greater by Rs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs than that of the previous year. Receipts showed an increase of Rs. 25 lakhs over the figures for 1890-91, the improvement being most marked in the Provincial Civil and Local Civil Departments, and in the Postal and Telegraph Departments, while there was a falling off in the Imperial Civil Department, as well as under Provincial Civil Works, and in the Military Department. On the expenditure side there was a net increase of Rs. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs over the actuals of the previous year, most of which occurred in the Provincial Civil and Local Civil revenues, in the Imperial Public Works and Local Public Works Departments, in the Imperial Telegraph Department, and under the head Provincial State Railway Construction, which appeared for the first time. There was, however, a marked decrease of expenditure in the Imperial Civil Department, in the Imperial Public Works Irrigation Department, in State Outlay for Lands on Guaranteed Railway, and in the Military Department.

Imperial.

The Imperial Civil receipts for the year were Rs. 801 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against Rs. 805 lakhs in 1890-91. The decrease of Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was the outcome of considerable variations, the largest of which was a decline of Rs. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Land revenue and of Rs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Mint; on the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs under Opium, of Rs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Salt, of Rs. 2 lakhs under Excise, of Rs. 1 lakh in Tributes from Native States, and of Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Miscellaneous receipts. Of the decrease under the heading Land revenue a

very small portion was due to the actual decrease in Land-revenue collections, which resulted from considerable variations in different districts; the remainder, Rs. 21½ lakhs, consisted of special contributions from the Imperial share of Land revenue to the Provincial share, and to the non-recurrence of a special contribution of Rs. 17½ lakhs from Provincial to Imperial. The decrease under the head 'Mint' was due to coinage operations being carried out on a reduced scale: speculators imported immense quantities of silver during 1890-91, and, in consequence, a comparatively small quantity was received at the Mint during the year under review. The increase in the exports of Opium was due to the reduction of the opium pass-duty from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600 per chest, and that in the Salt revenues was due to the large sales effected at the Khárághoda and Ahmedábád salt works, and those near Bombay, both for export and for local consumption. The increase under Excise resulted from the tree tax having been raised in Surat and Kánara, and the still-head duty having been enhanced in Thána, while certain arrears were collected, and the consumption of liquor increased in Bombay City and Karáchi. The increase under Tributes was chiefly due to payments in advance, or payments of arrears; and the chief causes of the improvement in Miscellaneous receipts were the recovery of debt from the Bombay Port Trust, and of the capitalized value of the loss of revenue of the land taken up for the Tánsa Lake. Expenditure fell from a little over Rs. 82¾ lakhs to a little over Rs. 81½ lakhs; the reduction, amounting to Rs. 1½ lakhs, was the result of numerous variations. The most important decrease was a saving of Rs. 1¾ lakhs under Mint charges, owing to the reduced coinage referred to above; there was also a saving of Rs. 1 lakh under Territorial and Political Pensions, owing chiefly to the transfer of the payments to Afghán refugees from this to the Political head, where there was a corresponding increase. There was also an increase of Rs. 1 lakh under Salt, due to the creation of a separate establishment at Aden, the transport of salt from Goa to Castle Rock on the termination of the Anglo Portuguese Treaty, and other causes. The surplus of Imperial Civil revenue was Rs. 720¼ lakhs against Rs. 722¾ lakhs in 1890-91.

The Provincial revenue of the year, including receipts under departmental heads, amounted to Rs. 407½ lakhs, against Rs. 383½ lakhs in 1890-91. The two items of increase which made up most of the total improvement of Rs. 24 lakhs, were Land revenue, which gave an increase of 21¾ lakhs, of which Rs. 21½ lakhs was the amount by which the Imperial share of Land revenue was reduced, as noticed above, and contributions from Local Funds, which gave an increase of Rs. 1½ lakhs, almost wholly due to the contribution of two Local Boards towards the construction of the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway. There was a smaller improvement under many other heads of revenue, especially Stamps, Excise, and Assessed Taxes, while the only considerable decline was in Miscellaneous revenue. The total Provincial expenditure increased from Rs. 395⁷/₁₆ lakhs to Rs. 412²/₄ lakhs. The new item of construction of railways, which provided funds for the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway, amounting to Rs. 11¾ lakhs, accounted for a very large proportion of the increase of Rs. 16⁷/₁₆ lakhs, but there was also an increase of Rs. 1⁹/₁₆ lakhs in expenditure on Police, of Rs. 2½ lakhs in contributions to Local Funds, and of Rs. 2 lakhs in Miscellaneous expenditure. There was a decrease of Rs. 2½ lakhs under the departmental head Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation, and smaller variations under other heads. The net results of Provincial receipts and expenditure for the year was a deficit of Rs. 5½ lakhs, as compared with a deficit of Rs. 12⁹/₁₆ lakhs in 1890-91.

No gold was tendered for coinage at the Mint. The amount of silver bullion received from the Currency Department for coinage was Rs. 403½ lakhs, and the amount of British Indian uncurrent coin received for recoinage was Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The net value of importations of silver bullion into the Port of Bombay amounted to 677½ lakhs of rupees against 1,131 lakhs in 1890-91, while the silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage aggregated only 468½ lakhs of tolas against 852½ lakhs in the previous year. The nominal value of the silver coins issued from the Mint was Rs. 407½ lakhs. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 8⁹/₁₀ lakhs, of which Rs. 8½ lakhs consisted of charges levied for the coinage of silver bullion, and the total expenditure was Rs 8½ lakhs, so that owing to the more limited operations of the year the net profit fell from Rs. 9½ lakhs to Rs. 59,409.

Paper Currency.

The gross circulation of notes of all denominations on 31st March 1892 was Rs. 756½ lakhs as compared with Rs. 892½ lakhs on 31st March 1891. The fall in circulation was due to a decrease in notes of the two highest denominations, but a more accurate test of the state of circulation is obtained by considering notes of small value used by the community generally in transactions of everyday life. Among notes of this character there was a general tendency towards increase, the only exception being in the case of notes of Rs. 5, the circulation of which began to decline in January 1892, probably owing to a temporary alarm caused by the knowledge that forged notes of that denomination were in circulation. The otherwise steady increase in the notes of low value may be taken as an indication of the growing popularity of the paper currency among the public. Turning to notes of high value, it appears that, with the exception of a slight depression in June, August and October, their circulation increased from month to month until it reached the maximum of Rs. 718 lakhs in November 1891. There was then a sudden reaction, and their circulation began to decline rapidly from December, when silver is required for cold-weather operations, until it reached the minimum of Rs. 405 lakhs in February 1892. The variations of high value notes depend largely upon notes of Rs. 10,000, which constitute the greater part of the balances of the Branch Reserve Treasury; but even after eliminating those balances, the tendency of the circulation of high value notes to a maximum from April and to a minimum from December 1891 was very noticeable. The Karachi Circle, in contrast with that of Bombay, showed an increase in the gross circulation of notes of all denominations from Rs. 58½ lakhs to Rs. 73 lakhs. The rise was steady, and extended alike to notes of high and low values.

Land Revenue.

The net amount of Land revenue for collection fell from Rs. 364 lakhs to Rs. 361¹/₁₀ lakhs, and the actual collections amounted to Rs. 357 lakhs, against Rs. 360½ lakhs in the preceding year, so that they bore a slightly smaller proportion to the demand than was the case in the previous year. The decrease in the revenue demand was entirely confined to Sind, and was there due, in great measure, to a large amount of land being thrown out of cultivation, which had been temporarily taken up in the previous year owing to the good rainfall. The number of cases, in which distraint was levied, was, as noticed elsewhere, considerably under half the corresponding number in the previous year; and the extreme caution exercised in proceeding to strong measures for compelling payment in the districts affected by scarcity probably accounts for the proportion borne by actual collections to the demand being slightly smaller than usual.

Customs :
Bombay.

The total net sea customs revenue collected at the port of Bombay during the year under review was Rs. 23⁹/₁₀ lakhs, against Rs. 24½ lakhs in 1890-91. The duty collected on imports amounted to Rs. 21½ lakhs, and that on exports to Rs. 1½ lakhs, and both these sums show a falling off as compared with the previous year. The smaller shipments of rice, which is the only dutiable article of export, accounted for a reduction in the gross receipts under export.

duty, and were ascribed mainly to the rise in the local price of rice, in consequence of the demand for it in the famine-stricken districts of Madras. The only heads, under which there was an increase of import duties, were liquors other than potable spirits, and arms and ammunition, the increase under which was due to the large stocks imported by two newly established trading societies in Bombay. Under potable spirits the returns showed a considerable decrease of revenue, as compared with the previous year; it was due to the check given to importation partly by the increase in the rate of duty on spirits from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per proof gallon, partly to the depreciation of silver, and partly to the large surplus stocks on hand at the commencement of the year: at the same time the average strength of the spirit imported was 9·4 per cent. under proof, which, though slightly greater than the average in 1890-91 (9·6 per cent. under proof), was still considerably less than in 1889-90, before the levy of the enhanced rate of duty, when the average strength was 8 per cent. under proof. The variations, as compared with the previous year, in the importations of the different over-proof and under-proof spirits were, in great measure, due to changes in the popular taste; in this way the place of brandy continued increasingly to be taken by whisky, as well as by spirits of wine, which, though not classed as potable spirits, are, apart from their medicinal use, mixed with water, and largely drunk as an intoxicant. There was a considerable decrease in the receipts from petroleum, chiefly due to the large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year; Batoum oil continued steadily to undersell American kerosine, and during the year nearly eight-ninths of the whole supply came from the Black Sea. The division of the common customs receipts for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, which terminated on the 15th January 1892, had not been made up to the close of the year under review. There was a further considerable decrease in the number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act, as compared with the preceding year. The working expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 3¼ lakhs in 1890-91 to Rs. 3½ lakhs in 1891-92.

In consequence of the termination of the Treaty with Portugal it became necessary to draw preventive lines round Goa and Daman. Five duty-collecting stations were established on the Goa frontier and five on that of Daman, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,699.

The net customs receipts at the port of Karáchi showed a slight falling off Karáchi. as compared with the preceding year; they amounted to Rs. 8,½ lakhs, against Rs. 8¾ lakhs; but they were still higher than in any of the previous years since the introduction of the Indian Tariff Act of 1882. There was a decrease in both import and export duties, but the reduction in the former was confined to the receipts from petroleum. The expenditure at this port rose from Rs. 42,259 to Rs. 73,738 during the year under review.

No change was made during the year in the rates of duty on opium, but the Opium. effect of the previous reduction of Rs. 50 per chest was marked by a further increase of 769 in the number of chests imported into Bombay, while pass-fees realized Rs. 4¾ lakhs more than in the previous year. The exports to China increased by 707 chests, and the number of chests bought for home consumption rose by 68½. As compared with the previous year, the total licit sales in British districts increased by 4,379 lbs. During the year under review the modified minimum guaranteed vend system was in force in all districts except Khándesh and Bombay, where the terms, for which the farms were held, had not expired, and the southern districts, where on account of the small consumption of opium the old license-fee system was retained. In the Native States of the Presidency,

the licit sales of opium rose from 157,319 lbs. in 1890-91 to 161,762 lbs. in 1891-92. Owing to the larger exports to China, noticed above, the total Imperial revenue from opium, including fees on account of transshipment and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 175 lakhs for the year under review, against Rs. 171½ lakhs, and the net excise revenue from opium was Rs. 10½ lakhs, against Rs. 10¾ lakhs in 1890-91.

Salt:
Presidency
proper.

The termination of the Treaty with Portugal on the 15th January 1892 caused considerable changes in the general organization of the Salt Department, and, while the services of many of the subordinates employed at Goa and Daman during the Treaty had to be dispensed with, the frontier posts round Goa and Daman had to be re-established and manned. The amount of salt manufactured at the salt works, both British and Portuguese, rose from 89½ lakhs of maunds in 1890-91 to 107½ lakhs of maunds in the year of report. On the other hand, removals rose from 86½ lakhs of maunds to 94½ lakhs, so that after deducting 16½ lakhs of maunds for loss and wastage, (including 3½ lakhs made over to the Portuguese Government on the termination of the Treaty), the reserve stock in hand on the 31st March 1892 amounted only to 39 lakhs of maunds as compared with 41½ lakhs on the 31st March 1891. There was an increase of 4½ lakhs of maunds of Barágra salt, and, though there was a slight increase in sales, the resulting balance was greater than that of the previous year by 2½ lakhs. The closing balance at Bulsár was 1¾ lakhs as compared with 1 lakh on the 31st March 1891, the manufactures having here, too, increased in a greater proportion than the removals; the accounts for the rest of the Presidency in like manner showed a considerable increase of manufacture, which may in some measure be ascribed to the re-opening of 49 of the salt works at Sánikatta, and to the addition of one new work in the Mátunga taluka. The number and area of salt works in Goa territory underwent no change, but the prices of Goa salt showed a marked falling off, partly owing to the competition of Konkan salt, and partly to the efforts of Goanese proprietors to get rid of their salt before the termination of the Treaty. This cheapness of Goa salt combined with the continued effect of the Southern Marátha Railway in equalizing prices, assisted the downward tendency of prices at the Shiroda and Sánikatta works; but the price of salt at the Government works in the Runn and at Bulsár underwent no change. The issues of Barágra salt compared favourably in quantity with those of the previous year; and the advance was chiefly due to the increased facilities afforded by the Mehsána-Viramgám Railway, and to the steady expansion of the salt trade in the Central Provinces. Removals of sea salt, taking British and Portuguese works together, showed a considerable increase; and its distribution showed that there was a substantial development of this trade in all parts of the country including the Presidency itself. Increased exports to Mysore exemplified the utility of the West of India Portuguese Railway, and while the increased exports of inferior salt to Calcutta were due to low rates of freight, it seemed that there was something in the quality of the light-sifted Bombay salt which was popularizing it in the Central Provinces at the expense of Northern India and other salts. The issues of salt duty-free were nearly the same as in the previous year, for while the termination of the Portuguese Treaty involved the closing of accounts 2½ months earlier, and the consequent diminution in the quantity of salt issued for domestic consumption in Goa, it was on the other hand thought advisable to stock the Vengurla and Gangawali fish-curing yards with two years' supply of Goa salt before the close of the Treaty. The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption in the Presidency aggregated 35,11,706 maunds, and this amount includes the actual recorded exports to the Nizam's territory and Mysore, instead of the estimated amount taken into account in previous years.

Taking the population according to the census of 1891, the average consumption per head came to 11·82 lbs., against 11·23 lbs. in the previous year, that for Gujarát being 8·13 lbs., and for the rest of the Presidency 13·91 lbs. The wholesale price of salt, as usual, reached its lowest level in April and its highest in August,—difficulties of distribution during the monsoon, which were particularly exemplified in Ratnágiri, accounting for the gradual rise. The gross collections of salt revenue were Rs. 226½ lákhs, against Rs. 210½ lákhs in 1890-91, most of the increase being due to larger removals of duty-paid salt. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 15½ lákhs, against Rs. 14½ lákhs in 1890-91, much of the increase being due to the expense of removing salt from Goa to Castle Rock, and to the payment of arrears of previous years. There was an increase in the number of cases of salt smuggling during the year, but they were for the most part of a petty nature; the percentage of convictions slightly declined.

The centres of salt supply in Sind remained unchanged. The outturn of *Sind* salt at the Maurypur and Dilyár salt works considerably increased, while that at the Saran works was very slightly less than in the previous year. The total outturn of the year at all the works was 3,28,850 maunds, against 2,05,116 maunds in 1890-91, and the stocks on hand at the close of the year had risen from 1,68,478 maunds to 2,35,629 maunds. The total consumption, in the province, of salt, both produced locally and imported privately, was rather more than in 1890-91; the average consumption per head of the population according to the census of 1891 was 7·27 lbs. The average selling price of salt in the market fell from Rs. 3-6-11 to Rs. 3-6-5 per maund. The gross receipts were Rs. 6,50,088 and the expenditure Rs. 1,30,638. The number of salt offences brought to light rose from 124 to 185.

There was no change in the system under which the country spirit farms were managed. The still-head duty system, with a central distillery, or public and private distilleries, and a minimum guaranteed revenue, was in force throughout the Presidency proper, except in the town and island of Bombay, and the eastern talukas of the Panch Maháls. The modification of this system, *viz.* the selection of the farmer and the fixing of the guaranteed revenue by the Commissioner, which since 1889 had been introduced, as licenses fell in, into each district where the guaranteed minimum revenue system prevailed, could not be introduced into the Khándesh District, as the period for which the farm was given had still a year to run, nor into the Ratnágiri District and the below-ghát talukas of the Kánara District, where, in the absence of data as to the consumption of liquor, and in view of the difficulty of finding eligible farmers, the farms were again put up to auction. In the town and island of Bombay, there was no monopoly of sale of country spirit, the system in force being the still-head duty system with public and private distilleries, and license fees for the right of sale. The Dohad and Jhálod talukas of the Panch Maháls were the only tracts in which the outstill and lump sum farming system was in force. The total excise realizations in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 80½ lákhs to Rs. 83½ lákhs during the year under review, and of this amount Rs. 79½ lákhs represented the revenue from country liquor against Rs. 76½ lákhs in the previous year. The variations of the country spirit revenue during the year were unaffected by competition. In some districts the rise in the still-head duty and maximum selling price and in others the existence of scarcity bordering upon famine were the chief causes of increase or decrease. As a rule, the Commissioner's estimate of the normal consumption of a district was considerably below the amount which the farmers formerly tendered, but in other districts, notably Surat, Násik, Kolába, and Thána, the enhanced rates justified the anticipation of an

Excise :
Presidency
proper.

increased revenue, even with the prospect of a diminished consumption. This increase in the total receipts was, in fact, not accompanied by a corresponding rise in the amount of country liquor consumed, which fell from 25,25,719 gallons to 24,57,468 gallons. The diminished consumption was, in great measure, attributed to the enhancement of the rates of still-head duty and of the maximum retail selling price, which was to a varying extent effected in the whole or portions of four districts. In Bombay the duty on toddy spirit was raised, and there was a smaller quantity placed on sale; and this, though it led to a larger consumption of mowra spirit, was a considerable factor in the net reduction in the amount of spirit consumed. Elsewhere the badness of the season was the cause of the reduced consumption; while a good season in the Panch Maháls produced a contrary effect, and in the Thána District increased sales of mowra spirit more than counterbalanced a reduction in those of toddy spirit. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit was 2,633, a decrease of 23 as compared with the previous years. The sale of raw toddy was farmed only in the four districts of Ahmedábád, Bijápur, Násik, and Sholápur, and in the above-ghát talukas of the Kánara District; elsewhere, with the exception of the Panch Maháls District, and a portion of the Mándvi taluka of Surat, the separate licensing system, under which shop licenses, tree-foot booth licenses, and domestic consumption licenses are the three forms of licenses ordinarily allowed, was universally in force. The rates of tree tax and the maximum selling price for toddy were altered in different parts of the Surat District. The changes led to an increase in revenue from raw toddy in that district, while a similar effect was produced in Ratnágiri by improved arrangements for the tapping of trees for distillation. The prevalence of scarcity resulted in a falling off of revenue in Bijápur; but in Belgaum and Dhárwár, though the number of trees licensed to be tapped and the tree tax realized were less than in the preceding year, the higher bids for toddy shops resulted in a larger revenue. On the whole there was a decrease in the total number of trees taxed and an increase in the number of toddy licenses of all sorts issued. The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay was less, while that manufactured in Ratnágiri was more than in the preceding year, the quantity manufactured in Kánara being almost the same. The incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population according to the census of 1891 was 8 annas and 1 pie, against 7 annas 10 pies in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the Excise Department, including that of the Opium Department, fell from Rs. 3,25,914 to Rs. 3,22,793 in the year under review.

Sind.

The arrangements existing at the close of the year 1890-91 for the supply and sale of country liquor continued generally the same during the year 1891-92; but, among minor changes, the rule making double fees leviable, in the case of retail licences being given to distillers, was rescinded. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 6½ lákhs to Rs. 7½ lákhs, the increase being mainly due to larger receipts under still-head duty, which amounted to about 75 per cent. of the total revenue; from fees on licenses, on the other hand, the realizations slightly diminished. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 4 annas 2 pies. The expenditure connected with the A'bkári Department was Rs. 13,546 during the year under review.

Stamps.

The total receipts of the Stamp Department increased from Rs. 53½ lákhs to Rs. 54½ lákhs. One-third of the increase was under the Stamp Act, and was mainly due to the increased sale of stamped papers and impressed labels; and two-thirds of the increase was under the Court-fees' Act, and was caused chiefly by the increased sale of impressed and adhesive Court-fee stamps. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 2½ lákhs.

While the income-tax final demand rose from Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 37 lakhs, Income Tax. the actual collections rose from Rs. 34½ to Rs. 35¾ lakhs. A steady increase in the Central Division and Sind was attributable partly to the gradual development of trade, and partly to greater accuracy on the part of assessing officers. In Aden and the Northern Division the increase was very slight, but the considerable increase, which occurred in Bombay City, was due to various causes, among which may be noted the increased profits of the Railway Companies, the new issue by the Municipality of the balance of the loan on account of the Tansa water works, and the fact that the interest on certain Port Trust debentures fell due for the first time. There was a decrease in the Southern Division, which was caused by reduced receipts from railway employes at Dhárwár; while the general depression of trade, which affected most of the districts of this division, was also partially accountable for the falling off.

The total receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds amounted to Rs. 57½ Local Funds. lakhs against Rs. 54½ lakhs in 1890-91, and the aggregate expenditure rose from Rs. 50½ lakhs to Rs. 55½ lakhs. By far the greater portion of the increase in receipts occurred in those under Act I of 1884, which form the major part of the whole incorporated fund, and it was almost entirely due to contributions from Provincial to Local for purposes of education and village sanitation, (including a grant from Provincial Funds of Rs. 1 lakh for improving village water-supply), and for the construction of roads. Almost all the increased expenditure was due to heavy outlay on account of famine relief, and to Local Fund contributions towards the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. The receipts of the seven excluded Local Funds aggregated Rs. 28¾ lakhs, against Rs. 25¾ lakhs, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 25½ lakhs to Rs. 28½ lakhs in the year under review. The increases and decreases under the various funds, as compared with the previous year, were chiefly due to transfers in account, and notably to the transfer of the Káthiáwár Educational, Medical, and Public Works Fund to the head other funds.

The census taken on the night of the 26th February 1891 showed that the Vital Statistics. population, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, numbered 18,820,346. The number of births, which aggregated 682,677 in 1891, against 641,115 in 1890, was in every district higher than in the preceding year; but the ratio per mille of population fell from 38·97 to 36·27. The largest number was registered in June, and the smallest in January. The total number of deaths recorded rose from 463,616 to 513,132, and the ratio per mille of deaths of males to the whole male population living was 27·46 and of females 27·07; the highest death-rate for both sexes was in Gujarát, and the lowest in Sind; Broach, Násik, and Ahmedábád were the collectorates where the highest ratios occurred, while all the Sind districts showed very favourable rates. In Thána, the City of Bombay, Karáchi and Shikárpur the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that of males, in four other districts the rates were equal, but everywhere else the death-rate of males exceeded that of females. The mortality amongst infants and children under 5 years was, as usual, very high, in comparison with other periods of life; during the year under review 43·79 per cent. of the total deaths were among children of this age. The period of greatest immunity was in the age between 10 and 15 years, where the rate was 6·81 per mille. Taking the population by castes, the death-rate per mille amongst Hindus was 28·94, amongst Mahomedans 21·82, amongst Christians 19·93, and amongst other castes 10·53. The figures for other castes in 1890 were 36·65, and the great immunity they enjoyed in 1891 affords a striking contrast. The death-rate per mille, arranged according to causes, shows that under most heads there was a decrease, but cholera and the

ailments classed together under the head "other causes" claimed a larger proportion of victims. Cholera was present in 13 collectorates, and was entirely absent in no month except December; it reached its height in August, and altogether accounted for 17,850 deaths, or 14,590 more than in the preceding year. From small-pox only 1,491 deaths occurred, but fever carried off 368,913 persons, an increase of 24,016 over the numbers in the previous year; while deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa numbered 37,728, against 36,037 in 1890.

Medical Relief.

During the year the Leper Asylum at Mátunga and two new dispensaries were opened, and the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in existence was 254. The total number of patients treated was 1,842,230, against 1,723,584 in the preceding year, and the increase extended alike to in-door and out-door patients. More than half the number of those applying for relief were men, about a quarter were children, and the remainder women. Malarial fevers, worms, and eye and skin diseases were those for which the largest number of patients were treated. The percentage of deaths amongst in-door patients was 6·8. The number of major operations performed during the year was 5,843, of which the largest number were in connection with the eye; minor operations were performed in 87,682 cases, as compared with 81,872 in the preceding year. The total income under the head medical relief rose from Rs. 8½ lákhs to Rs. 8,½ lákhs; of this Rs. 1 lákhs was the opening balance, while Government contributed Rs. 4½ lákhs, and the remainder was received from Local and Municipal Funds and other sources. The total expenditure was Rs. 7½ lákhs, but, after making deductions for investments and for hospital stoppages, the net expenditure stood at Rs. 7,½ lákhs, against Rs. 6½ lákhs in 1890. The average cost of each diet slightly fell in the City of Bombay, but underwent no change in the Mofussil; the average cost of each patient varied from Re. 0-3-7 in the Deccan to Re. 0-5-7 in the Konkan. At the beginning of the year the balance of invested capital was Rs. 4½ lákhs, and, while only Rs. 500 were sold, considerable purchases were made, bringing the balance at the close of the year to Rs. 4½ lákhs.

Lunatic Asylums.

The total population of the six lunatic asylums in the Presidency fell from 1,006 to 961, including 132 criminal lunatics. Of the total number of inmates, no less than 786 were males. Of the 182 discharged only 90 were discharged as cured; of the remainder 90 were transferred to the care of friends and 2 escaped. The abuse of intoxicants was responsible for the largest number of cases, while among moral causes grief was accountable for the next highest proportion of patients. There were 70 deaths in the asylums during the year as against 78 in 1890-91. The cost per head of lunatics increased by Rs. 5-10-2, and the total net cost to Government rose from Rs. 93,011 to Rs. 97,979, chiefly owing to diminished receipts from paying patients, and a larger expenditure on works carried out.

Sanitation.

The actual cost of military works in connection with sanitation was Rs. 44,175; the most important operation was the construction of a new condenser at Aden, capable of producing 12,000 gallons of water. The expenditure of the Mofussil municipalities on conservancy aggregated Rs. 7½ lákhs: the construction of drains for the town of Hyderábád was approaching completion, and a similar scheme was under contemplation for Karáchi. In Ahmedábád the new water works were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in June 1891, and the greater portion of an experimental section of the drainage scheme was completed. Water works were in progress in Dhulia, and were commenced in Hubli, while in Dhárwár plans and estimates were under preparation, and in various other municipalities of the Northern, Southern and Central Divisions measures were under consideration for the improvement of

the water-supply, though in several places there were special difficulties to contend with. The expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay was Rs. 11½ lakhs; and the important measures of sanitation carried out by the Municipality are noticed elsewhere.

Both primary vaccination and re-vaccination showed an increase, and the total number of operations performed by the department rose from 931,747 to 998,230; but while the percentage of successes in re-vaccinations improved from 61.22 to 61.94, that in primary vaccinations declined from 95.10 to 94.97. Out of 568,845 children under one year available for vaccination, 76.58 per cent. were protected, against 74.05 in 1890-91. Considerable progress was made during the year in the introduction of vaccination with animal lymph. It was used in the municipalities of Bándra, Kurla and Igatpuri, in the City of Bombay, in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Hubli, Belgaum, and Karáchi. In a number of places in the Poona District the people showed their appreciation of the system by providing a calf, or the necessary funds, for the purpose. The results of the work of the entire supervising staff were that 38.63 per cent. of all the persons operated upon were inspected. The total cost of the department rose from Rs. 2,73,097 to Rs. 2,85,190, and the average cost of each successful operation fell from Re. 0.5.9 in 1890-91 to Re. 0.5.7 in the year under review. During the year the Western Gujarát Circle ceased to exist under that title, and the office was transferred to the Agency Surgeon, Bájkot.

Considerable progress was made during the year in veterinary matters. Dispensaries were started at Belgaum and Karáchi, and the establishment of one at Jalgaon was sanctioned, while itinerating Veterinary Assistants were employed in Kaira and Belgaum, and the appointment of one for Khándesh was approved. In the four dispensaries of Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Dhulia, and Násik, which were in actual working order, the number of animals treated rose from 2,503 to 2,628: of these 54.0 per cent. were cured, 16.3 per cent. were relieved, the results were unknown in 21.6 per cent. of the cases, and in the remainder the animals either died or were incurable. These figures show a slight improvement over those of the previous year; and if the Dhulia dispensary had not been closed for two months, owing to the resignation of the Veterinary Assistant, the patients treated would have been more numerous. The larger practice of the other dispensaries, especially that at Ahmedábád, testifies to their increasing popularity.

The total number of persons under instruction at the various educational institutions in the Presidency rose from 620,498 to 634,438 in the year under review. Of these 566,606 were receiving tuition at 9,501 public institutions, against 553,092 pupils at 9,324 similar institutions in the previous year; while the number of private institutions rose from 2,653 to 2,771, and provided for 57,832 pupils, against 67,406 in 1890-91. Omitting these last, which are not under Government inspection, the number of boys under instruction rose from 489,183 to 499,174, and that of girls from 63,909 to 67,432. While all classes of private institutions rose in number, there was a slight decrease in the pupils attending the more advanced, but an increase elsewhere. To the increase of 177 in the number of public institutions, primary schools contributed 167, and secondary and special schools the remainder; while arts and professional colleges and training schools remained stationary. There was a slight reduction in the number of persons attending professional colleges and training schools, but all other classes of institutions added their quota to the net increase of 13,514 pupils. Considering the public institutions, classified according to the sources from which they are maintained, it appears that the number of those kept up by Local Boards slightly decreased, while in those maintained by

Government there was a slightly decreased attendance. Otherwise there was a general rise both in the number of institutions and in the attendance at them, most noticeable in both respects in the case of aided schools, and the increase in the case of these is the more marked, following, as it does, upon a progressive increase during several years past. The rise in the number of pupils was contributed to by all castes, except hill-tribes and those classed together as "others;" Hindus continued to occupy the foremost place, but both the actual increase and the ratio of increase exhibited by the Mahomedans exceeded that of any other caste. The total gross expenditure of the year upon education rose from Rs. 59½ lakhs to Rs. 62½ lakhs, to which Provincial Funds contributed 31·3 per cent., fees 21·3 per cent., and Local and Municipal Funds, Native State revenues and other sources the remainder. The increase was observed in all the sources from which expenditure is drawn, an improvement in the teaching staff accounting for that from Local and Municipal Funds, and the increased number of schools for that from fees, &c. The net expenditure increased from Rs. 19½ lakhs to Rs. 19¾ lakhs, and the largest portion of the increase was devoted to special education, the College of Science, the Jamsetji Jijibhoj School of Art, and the Veterinary College sharing the benefit; there was also a considerably larger sum spent on primary and secondary schools, but the improved fee-receipts at professional colleges rendered it possible to reduce the expenditure under that head. The ordinary grants to colleges and schools rose from Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 3¾ lakhs, while special grants slightly declined. Payments to aided institutions fell from Rs. 4⁷/₇ lakhs, to Rs. 4¾ lakhs, a result due to the reduction of the building grant from Rs. 1,55,915 to Rs. 96,487; and, while the building grant to Board schools rose to Rs. 93,256, the entire grant for building purposes declined to a total of Rs. 1,89,743.

Higher Education.

The number of students on the rolls of the Arts Colleges rose from 1,293 to 1,339 at the close of the year, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 86,858 to Rs. 92,013. The increase in numbers was most marked at the Fergusson College, where the amount of fees also considerably rose; smaller increases in the numbers at Elphinstone College and Wilson College, which were the two most numerously attended, were also accompanied by slightly enhanced fee-receipts; and there was an improvement in the latter respect at the Deccan College, in spite of a reduction in the number of students at that institution. Everywhere else the fee-receipts were smaller, while the variations in the number of names on the rolls were slight. Though more candidates passed the B. A. Examination, the results of the other examinations, especially the 1st B. A. and Previous Examinations, were of a discouraging character. The largest proportion of successes was attained by the Elphinstone College. The attendance rose and the fee-receipts improved at the Grant Medical College, but at the College of Science, Poona, there was a slightly smaller attendance, while the fees aggregated a considerably larger amount. At the Bombay Law School the new regulation of the University, increasing the difficulty of the Entrance Examination, resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of students, as well as in the amount of fees paid. Suitable accommodation was provided for the school in the Elphinstone College.

The total number of high schools rose from 81 to 83, those for boys increasing by three, and those for girls (11) decreasing by one; but it is satisfactory to note that, in spite of this, there was an increase, which was almost general, in the total number of girls, as well as of boys, receiving instruction. The schools sent up 1,661 candidates for the University Entrance Examination; of these 801 were successful, while only 115 passed out of 1,369 boys who went up without school certificates. Of 1,267 candidates sent up for the University

School Final Examination, 364 were successful, including 121 of the 739 candidates who had received private tuition. All the high schools were well reported on, and in the Northern Division the efforts, which several schools in Native States were making to enlarge their course, deserve mention. The total number of middle schools rose from 322 to 327; the boys' schools increased by 5 in number, while, though there was a decreased attendance in the Central Division and Sind, there was an increase elsewhere, and in the total attendance. The number of girls' schools (47) remained the same, but the attendance at them, in spite of reduced numbers in the Southern Division and Sind, somewhat increased in the aggregate. The management of these schools was, as a general rule, fairly well reported on. By far the largest number of the boys were under instruction in the schools of the Southern Division, and more than half the total number of girls were being educated in Bombay City.

The total number of primary schools for boys rose from 8,248 to 8,354, and the attendance at them from 467,967 to 477,031. There was a decline in the Local Board schools of the Northern Division, and a corresponding improvement in the Southern Division, owing to the transfer of the Karjat taluka from the Thána to the Kolába District; but these variations were nominal, and, leaving them out of account, the returns show that, in spite of the unfavourable effects of a sickly season in the Northern Division, and the prevailing scarcity in portions of the Central and Southern Divisions, normal efficiency was almost universally maintained by the Local Board schools, while in many instances considerable progress was made. The disadvantages mentioned above did not affect Municipal schools, and in them there was a general improvement, but a general disinclination to sanction new expenditure is reported. Though the number of schools in the City of Bombay slightly fell, the attendance improved, and the Corporation considerably increased its budget grant. The number of primary schools for girls increased from 616 to 677, and the attendance was 41,253, against 38,705 in 1890-91. Every part of the Presidency contributed to this improvement, but the Northern Division continued to occupy the foremost place with regard to female education; the progress made by municipalities and Native States in this respect was good, but it was among aided schools that the most marked increase occurred.

A slightly larger number of pupils attended the Rájkumár College at Rájkot; but of the Talukdári schools that at Pálanpur was closed; others were doing well, and the Wadhván School obtained an excellent report. Of the Mahomedan community, whose advance in this matter has been referred to above, there were 96,921 persons under instruction, against 89,799 in the previous year; and the majority were attending the ordinary schools. The effects of the unfavourable season were more marked in the case of hill-tribes, than elsewhere, and the numbers of this class under instruction fell from 7,160 to 6,986; an encouraging account, however, was given of the Bhil schools in Máhi Kántha. The number of institutions for giving special instruction rose from 41 to 47, the improvement being due to a new gymnastic institution, and an increase of two in the number of industrial schools. All the training and professional schools, and especially the Hyderábád Training College for masters, were very well reported on, and though the number of untrained masters employed by Local and Municipal Boards and by Native States considerably declined, there was a more than commensurate increase in the number of trained head masters and of trained assistants engaged. At the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art a rise in the number of students was attended by increased fee-receipts, and there was also an increase in the number of students learning drawing at schools for general education. The Poona Medical School was very successful in the third-year examination, and though the attendance was slightly

smaller, there was an improvement in the value of fees received : the other medical schools were doing satisfactorily, and there were seven women under instruction at the Hyderabad Midwifery School. In connection with the Veterinary College, Bombay, a special hospital was opened at Sewri; of the seven men, who passed the final or diploma examination, six obtained employment, while one joined the Royal Veterinary College in London. The examination results of the Hyderabad Agricultural Class were fair, and two men of the Engineering Class attached to the Sind College passed the final examination, and obtained employment. The industrial schools were generally doing well; and while there was little alteration in the attendance at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the scholarships provided by various benefactors indicate that the institution has met a real want which is fully appreciated by the public.

Literature.

Generally speaking, the literary activity of the year was rather below the average, the total number of registered publications falling from 2,044 to 1,408: but a good deal of this decrease was attributable to the exemption from registration, under Act X of 1890, of second or subsequent editions of books in which no additions or alterations have been made, and a copy of the first or some preceding edition of which has been registered. The majority of publications were in Gujaráti or Maráthi; in the former language the Gujaráti Cyclopædia and a work on agriculture were especially deserving of mention; in Maráthi there were several biographies and histories of an interesting character. The most interesting and useful of the English publications were works on law and medicine. A large number of the total publications were educational; and although the preponderance of republications and translations over original works was slightly less than before, there was little in the quality of the literature produced to distinguish it from former years.

The Native Press.

The number of newspapers and periodicals fell from 166 to 160 during the year under review, but they nearly doubled those in existence ten years ago, and generally enjoyed a wider circulation. The press, as usual, was very free in its criticisms of Government measures, and there was little change noticeable in its general tone and character. Of the topics, which evoked discussion, the Bill for raising the age of consent from ten to twelve years was amongst the foremost, and the position taken up by orthodox organs continued to evidence the violent antipathy entertained towards social reform by that section of the Hindu community; on the other hand, the Bill was heartily approved by the more liberal-minded portion of the press. The Indian Factory Bill, with regard to which, while some papers were full of praise, others maintained that it meant the reduction of Indian mill-hands to misery, was another subject on which there were wide differences of opinion. The sixth Indian National Congress was considered a success, and its proceedings were approved. The ábkári policy of Government was, as usual, censured; and on several other topics opinion was divided.

Literary Societies.

Considerable additions of books and coins were made to the library and museum of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the finances of the Branch were in a satisfactory condition. The number of members slightly increased: there was a slight reduction in the number of members of the Gujaráti Dnyán Prasárák Mandli, but the financial state of the Society continued to be satisfactory. The annual Government grant was applied towards defraying the expenses of the seven lectures delivered during the season. Three lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and there was a very satisfactory increase in the number of members of this society.

There was a considerable increase in the number of visitors to the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay. Most of the many additions to the Natural History division came from the Victoria Gardens, and Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit and His Highness the Mahārāja of Jeypore were among those who contributed to the Anthropological division. Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation each promised to contribute for a certain period towards the expenses of a trade museum to be worked conjointly with the Victoria and Albert Museum. The number of visitors to the Karáchi Municipal Library and Museum fell off: no one was chosen to fill the place of the Curator, who resigned in the previous year; but while no additions were made to the museum, great care was taken to maintain and preserve the specimens previously collected.

Museums.

The Archæological Survey Party of Western India began the field season by completing the survey of the temple of Bolesvára near Yeat. Kokamthán was next visited, and from there a tour was made through various places of interest till Sinnar was reached. At this place a large and complete "Hemadpanti" temple and a beautifully carved little temple in the Chalukyan style proved to be of very great interest. The party then moved *via* Patna, which is the site of a deserted city, and other places to Páchora, from which town as a centre a number of places were visited. The tour was then continued through Balsáne and Jhodga, stopping at various places en route, to Chándod, where there are several objects of archæological interest. Násik and Anjaneri were the two next stages, and the field season was concluded at Kalyán. The conservation of remains in the Bombay Presidency occupied a good deal of attention during the year, and estimates for repairs to numerous old buildings, especially in Ahmedábád and Bijápur, were approved.

Archæology.

Besides the sixty-three chaplains of the Church of England, eight clergymen were in receipt of allowances from Government. The effective strength of the establishment was well maintained throughout the year, and no important station was at any time vacant. No changes occurred in the establishment of the Church of Scotland.

Ecclesiastical.

The value of stock received from all sources by the Stationery Department aggregated Rs. 3½ lákhs, and stock worth Rs. 3,7⁸/₁₀ lákhs was issued. The value of stores of country manufacture purchased during the year was Rs. 36,530 less than the corresponding value in the previous year, chiefly owing to the necessity of importing certain varieties of printing paper from England, in consequence of the high prices quoted by Indian mills; but the saving, which resulted to Government from the substitution of Indian stores for those of European manufacture, showed an improvement, and reached Rs. 99,741 in the year under review.

Stationery.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press were rather greater than in 1890-91, chiefly owing to the increased earnings of the Foundry attached to the Press. The expenditure was almost the same. The net profit resulting from the printing operations of the year was Rs. 86,746, while that from the work at the Government Press, Karáchi, was Rs. 9,849. The net earnings of both presses were thus more than in 1890-91; those, on the other hand, of the Government Photozincographic Office at Poona fell from Rs. 24,193 to

Government

Printing Presses

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

IN the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The North Gujarát States, forming the most important group, lie to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the gháts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha States are situated to the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, together with the subordinate Somáli Coast and Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The following statement shows the area, the population according to the census of 1891, and the revenue of States referred to :—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
GROUP 1 : NORTH GUJARÁT—			
Cutch	6,500	558,415	21,42,157
Pálanpur-Ráadhanpur Group	8,000	645,528	15,63,873
Mahi Kántha	3,528	581,568	11,97,619
Káthiáwar	20,486	2,752,104	1,46,81,445
Cambay	850	89,722	8,09,096
Rawa Kántha	4,337	726,056	} 22,54,120
Nárukot	143	7,450	
GROUP 2 : SOUTH GUJARÁT—			
Dharampor	794	120,498	2,88,199
Bánada	215	41,373	9,00,383
Eachún	42	19,337	2,15,048
GROUP 3 : NORTH KONKAN—			
Khándaah Political Agency... ..	1,623	59,055	1,32,121
Surgána	360	12,398	13,313
Jawhár... ..	534	52,631	1,86,400
GROUP 4 : SOUTH KONKAN—			
Janjira s.	324	81,780	5,55,041
Sávantvádi	926	192,948	4,37,684
GROUP 5 : DECCAN—			
Akalkot	498	75,774	2,99,281
Other Sátára Jághirs	2,335	287,198	9,99,541
Kolhápur	2,855	913,131	34,36,319
GROUP 6 : SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—			
Sángli	1,083	238,945	10,33,741
Other Southern Marátha Jághira*... ..	2,936	480,111	18,93,923
Savaúur	70	16,976	93,233
GROUP 7 : SIND—			
Khairpur	6,109	131,937	7,62,921
GROUP 8 : ADEN			
Somáli Coast	75†	44,079	2,29,779
		.....	1,84,202
Grand Total ...	64,633	8,129,512	3,37,11,439

* Including Jath and Daphlápur the management of which was during the year transferred to the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country.

† Exclusive of Perim, which is 5 square miles.

NORTH GUJARAT.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles ; Population (1891), 558,415 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 21,42,157.

The disputes between this State and Morvi continued to be troublesome. The relations of Cutch with other frontier States were satisfactory. His Highness the Ráo visited Bombay in January 1892 in company with his brother Kunwar Karanji, C.I.E. His Excellency Sir George Greaves and the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine visited Cutch in December 1891. General.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cutch.
Season and Crops.

The rainfall was again deficient and unseasonable. Bajri suffered specially from this cause, and jowari and cotton were damaged further by easterly winds after the rains. The winter crops were good.

Police.

The force consisted of 254 mounted and 572 foot police. The cost was Rs. 1,38,505 against Rs. 1,50,672 last year. The offences reported numbered 1,058 against 1,093 last year. The proportion of crime to the general population was 1·8 per 1,000 against 2·1. The police sent for trial 989 cases, in 888 (89·8 per cent.) of which the accused were convicted. The number of persons arrested and convicted in connection with these cases were respectively 2,095 and 1,559 against 1,885 and 1,480 in the previous year. The increase in the number of arrests by the police did not lower the percentage of convictions to arrests, which was 89·8 against 89·2 in the preceding year. The number of murders was 9, the same as last year. Robberies decreased by 9, being 13 in number against 22 last year. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 42,766 against Rs. 54,025 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 79·6, against 77·5, the amount recovered being Rs. 34,026 against Rs. 41,895. Cases of suicide numbered 39 against 32 last year. Of the 39 persons concerned, 22 were females.

Criminal Justice.

Most of the District Courts of Cutch were during the year of report empowered to hear and decide cases of offences committed by the employes of the Cutch Branch Telegraph Department, and other Courts were so empowered in respect of so much of the line as lay within their respective jurisdictions. The Criminal Courts numbered 18 and disposed of 996 cases affecting 4,019 persons, of whom 2,037 or 52·5 per cent. were convicted. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 979, 4,374 and 2,085. There were 86 appeals against 82 in the preceding year. Sentences were reversed in 5 cases only.

Besides the ordinary State Courts mentioned above, the important Jádaja Court, for the trial of cases under the Treaty guarantee given to the Jádajas, exercised its functions and formed the subject of much correspondence with Government. There were also 22 Jáhirdárs' Courts—15 holding jurisdiction under the settlement of 1875 and 7 exercising honorary powers. The criminal cases heard and disposed of by the former were 244 against 223 in the previous year, and by the latter 136 against 88. There was only one appeal preferred against the Jáhirdárs' decisions in criminal matters.

Extradition and
Inter-statal cases.

In 10 cases the Cutch State surrendered persons residing in the province for trial by other States, while the extradition of 5 persons was obtained for trial by this State. One hundred and fifty-six inter-statal cases between Cutch and Morvi villages in Adhoi were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 165.

Prisons.

There were 12 prisons in which 2,242 persons were confined against 2,332 in the previous year. Their total cost amounted to Rs. 21,273 against Rs. 17,877 in the year before. The average cost of each convict in the Bhúj Central Jail was Rs. 71. In addition to the above-mentioned jails there were 12 lock-ups.

Civil Justice.

The 18 ordinary Civil Courts of the State disposed of 2,558 cases out of 2,702 cases on their files against 2,992 out of 3,210 cases in the previous year. These cases were exclusive of work done by the Small Cause Courts and by the Zamindars' Courts: the former disposed of 2,131 out of 2,132 Small Cause cases; the latter of 185 against 344 cases in the previous year. The balances in the ordinary Civil Courts, the Small Cause Courts, and the Zamindars' Courts were respectively 144 against 218, 1 against 10, and 6 against 5. The number of appeals for disposal was 1,077 against 1,024 in the preceding year, and the number decided was 708 against 724. The arrears of appeal cases numbered 369 against 300 last year. The average value of each ordinary civil suit, Small Cause case and appeal filed was Rs. 263, 19, and 332 respectively. In 279 out of the 708 appeals decided, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 1,921 against 1,917, and fees realized Rs. 8,573 against Rs. 8,329 in the preceding year: 63 per cent. of the documents registered were mortgage deeds.

Municipalities.

There were 6 municipalities, the chief of them being at Bhúj, Mándvi and Anjár. The aggregate income of these municipalities amounted to Rs. 31,713 and expenditure to Rs. 28,933.

Trade and Customs.

The value of imports was Rs. 73,27,197 against Rs. 80,82,304 in the previous year and exports Rs. 17,70,780 against Rs. 22,69,647. The customs revenue fell from Rs. 8,85,141 to Rs. 7,68,345 owing to the transfer of some items from this to other heads, and to the season. The reduction of the taxes on trade so long advocated by Government has made no progress. For similar reasons neither of the two ginning factories could be worked with advantage. In 6 cotton presses 5,369 bales were pressed against 7,650 in the previous year. The number of vessels which entered the ports was 4,073 against 4,334, whilst 4,696 vessels left against 4,516.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works during the year of report amounted to Rs. 2,58,679 against Rs. 1,75,170. Of this total outlay, the sum of Rs. 1,00,994 was expended in the construction of a telegraph line from the opposite border of the Runn of Cutch past Adesar, Anjár and Bhúj to Mándvi; Rs. 1,878 in making a survey of a possible line of railway between Mándvi and Bhúj and of a tramway between Bhúj and Khári-Rohar; and Rs. 1,107 on improvement and repairs of harbours. The expenditure on roads, old and new,

was Rs. 47,057, while that on water works and buildings was Rs. 21,216 and Rs. 34,545 respectively. The proportionate cost of establishment to public works expenditure was 16·4 per cent. against 14·9 last year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cutch and
Pálanpur.

The Samvat year 1947 opened with a balance of Rs. 4,32,008 and closed with one of Rs. 5,29,127. The revenue for the year under report was Rs. 21,42,157 (inclusive of Rs. 3,63,524 on account of income of previous years) against Rs. 17,85,043. The land revenue rose by Rs. 10,414 and the sayar revenue by Rs. 55,478. The expenditure was Rs. 20,95,077 against Rs. 16,14,587. This includes certain items of previous years debited this year. The ordinary expenditure increased by Rs. 80,752 owing to the year of report being an intercalary year. The extraordinary expenditure increased by Rs. 65,602. The figures of income and expenditure above shown are exclusive of advances, loans, &c.

Revenue and
Finance.

The area of waste land brought under tillage was 850 acres against 3,600 acres in the preceding year. The old artesian wells were utilized in several localities. One hundred and sixty-five new wells were sunk and 107 old ones repaired. Owing to deficiency of rainfall, well irrigation was largely made use of. The State made takávi advances to the amount of Koris 36,485 to indigent cultivators.

Agricultural
Improvements.

The survey establishment of the State measured 67,273 acres by cross staff and 19½ miles by theodolite in 10 villages during the year of report. The average work done per rupee was 8 acres and 27 gunthás.

Survey.

The record of births and deaths for State territory was 7,071 and 4,937 against 6,421 and 4,322 respectively in the preceding year. No record was kept on the Zamindárs' estates. At the 9 hospitals and dispensaries there were 78,827 patients treated at a total cost of Rs. 34,807 against 79,603 patients at a cost of Rs. 32,950 in the previous year. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhúj contained 14 inmates against 10 last year, and the Foundling Hospital took charge of 24 orphans against 21. The number of vaccinations during the year under report was 21,603 against 20,619. English lymph was obtained through the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, and used to advantage. The cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 7,239 against Rs. 7,016.

Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

The number of pupils in the 125 schools belonging to the State was 7,557 against 7,188 pupils in 124 schools in the previous year. Private schools decreased in number from 119 to 116. Expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 73,410 against Rs. 73,426 in the year before. The number of Darbári scholarships awarded was 84, of which 50 were given to females. There were 7 libraries in the State with 5,972 books. A printing press belonging to the State was worked at a profit. The State gave Rs. 5,248 in bounties to different Gujaráti authors, and made special donations amounting to Rs. 4,550.

Education.

The number of pupils at the School of Art fell from 102 to 100. The results achieved by pupils at the Sir J. J. School of Art examination were satisfactory. Four stallions were maintained in Cutch by the Government of Bombay. They covered 124 mares against 154 in the previous year. The infanticide fund was provisionally suspended during the year. The number of marriages decreased by 40. The cases of breaches of infanticide rules numbered 53 against 42, and in various directions the continuance of infanticide forced itself upon the attention of Government. The amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 122 against Rs. 350 last year.

Miscellaneous.

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 8,000 square miles; Population (1891), 645,526; Gross Revenue, (approximately), Rs. 15,63,873.

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the two first class States of Pálanpur and Rádhanpur and nine other tálnkas as marginally noted, the Chiefs of some of which have petty jurisdictional powers. Both Pálanpur and Kánkrej pay tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda.

States in the
Superintendency.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tharál and
Marváda. | 4. Síntalpur and
Chádchat. | 7. Kánkrej. |
| 2. Váv. | 5. Saigam. | 8. Dódar. |
| 3. Várthi. | 6. Bhábhár. | 9. Tarráda. |

The peace of the frontier remained undisturbed.

The rainfall was again scanty and untimely, and very severe scarcity of water and fodder was felt in some of the tálnkas, while the prices of food-grains ruled high. A number of people consequently migrated to neighbouring States. There were no epidemics, and the year was a healthy one.

Season and Crops

During the year the appointment was sanctioned of a Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

Important events.

His Highness the Diván made a trip to Northern India. Mr. Gulám Mustáfa resigned his duties as Chief Minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Dulabhji D. Ved. The work of the adjudication of the rights of Pálanpur and Dánta in the co-shared villages was taken in hand. The Wantás of Chansol and Nágwasna in Baroda territory belonging to Pálanpur were exchanged for an annual cash payment by the Baroda Darbár.

Pálanpur State.
General.

The revenue of the Pálanpur State during the year under report (commencing from 19th June 1890 and ending 7th July 1891) amounted to Rs. 6,14,004, and the expenditure was Rs. 592,260, leaving a surplus of Rs. 21,744.

Revenue and
Expenditure.

- TRIBUTARY STATES.**
Pálanpur.
The measurement of 11 villages was completed during the year and that of 16 others was in progress. The total of numbers measured was 1,641 with an area of 19,541 acres. No numbers were classified. The total cost of the survey was Rs. 4,289, against Rs. 4,595 the previous year. The special surveyor employed for surveying the co-shared villages of Gadhwáda and Dánta completed the map of Nagel and commenced the survey of Andharia.
- Revenue Survey and assessment.**
The revenue of the Rádhanpur State for the Samvat year 1947 amounted to Rs. 6,08,122, while the expenditure was Rs. 5,66,225, showing a surplus of Rs. 41,897, against Rs. 23,153 the previous year.
- Other matters.**
Rádhanpur State.
General.
Fifty three packa and 255 katcha wells were sunk during the year under report. During the year His Highness the Naváb proceeded on a tour to Northern India. The transfer, during the year, of the work of collecting revenue from kárkúns to well-paid maháلكarís resulted in an increase of revenue of Rs. 87,388.
- Revenue and Expenditure.**
During the year under report the measurement of 7 villages was completed and that of 8 others was in progress. The total of numbers measured came to 1,413 with an area of 11,559 acres. The cost of the survey was Rs. 3,564, against Rs. 2,219 the previous year. Two new villages were populated during the year and 2,262 acres of waste land brought under cultivation. There were 132 katcha and 3 packa wells sunk during the year.
- Revenue Survey.**
Other States and Tábukas.
Thákor Khengarsingji died in January, aged 56, and was succeeded by his son, Thákor Abheysingji. Waghella Gambhirsingji of Diodar, one of the principal shareholders, died in December and was succeeded by his nephew, Sardársingji.
- The Superintendency generally : Attachments.**
The total number of attachments at the close of last year was 19. Three new attachments were imposed during the year and 5 removed. The only important one among the attachments is that of Málek Jorávarkhán Umarkhán of Váráhi. This estate is now free from debt.
- Police.**
The strength of the Pálanpur Imperial Police Force remained the same as last year. The conduct of the force was good. The total number of offences reported to the police as having occurred within the Superintendency jurisdiction was 775 against 549 the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 1,031 against 741 the previous year. Of these 945 were sent for trial, of whom 521 were convicted and 421 were acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and to those sent for trial by the police were 50 and 55 against 60 and 63 respectively during the previous year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 18,374 against Rs. 13,904 last year. The amount recovered was Rs. 11,042 against Rs. 8,670, giving a percentage of 60 against 62 last year. In the Jurisdictional States (Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv) the number of offences reported to the State police was 1,338, against 1,634, and the number of persons arrested 2,125 against 1,983. Of these 1,588 were sent for trial, of whom 1,007 were convicted and 490 were acquitted or discharged—the percentages of convictions to accused arrested and to those sent for trial being 48 and 63 against 47 and 53 respectively the previous year.
- Criminal Justice.**
The number of trials held in the Superintendency Courts proper during the year under report was 794 against 518 the previous year. The number of persons involved was 1,510 against 1,133. Of these 852 were convicted and 658 acquitted or discharged, against 588 and 545 respectively last year. At the close of the year there was a balance of 7 cases undisposed of. The number of trials held in the Courts of the States possessing jurisdictional powers was 1,954 against 2,198. The number of persons tried was 3,857 against 3,475. Of these 1,766 were convicted and 2,091 acquitted or discharged.
- Prisons.**
There were 5 jails in the Superintendency. Two thousand and sixty-nine persons were admitted during the year under report, against 1,788 the previous year.
- Civil Justice.**
In the Superintendency Courts the balance of original suits at the end of the previous year was 309 and the number of suits filed during the year under report was 564, making a total of 873, of which 678 were disposed of, leaving 195 in arrears at the close of the year. The number of political cases decided was 19, of which 17 were about land. The number of civil appeals decided by the Courts of the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent was 82, of which 40 were land cases, 34 money suits and 8 miscellaneous. In the Courts of the States exercising jurisdictional powers, the total number of original civil cases disposed of was 4,371, valued at Rs. 2,12,565, against 4,967, of the value of Rs. 2,19,262 in the previous year. The number of civil appeals disposed of was 127, of which 75 were disposed of by the Pálanpur Appellate Court, 47 by the Rádhanpur Appellate Court, 3 by the Court of the Thákor of Tharád and 2 by the Court of the Rána of Váv. The Pálanpur Court further disposed of 316 political cases, of which 129 were compensation suits.
- Public Works.**
The construction of the new jail outside Pálanpur was making slow progress. A new building for the girls' school and the Goodfellow Hospital were approaching completion. The Pálanpur Darbár spent Rs. 26,775 during the year on public works, exclusive of repairs, &c., to the Darbár buildings and gardens. The Rádhanpur Darbár with a view to improving the water-supply deepened the tank and connected it by a canal with a storage reservoir formed by the construction of a dam across the Banas; and also commenced a large new building for the jail. The total expenditure upon public works was Rs. 16,044. The Thákor of Tharád spent Rs. 2,500 on a dharmshála and a temple.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 21,473 against 19,629 last year. The cost was Ra. 4,074, against Ra. 3,877. There were 41 persons attacked with small-pox, of whom 5 died. The total number of patients treated during the year at the 6 hospitals and dispensaries was 27,826, against 27,725 the previous year.

One new school was opened and one abolished during the year. The total number of schools stood at 50. The number of pupils attending was 3,348 against 3,325. The daily average attendance was 2,447.37 against 2,402.24. The total receipts amounted to Ra. 1,838 against Ra. 2,356, and the total expenditure to Ra. 29,476 against Ra. 21,023 the previous year. The number of private schools was 47 against 51, and the number of boys attending them 1,134 against 1,112. The night schools were closed for want of support.

Cattle-disease attacked 2,090 head of cattle, of which nearly 50 per cent. died. Thirty-eight chests of opium were issued for retail sale as against 36 last year. Imports amounted to 55½ chests as against 79. The 2 Government stallions covered 73 mares as against 16 last year.

MAHI KÁNTHA.

Area, 3,528 square miles; Population (1891), 581,568; Gross Revenue, Ra. 11,97,619.

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency consists of a group of 64 States of various sizes lying on the borders of Rájputána, of which 28 exercise limited jurisdiction, whilst I'dar is a 1st class State and Tintoj is subordinate to it. The State of I'dar contains more than half of the total population and, while paying tribute to the Gáekwár of Baroda, itself receives tribute from some of the smaller States. The remainder pay tribute either to the Gáekwár or to the British Government. No event of importance occurred during the year under report. There was no disturbance of the peace of the frontier. The dispute regarding the corrected demarcation of the Sirohi-Dánta frontier was decided against Sirohi. The Kundol-Mahura dispute and Dantor-Waje case were investigated, and a separation of interests of the Bhils of each side of the border in the Mahura groves was effected. A border Court was held at the same time and 64 claims settled. The Thákor of Warsoda, Kishorsingji, a fourth-class tálukdár, died and was succeeded by his son Surajmalji; the Thákor of Magori, Himatsingji, a fifth-class tálukdár, died and was succeeded by his son Mokamsingji. Prathiráj, a shareholder in the seventh-class táluka of Virsoda, died, and his estate was attached pending partition. The Thákor of Warsoda accepted the principle of a commutation of his wánta lands in Baroda territory for an annual cash payment under certain conditions. The Mánas wánta was transferred to the Gáekwár's Government during the year in pursuance of the settlement previously effected. There were 19 estates under management during the year, and a considerable amount of debt was paid off.

The revenue and expenditure of I'dar were Rs. 6,07,985 and Rs. 5,60,560 respectively against Rs. 5,72,790 and Rs. 4,97,292 in 1890-91. The efforts of the Diván to develop the resources of the State were much hindered by the lawless character of the population on its hilly frontier. The relations of the Darbár with its subordinate Bhumia Sardárs were not perfectly satisfactory.

The Pol State was under attachment, and the heir-apparent was receiving tuition at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. The revenue and expenditure were Rs. 17,838 and Rs. 21,180 respectively. The Japtidár proving incapable was dismissed and replaced by a more competent substitute.

Receipts and expenditure respectively amounted to Rs. 46,001 and Rs. 47,001 against Ra. 50,001 and Ra. 65,001 in 1890-91. The future ruler was being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere. In accordance with a proposal emanating from the Mahárána, the foundations of a hospital were laid at Dánta.

The Málpur State had a revenue of Rs. 20,315, and an expenditure of Ra. 20,346.

The receipts and expenditure both amounted to Rs. 20,077. Nothing was expended on public works during the year. Numerous complaints received pointed to an unsatisfactory administration.

The revenue of the Ilol State amounted to Rs. 24,396, and the expenditure to Ra. 24,286. The judicial administration exhibited grave irregularities.

The Mánas estate was under management during the year. Receipts amounted to Rs. 59,925, and expenditure to Ra. 85,961. Rs. 28,436 were written off on account of arrears of the revenue from the wánta irrecoverable after the settlement with Baroda, Ra. 6,536 were spent on public works, and Ra. 5,865 were paid towards the liquidation of the debt against the estate, which was reduced to Ra. 420. The young Chief continued to make progress at the Rájkumár College.

The Bávisi Zilla continued under the charge of the Assistant Political Agent. No serious crime occurred during the year. The number of cases reported to the Magisterial Courts again fell from 136 to 116. The value of property stolen, however, rose from Ra. 658 in 1890-91 to Ra. 1,236 in the year under report. Of the amount stolen 38 per cent. was recovered against 30 per cent. in the preceding year. There was a further decline in the number of civil suits filed. Education made very slight progress during the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Mdhi Kantha.
Season and Crops.
The Agency Police.

The monsoon was late, scanty and unseasonable, and the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was below the average.

There were two police forces in the Agency—the Agency police and the State police. The strength of the latter was 155 savárs and 1,030 foot police, and it was maintained at a cost of Rs. 94,113, the cost of the previous year being Rs. 94,811. The Agency police consisted of 141 savárs and 257 foot police, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 83,036 against Rs. 82,802 spent on it in the previous year. The number of offences reported to the police fell from 1,232 to 1,172; the number of accused arrested from 1,576 to 1,523; the number of accused sent for trial rose from 1,436 to 1,453; and the number of convictions fell from 889 to 864. The percentage of convictions to arrests (56·73) was practically the same as in the year before; the percentage of convictions to accused persons sent for trial fell from 61·90 to 59·4. There was a decrease in crime generally, except in 10 States, but crimes of a violent nature were as rife as ever, and the number of murders committed was 23 as against 21 in 1890-91. The amount of property stolen in robberies and dacoities rose to Rs. 14,389 from Rs. 6,529, while 46 persons were wounded in the commission of such offences as against 26 last year.

Criminal Justice.

In all 1,780 offences were reported in the year against 1,755 in 1890-91; 3,413 persons were dealt with by the Courts against 3,212 dealt with in the preceding year. There were 1,454 persons convicted out of this number. In addition, the Sessions Court of the Political Agent tried 11 cases with 20 accused, of whom 4 were convicted and sentenced, and the remainder acquitted. There was only one appeal against the Political Agent's decisions; in that case the sentence was reduced. Nine cases were tried in the Sessions Court of the Idar Darbár, in which 18 persons were concerned. Of these, 10 were convicted and 8 acquitted. In the Dánta Sessions Court there was only one case tried, in which the 2 accused were convicted. In the 3 appellate Courts—the Political Agent's, the Assistant Political Agent's and that of the Idar State—35 appeals were heard, and in 19 cases the original sentences were confirmed.

Prisons.

In the 30 jails of the Agency 948 prisoners were confined during the year as compared with 1,026 in the year 1890-91; and the daily average in the jail fell from 225 to 181. The cost of maintenance of the jails was Rs. 13,903 against Rs. 15,171 in the year before. A new jail was being built at Pol.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil tribunals in the Agency remained the same (45). The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 2,758 against 2,658 in the previous year. Of the 2,758 suits, 2,474 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 284 for disposal against 452 at the end of 1890-91. The total value of fees realized on the above suits was Rs. 13,246, the corresponding amount for the previous year being Rs. 11,347. The value of claims filed was Rs. 1,43,164 against Rs. 1,47,456 in 1890-91. Of 184 appeals for disposal, 29 were decided, leaving a balance of 95 to be dealt with. There were 2,311 applications for execution of decrees made and executed; the corresponding number for the previous year was 1,637. The Agency Courts decided 96 out of 442 political cases for disposal and the Political Agent disposed of 9 political appeals. There were 7 appeals to Government against the orders of the Political Agent, in 6 of which the orders were confirmed and in the other modified.

Registration.

Thirty-four documents were registered in the Agency, realizing fees to the value of Rs. 157.

Public Works.

In Idar there was an expenditure under this head of Rs. 26,094, in Dánta of Rs. 6,500, in Sudásna of Rs. 1,000, and in the attached States of Mánasa, Mohanpur and Hadol Rs. 8,553 in all were spent on public works. In the Thána circles only Rs. 800 were reported to have been spent on useful works.

Trade.

There was a slight improvement in the dyeing trade of Pethápúr, while that of Vásna fell off. The value of dyed cloths exported from Pethápúr during the year was Rs. 61,950 against Rs. 57,300 in 1890-91. In Vásna the figures were Rs. 1,67,650 against Rs. 1,86,637.

Revenue and Finance.

During the year Samvat 1947—corresponding to the revenue year 1890-91—the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 50,614 as compared with that of the preceding year, the figures being, for Samvat 1947, Rs. 11,97,619, and for Samvat 1946, Rs. 11,47,005. The expenditure increased by Rs. 80,636, that for 1946 being Rs. 11,05,409 and for the year under report Rs. 11,86,045. In several States the expenditure exceeded the income owing to marriage and other ceremonies. The receipts on account of local funds for the year 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 71,687 against Rs. 61,390 in the previous year, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 51,829 to Rs. 51,076. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,18,439. The total amount of tribute for collection in 1891-92 was Rs. 2,04,886, of which Rs. 1,84,515 were recovered and Rs. 20,371 remained for collection.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of patients treated in the 13 dispensaries was 46,774 against 33,237 last year. The number of vaccinations rose from 14,648 to 15,991. The number of births rose to 13,641 in 1891-92 from 13,071 in 1890-91, and the number of deaths rose to 12,464 from 9,742.

Education.

The number of schools, excepting night schools, was 102, the same as last year. The number of scholars rose from 6,239 to 6,476, their average daily attendance being 71·4 per cent. against 73·4 in the year before. There were 9 girls' schools with 369 students,

against the same number of schools with an attendance of 345 in 1890-91. There were 3 Bhil schools in charge of the Reverend Mr. Thompson, with 93 students; 2 new Bhil schools were being built. The number of Kumárs attending the Scott College rose from 28 to 30. The total cost of education was Rs. 22,520; that of the previous year was Rs. 31,620

The total quantity of opium issued to Native Chiefs was 9,932 lbs., or 70 lbs. less than last year. A survey was made of a proposed feeder railway from Ahmedábád to Parántij. The usual fair at Sámháji passed off without incident, the trade done being a slight improvement on the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

KATHIAWAR.

Area, 20,496 square miles; Population (1891), 2,752,404; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,46,81,445 (approximately).

The province of Kathiawar contains 188 States of varying size and importance; the principal being the first class States of Junágad, Navánagar, Bhávnagar, Porbandar, Dhrán-gadra, Morvi and Gondal, and the second class States of Vánkáner, Pálitána, Dhrol, Limbdí, Rájkot, Wadhván and Jáfarábád. The States of Porbandar, Vánkáner, Rájkot Mánávádár, Láthi, Kotdá-Sángáni, Vadia, Mengni, Rájpur, Vadod, Dasáda, Chital and Sanalá are under management. The other States of the first two classes are governed by their respective Chiefs, who exercise full jurisdiction over their own subjects. The remaining States are divided into five classes, and the powers of the Chiefs are graded in a diminishing scale, the residuary jurisdiction vesting in the Political officers who superintend the various groups under the direction of the Political Agent in Kathiawar. Thirteen States pay no tribute, 97 pay tribute to the British Government, and 78 to the Gáekwár of Baroda.

The States.

On the 21st January 1892 Naváb Sir Bahádur Khánji Mohabat Khánji, G.C.I.E., ruler of Junágad, died at the age of 36. After a lapse of some months, Rasul Khánji, next younger brother of the deceased, was formally proclaimed Naváb. The year was rendered noteworthy by the formation of the Kathiawar Imperial Service Troops. The powers of Managers of States were defined and classified according to a scale approved by Government, and provision was made for appellate and revisionary jurisdiction. The Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway, which owes its origin to the enterprize of the States of Junágad, Gondal, Rájkot and Azam Surag Wála, Shareholder and Tálukdar of Jetpur, was taken in hand. The Jubilee water works, referred to last year, were brought to a most successful completion at a total cost of Rs. 1,86,000. His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar marked the year by codifying the various rules and regulations in force,—a work for which His Highness was fortunate in being able to avail himself of the experience of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji. A disastrous flood occurred at Mahuva in July. A light-house at the mouth of the Bhávnagar creek was completed and opened. The Takhtsingji Hospital at Bhávnagar was also completed. In 1892 the Bank of Bombay established a branch office in Bhávnagar.

Important events.

The rainfall was irregular in different parts of the province. The monsoon did not burst till July and closed early. Some portions of the north suffered from scarcity, but relief works were started by the Morvi State, and the construction of the Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway afforded occupation to those in need of work.

Season and Crops.

The States' police were wanting in discipline and organization; the work of the Agency police was satisfactory. Cognizable cases reported to the Agency police fell in number from 606 to 530 in the year of report. They included 10 murders, 2 dacoities and 9 robberies. The total number of offences reported to the Agency and States' police fell from 10,462 to 9,606. The number of persons arrested was 11,210 against 11,424 in the previous year. The number of accused sent for trial was 10,746 against 10,732, and convictions rose from 6,200 to 6,247—the percentage of convictions to arrests being 55.73 against 54.27 in 1890-91. The above figures include the police of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar and of the Morvi State Railways and of Rájkot Civil Station. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,34,817 against Rs. 2,30,749 in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries rose from 41.67 to 46.08. The total strength of the Agency and States' police, including cavalry, was 8,197 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,15,897.

Police.

The year witnessed the outbreak of outlawry on the part of a daring band of Mián's, subjects of the Thákor of Mália. The outlaws, owing to the sustained pressure of pursuit, were only able to accomplish two successful dacoities. They had several affrays with the police, and after the close of the year committed several robberies and murders.

Prevalence of out-lawry.

To the Criminal Courts of the province, including the Agency Courts and those of the jurisdictional States, 18,758 offences involving 27,901 persons were reported against 18,552 offences with 25,347 accused in the previous year. Of these cases the Agency Courts tried 1,391 involving 2,600 persons, of whom 980 were convicted. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 1,171 cases with 2,223 accused persons, of whom 1,006 were convicted. Of all those sent before the Courts of the province, 10,821 were convicted, 9,929 discharged without trial, and 6,164 acquitted. The number of accused awaiting trial at the close of the year was 779 concerned in 351 cases. In the 78 criminal appellate Courts of the province, appeals were filed against their sentences by 1,911 persons. Of these judgments 1,034 were confirmed, 406 modified and 409 reversed. There were 36 appeals pending at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of prisons and lock-ups fell from 157 to 154. The number of prisoners confined rose from 10,467 to 11,194. Expenditure on jails fell from Rs. 1,36,639 to Rs. 1,31,400.

Prisons.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Káthiáwár and
Cambay.*
Civil Justice.

The Agency Civil Courts disposed of 3,625 original civil suits, or, including political cases and regular civil suits on appeal, they decided 3,807 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 35,71,695. Taking the whole province, 207 civil tribunals decided 34,365 civil suits against 34,363 in the preceding year. The arrears for the whole province fell from 6,295 at the close of 1890-91 to 5,573 at the close of the year of report. There was a further slight decrease in litigation. In the Rájasthánik Court the number of regular cases decided fell from 177 to 160; and there were 457 cases awaiting settlement at the close of the year. The number of miscellaneous orders passed by the Court fell from 8,252 in 1890-91 to 7,966 in the year under report. The arrears of civil work in the Porbandar, Limbdi and Mália States were reduced during the year, but the returns for Navánagar, Gondal and Muli showed large arrears. The total number of civil appeals for disposal in the province during the year under report was 2,207 against 2,350 in the year before. Of these, 1,637 were disposed of against 1,664 in 1890-91. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 3,234 against 2,848 last year.

Registration.

The number of documents registered was 503 of the total value of Rs. 6,70,355 against 507 of the value of Rs. 5,63,800 last year. The fees realized rose from Rs. 7,489 to Rs. 8,002.

Trade.

The total exports by sea amounted to Rs. 2,45,65,437 and imports to Rs. 1,59,82,152 as against Rs. 2,77,56,499 and Rs. 1,74,42,418 respectively the previous year. The decrease in exports was due to the partial failure of crops. There was a decrease in the traffic of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway and a slight increase in that of the Morvi Railway.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works by the Native States during the year aggregated Rs. 22,24,454 against Rs. 20,75,000 in the previous year. Bhávnagar again headed the list with an expenditure of Rs. 10,14,042. Porbandar, Dhrángadra and Gondal were the only first class States which devoted less than a lakh to public works. The cost of works carried out under the superintendence of the Agency Engineer, the most important of which was the Jubilee water works, amounted to Rs. 2,66,626.

Local Funds.

The total revenue of the Consolidated Local Funds of Káthiáwár for the year under report amounted to Rs. 97,616 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,02,517. The closing balance to the credit of the fund was :—

					Rs.
Cash ...	...	...	...	...	80,350
Invested	...	...	...	...	3,14,700
Total ...					3,95,050

The receipts and expenditure for the previous year were respectively Rs. 73,236 and Rs. 93,168. The increase in receipts was due to the amalgamation of the tent and Pránt survey funds and also to a larger income under the heads "Percentage on the revenues of the attached and managed estates" and "Maintenance of prisoners," &c. Repairs to buildings, cost of surveyors' establishment and maintenance of prisoners were accountable for increased expenditure.

Budget Estimate.

The budget estimate of the Chiefs' general fund for the year ending 30th June 1892 was submitted to Government. The proposals regarding an improved classification and re-organization of the local funds of the province, referred to in last year's report, were carried out during the year.

Medical Relief.

Hospitals and dispensaries numbered 93 as against 88 last year. The total number of patients treated was 533,419 against 496,196, and the total cost Rs. 2,00,117 against Rs. 1,89,924. The number of vaccinations rose from 82,043 to 83,442. The percentage of successes in primary vaccination was 95.38. Junágad, Navánagar and Bhávnagar are being entrusted with the control of vaccination within their respective limits, with effect from the close of the year. During the early part of the cold weather, fever of a severe type, akin to influenza, was prevalent; otherwise the year was healthy.

Education.

Including the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhván, the Sámaldás College at Bhávnagar, the 5 high schools, 2 training colleges and 17 Anglo-Vernacular schools, there were in all 939 educational establishments in the province—an increase of 20 on the previous year. The number of pupils was 59,804 against 58,030; the total expenditure on education was Rs. 5,35,647 against Rs. 4,46,079. The proportion of scholars to population was 1 to 46.

Tribute.

The tribute demands of the year amounted to Rs. 11,44,439 including Rs. 65,755 on account of arrears. Rs. 10,81,271 were collected, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 63,167.

CAMBAY.

Area, 250 square miles; Population (1891), 50,722; Gross Revenue, Rs. 8,09,096.

General.

The year was one of excellent progress unmarked by any notable event, and political relations with neighbouring States were satisfactory. In pursuance of the work of re-organization referred to last year, it was found necessary to decentralize work a great deal, thereby increasing the responsibility and authority of heads of departments and relieving the Dewán of some of the work with which he was overwhelmed. The Revenue Survey settlement advanced a further step, and the important measure of classification was completed. The calculation of the relative value of each survey number was in progress. Pending its completion the old revenue system, described in last year's report, was in force. The one Girássia dispute was in a fair way to settlement by arbitration; of the three boundary

disputes between State and British villages one was settled, and there was a prospect of an early settlement of another.

The season was a good one and wheat yielded a bumper crop, but the rain was late and rice crops were consequently meagre. Rinderpest appeared in one village. While wages were stationary, food-grains were dear.

The military force of the Cambay State dropped in number from 471 to 433, while the cost of maintenance was Rs. 38,467 against Rs. 42,479 in the previous year, a material reduction of Rs. 4,000.

Further modifications and a slight reduction were effected in the police force, the sanctioned strength of which was 177 men against 191 in the previous year. Their cost fell from Rs. 45,147 to Rs. 40,764. In the matter of crime, comparison with the previous year is not of great value, as during 4½ months of 1890-91 the statistics were inaccurate. The number of offences reported to the police was 352 against 214, and the number of persons arrested was 400 against 406 in 1890-91. All those arrested were sent for trial as in the previous year, and 201 were convicted this year as compared with 197 in the year before. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus rose from 48·5 to 50·25. The value of stolen property aggregated Rs. 8,195, of which Rs. 3,409 were recovered, while last year Rs. 2,438 were recovered out of Rs. 8,575 stolen; the percentage of recoveries thus improved from 28·4 to 41·5. There was no change, during the year, in the number or constitution of the Criminal Courts. Out of 966 persons concerned in 512 cases, 292 were convicted. Last year 271 persons were convicted out of 865 concerned in 395 cases. During the year, criminal appeals were made by 53 persons; in the case of 32 the sentences were confirmed, 16 sentences were modified, 3 reversed and 2 remanded. The special Political Agent presiding over His Highness the Naváb's Court disposed of all the 7 special appeals filed.

The Cambay jail was described last year as small, insecure and ill-ventilated. Steps were being taken to remedy all these defects during the year of report, and the improvement in the ventilation was completed. The number of prisoners confined during the year was 187 against 161 in 1890-91; the daily average, however, fell from 51 to 46. The maintenance of the jail cost Rs. 4,382. Nine prisoners died during the year, 4 of the deaths being due to influenza.

In addition to the two civil appellate Courts and one of original civil jurisdiction existing last year, a Small Cause Court and a Sardárs' Court were constituted this year, the latter being devised to meet the case of plaintiffs against the highest class of Nobles and Sardárs of State, who claimed exemption from the jurisdiction of ordinary Courts. Appeals were first heard by the Dewán, and special appeals from the latter lay to His Highness' Court. Including 340 outstanding suits there were 2,721 for disposal, of which 2,532 were decided, leaving 189 still to be dealt with at the end of the year. The aggregate value involved in these suits was Rs. 98,640 against Rs. 92,383 last year. The Sardárs' Court disposed of 10 out of 17 suits before it. With the arrears of 186 from the previous year there were in all 291 civil appeals for disposal; of these 195 were decided, leaving 96 to be dealt with—a great improvement on the previous year, when only 54 appeals were disposed of. In His Highness the Naváb's Court all the 21 special appeals on the file were disposed of. With 2,019 applications for execution of decrees outstanding at the beginning of the year there was a total of 4,386 for disposal. The Civil Judge disposed of 3,760 of these, thus reducing the outstanding balance at the close of the year to 626 only.

The number of documents presented for registration rose from 654 to 983 and of those registered from 568 to 917, representing a value of Rs. 2,89,872 against Rs. 2,05,827 in the previous year.

The income of the Cambay Municipality rose from Rs. 7,897 to Rs. 8,477 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 32,699 to Rs. 15,074. The State contributed Rs. 6,597 to meet the deficit.

Several public works of a minor description were completed during the year, notably the triple gateway with clock tower. A State dispensary was under construction, and progress was made with improvements to the jail. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 43,874 against Rs. 26,036 in the year preceding.

Total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,09,096 against Rs. 6,05,178 in 1890-91; disbursements rose from Rs. 6,47,562 to Rs. 7,17,760. There was a closing balance of Rs. 91,336. The largest item of disbursement was the repayment of State debts, towards which object Rs. 1,42,012 were devoted. The forecast as to liquidation of liabilities was being steadily and punctually carried out.

The total number of patients treated at the dispensary was 18,490 against 8,900 in the previous year; the daily average attendance was 309 against 177, and the cost Rs. 5,572 against Rs. 5,110 in 1890-91. The year was not very healthy, but there was no serious epidemic. The registered birth-rate per mille was 29 and the death-rate 33 against 18 and 25 respectively in the previous year. There were 2,228 vaccination operations against 2,402 in the year before.

The number of schools was increased by 5 during the year, making a total of 15. The attendance of boys was 1,327 and of girls 218 against 1,050 and 170 respectively for the year 1890-91. The cost to the State was Rs. 6,358 and receipts from school fees reached Rs. 1,400 as against Rs. 6,416 and Rs. 1,269 respectively last year. On the whole, education made progress during the year, but was still in a backward condition.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cambay.

Season and Crops.

Military.

Police and Criminal
Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Municipalities.

Public Works.

Révenue and
Finance.Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Rewa Kántha and Nárúkot.

REWA KÁNTHA AND NÁRUKOT.

Area, 4,980 square miles ; Population (1891), 733,506 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 22,54,120.

- General remarks.** The Rewa Kántha Agency consists of one first class, five second class and four minor States, besides fifty-one petty Mewási estates. The first class State of Rájpipla was under the administration of an officer of the British Government. Of the Mewási estates, fifteen were managed directly by the Agency owing to the minority or indebtedness of the Thákors. The opium and ábkári administration was satisfactorily conducted on British principles throughout the year, and the sale of licit opium was brought to account. The relations of the Rewa Kántha States with all their frontier States continued friendly. The usual Border Court for the settlement of disputes between the States of Bánswáda and Kushálgad and the neighbouring Rewa Kántha States was held during the year, but no occasion arose for the meeting of a Court on the Dungárpur frontier.
- Important events.** The most important event of the year was the conclusion of an engagement between Government and the Báriya State by which the latter engaged to abolish transit duties in consideration of the appropriation of the tribute due to Government to certain specified objects. Other events deserving mention were the settlement of the ábkári compensation of Dámji Wasáwa in Rájpipla; the liberal co-operation of the Rájá of Báriya in the construction of the Godhra-Kutlam extension through his State; the conclusion of an exhaustive enquiry into the question of the jurisdiction over the village of Lambhu pending between Lúnáváda and Dungárpur; the change of Diváns in the States of Lúnáváda and Chhota Udepur; the placing of the Mewás establishment on the list of pensionable servants; and the introduction of survey settlement into the Shiora Estate.
- Season and Crops.** The season was on the whole a favourable one. There was no remarkable fluctuation in the prices of food-grains. Public health suffered through fever and influenza, the type of the latter in Rájpipla being severe.
- Rájpipla.** The revenue of the Rájpipla State during the year amounted to Rs. 7,73,973, while the expenditure was Rs. 6,82,581.
- Chhota Udepur.** The administration of the Chhota Udepur State was conducted by the Rájá with the assistance of his Kárbhári. During the year, Mr. Dinshaw Jamsétji, who resigned the office of Kárbhári, was succeeded by Ráo Bahádur Mansukhrám Mulji. The revenue amounted to Rs. 2,30,655 against Rs. 2,17,367 in 1890-91. The expenditure was Rs. 2,00,502, or Rs. 13,420 more than that of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 26,851 was spent on public works, but very little of this was devoted to objects of public utility.
- Báriya.** The management of the Báriya State was carried on by its Chief with the aid of his Kárbhári, Mr. Harilál Mansukhrám, who has served the State for some years. There was a considerable increase in the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 2,71,003 against Rs. 2,49,479 last year. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 1,78,520. A sum of Rs. 14,321 was spent on State buildings and other public works.
- Lúnáváda.** In the Lúnáváda State the Rájá himself took a large share in the administration. The Diván was changed during the year. The income of the State rose from Rs. 2,21,532 to Rs. 2,35,065. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,30,423 against Rs. 2,23,873 in the previous year. Expenditure on public works was Rs. 27,608.
- Bálásinor.** The State of Bálásinor was administered by the Naváb or Bábi with the assistance of a Kárbhári. The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,39,573 against Rs. 1,37,636 last year. The expenditure was returned at Rs. 1,40,680, of which Rs. 23,263 were spent on Darbár buildings and Rs. 11,963 on roads, wells and tanks.
- Sunth.** The Rájá of Sunth carried on the administration of the State with the aid of his Kárbhári, Khán Bahádur Hormasji Adarji Patel. The income rose from Rs. 1,30,685 to Rs. 1,57,816, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,28,871, or Rs. 38,054 less than in the preceding year. A large amount of debt was liquidated during the year, and Rs. 24,882 only remained to be paid off. Expenditure on the State palace amounted to Rs. 5,435, and Rs. 7,431 were spent on works of public utility.
- Kadána.** Kadána continued under British management while the young Thákor pursued his studies at the Girásia Tálukdári School at Wadhwan. The income during the year was Rs. 21,331 against Rs. 24,131. The expenditure was Rs. 20,323, of which Rs. 1,109 were spent on public works.
- Sanjeli.** The management of the Sanjeli State was satisfactorily conducted by the Thákor with the aid of his Kárbhári. The Thákor's magisterial powers were enhanced during the year from the second to the first class. The State income rose from Rs. 18,139 to Rs. 19,356. The expenditure was Rs. 16,539.
- Bhádarda.** The State of Bhádarda was administered by the Thákor himself under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent. A Kárbhári on a higher salary was employed, and some changes were made in the subordinate staff, but there was no sign of improvement in the administration. The income was Rs. 40,217 and the expenditure Rs. 43,340, which included the large amount of tribute, Rs. 19,601, paid annually to His Highness the Gáckwár's Government.

The Umetha Táluka was under Agency management. The revenue amounted to Rs. 40,217, while the expenditure was Rs. 49,300 including the sum of Rs. 21,200 paid in liquidation of debt.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Rewa Kántha and
Nárukot and
Dharampor.
Umetha.

Nárukot continued under British administration. The Thákor received his annual share of the proceeds of administration. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 11,024, while the expenditure was Rs. 14,539, the increase being due to payment, in the current year, of part of the Thákor's allowance in arrear from the past year.

Nárukot.

Each of the ten leading States of the Rewa Kántha employed a police force of its own. The Thándárates of Sankheda and Pándu were served by the Agency police, and the Jambughoda garrison was furnished by the Panch Maháls force, the Nárukot State paying one-third of its cost. There was no important change in the cost and strength of the States' police. The number of offences reported increased noticeably in Rájpipla, Sunth, the Sankheda and Pándu Mewásis and Nárukot. The increase was chiefly in petty thefts. Of the 2,156 accused arrested, 2,050 were sent for trial, of whom 1,369 were convicted, 525 acquitted or discharged, and 156 remained under trial at the end of the year. The value of the property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 27,987, of which Rs. 10,275 (or 36 per cent.) were recovered. These results were more satisfactory than those of the previous years, especially in Rájpipla, Sunth and Pándu Mewás.

Police.

During the year, 3,733 persons were brought before the Magistrates against 3,362 in the preceding year. Of these 1,835 or 49·15 per cent. were convicted, 583 acquitted or discharged, 1,125 were allowed to compound, 54 were committed or referred, 17 died or escaped, and 119 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of serious offences fell during the year under report. Seven appeals were preferred to the Political Agent during the year against 6 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The total number (2,155) of prisoners confined in the Agency Jails was slightly more than in the previous year.

Prisons.

There were 409 suits (including 64 of the previous year) for disposal. Of these 350 were decided. The value of the suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 23,893. The number of appeals for disposal was 23 (including 10 of the previous year). Of these 21 were decided and only 2 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

There were 11 dispensaries in the Agency maintained at a cost of Rs. 19,638 having an average daily attendance varying from 2 to 114 patients. The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year was 26,410, and of revaccinations 320.

Medical Relief.

The number of schools increased from 122 to 134 during the year. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 37,924 against Rs. 33,883 in the previous year.

Education.

SOUTH GUJARAT.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population (1891), 120,498; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,88,199.

The State was under the political supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, and was governed during the year by Mahárána Shri Mohandevji Nárandevji, a Sisodia Rájput, after the death of his father His Highness Mahárána Shri Nárandevji, which took place on 7th August 1891. The year dealt with is the Hindu year beginning 7th July 1891 and ending 24th June 1892.

General.

The climate from October to January was unhealthy. The rainfall was just below the average. The crops of rági, kodra and rice were generally good, but the tur, jowári and sugarcane crops were very poor. Experimental cultivation of cotton succeeded in a few places. The maximum heat was 102° Fahrenheit.

Season and Crops.

The survey was completed in 71 villages. In addition to this, 29 villages were traversed. Proposals for the resurvey and classification of all the State villages under the supervision of a British revenue survey officer were under consideration.

Survey.

The police force was reorganized in the year under report. The total strength of the whole force was 118, including ábkári police. The cost was Rs. 13,977. The offences reported numbered 409. Five hundred and two persons were tried, of whom 432 were convicted; the rest were acquitted and discharged. The value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 909, of which 54 per cent. was recovered against 60 per cent. in 1890-91.

Police and Criminal Justice.

The admissions to Dharampor Jail were 193 during the year. The cost of the jail was Rs. 1,290 against Rs. 1,500 in 1890-91.

Prisons.

There was one original suit pending from the previous year, and 131 new suits were filed during the year under report. Of these, 126 cases were decided during the course of the year, leaving a balance of 6 undisposed of. Fourteen appeals were filed, of which 9 were decided and 5 remained pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Dharampor, Bānsda and Sachin.</i> Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The finances of the State were embarrassed. The revenue nominally rose from Rs. 2,82,898 in the previous year to Rs. 7,30,121 in the year under report. A real increase occurred in land revenue, ábkári, cloth jakát, civil fees and magisterial fines. The ábkári revenue rose to Rs. 1,12,559 from Rs. 1,04,203. The expenditure was nominally Rs. 7,24,254 against Rs. 2,79,702, the real increase being mainly due to expenditure on public works and ceremonies. The receipts and disbursements this year included, however, extremely large items of adjustment of charges of past year.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The expenditure on public works was Rs. 38,300 against Rs. 9,833 in 1890-91. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred on account of offices and Darbár buildings.</p>
<p>Medical Relief and Vital Statistics.</p>	<p>The patients treated in the dispensary numbered 9,833 against 10,534 in 1890-91. The expenditure was Rs. 4,738. The number of children vaccinated was 5,522 against 3,963 in the previous year. The number of deaths rose to 2,055 from 1,501. Births also rose from 2,320 to 2,646.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>There were 11 schools maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,755 against Rs. 3,715 in 1890-91. The State practically maintained a free library.</p>

BĀNSDA.

Area, 215 square miles; Population (1891), 41,373; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,00,383.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The State is governed by Maháraval Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, a Solanki Rajput, under the political supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. The administration and accounts are carried on on the same principles as in British India.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The rainfall was above the average, and the crops were generally good.</p>
<p>Police and Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The strength of the police force was 75. Offences reported were 211 against 180. Three hundred and eleven persons were tried, of whom 211 were convicted and 98 were acquitted and discharged. One accused died and one was under trial at the close of the year. The above figures include 34 offences under the A'bkári Act. There were 5 appeals during the year.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>One hundred and six prisoners were confined in the jail at Bānsda during the year. The daily average of prisoners was 17. There were 2 deaths in the jail.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>There were 2 suits pending from the previous year and 212 suits were filed during the year against 96 in the previous year; all these were disposed of, except 8. One appeal was filed and disposed of against 3 in the previous year.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>Eleven documents of the value of Rs. 1,955 were registered.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 3,00,383 against Rs. 2,55,154 in the previous year, and the gross expenditure rose to Rs. 2,18,969 from Rs. 2,07,112. The revenue from forests this year rose to Rs. 24,072 from Rs. 17,925.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The expenditure on public works was Rs. 35,101 against Rs. 32,584 in the previous year. Three tanks, 4 wells, 4 staging-houses, one bund, police lines and stables were built. The distillery building was extended, and communications improved.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>Twelve thousand and forty-eight patients were treated in the Bānsda dispensary during the year against 9,043. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,439 against Rs. 2,782 in the previous year. There were 1,656 vaccination operations, as against 1,445. The number of births fell from 934 to 893; that of deaths rose from 569 to 599.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>There were 17 schools maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,075 against Rs. 4,915 in 1890-91. The State continued to maintain the free library.</p>

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1891), 19,337; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,15,048.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The State is at present under direct British management, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Chorási division of the Surat Collectorate being administrator. The present Naváb is a minor, his father, who is living, having abdicated in his favour.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The season was on the whole favourable. The rainfall was above the average, but was unseasonable, being excessive in the earlier and deficient in the later part of the season. Jowári, rice and cotton crops were good. Wheat was moderate. The sugarcane was fair, but the mango crop was a failure. The year was healthy, with the exception of an epidemic of malignant malarial fever in the cold weather. The condition of cattle and stock generally was good.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>The police force was the same as during the previous year, viz., 5 savárs and 52 foot police. Thirty-one offences, or 18 less than in the previous year, were reported. There was no serious crime. Thirty-seven accused, or 18 less than in the previous year, were convicted and punished.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>There was one jail at Sachin and a lock-up in every village. Six persons were confined in the Sachin Jail.</p>

Seven civil cases remained undisposed of from the previous year. Two hundred and eleven fresh plaints were filed during the year. Of these all but 7 were disposed of. Seven appeals were filed, and all disposed of during the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Bechin, the Khandesh Political Agency, Surgana and Jawhar.
Civil Justice.
Revenue and Finance.

The opening balance of the year under report was Rs. 1,72,830. The total receipts were Rs. 2,15,045, making a grand total of Rs. 3,87,878; the expenditure was Rs. 1,69,004, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,18,874. The expenditure was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 35,227. The *abkari* revenue amounted to Rs. 30,255, or Rs. 2,025 more than that of the previous year. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 25,115, being Rs. 22,740 less than that of the previous year.

The expenditure under this head, including sanitation and conservancy, amounted to Rs. 3,055 against Rs. 2,929. There were 2 dispensaries open, at which 8,495 persons were treated. The number of births fell from 758 to 654, while that of deaths rose from 560 to 712.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,602, or Rs. 391 more than that of the previous year. There were 21 schools open.

Education.

NORTH KONKAN.

THE KHANDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 1,623 square miles; Population (1891), 59,655; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,32,121.

The Mewás Estates in British India, and the Dángs form the two groups of estates under the supervision of the Political Agent and Collector of Khandesh. The inhabitants, chiefly Bhillas, are with their Chiefs an ignorant and backward race. This year was very quiet throughout the Agency, and the crops were good.

General.

The biennial Mewás Darbár was held at Taloda on 5th April 1892 and was attended by all the Chiefs: everything passed off quietly. Gamásing, the Chief of Chikhli, had been placed below the Chief of Káthi owing to the former misconduct of his family. The Káthi Estate is the most important of all, and is well managed by Chandrásing, the present Chief. The net revenue of the estates was Rs. 39,674 as against Rs. 37,473. There was an increase of Rs. 1,171 under the head of land revenue. In expenditure there was a decrease of Rs. 2,539. Household expenditure, *tagái* advances and building charges were all much less. There was a balance to the credit of the estate, at the end of the year, of Rs. 45,840, mostly invested in Government Promissory Notes. Chandrásing was invested with powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate, and tried 3 cases. The Chief of the Ráisingpur Estate, Surupsing, is a minor under the guardianship of the Political Agent, and attends the English school at Dhulia. The revenue of the estate was Rs. 23,650 against Rs. 23,322. There was an increase under the head of land revenue. The expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 3,730, no expenditure on survey of roads having been incurred. The balance to credit of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 1,20,606, most of which—Rs. 95,000—is already invested in Government Promissory Notes. Gamásing, Chief of Chikhli, managed his estate fairly well. His revenue showed an increase of Rs. 10,250, chiefly from forests. His expenditure increased by Rs. 12,152, mainly owing to greater household expenditure. The balance to credit of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 27,335. Singpur, Nál and Navalpur are all small estates with neither a large revenue nor expenditure. The Chiefs managed their respective estates well; the Chief of Nál especially effecting a considerable reduction in his household expenditure.

Mewás Estates.

The Dáng Darbár was held on 5th May 1892 and was attended by all the Rájás. No complaints were made. Very few offences were brought to light except against the *abkari* laws. Progress was made with forest demarcation. The inhabitants are beginning to believe in vaccination, and 939 children were vaccinated during the year.

The Dángs.

SURGANA.

Area, 360 square miles; Population (1891), 12,396; Gross Revenue, Rs. 13,313.

Surgana a petty State to the north-west of the Násik Collectorate, continued to be ruled by the Deshmukh Shankar Ráo Ráviráo under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Násik. The crops were fair and the year moderately healthy. The criminal work of the State was light. There were only 10 cases involving 21 persons, of whom 15 were convicted. The expenditure of the State again slightly exceeded the receipts (Rs. 13,313), which were derived mainly from land revenue, *abkari*, tolls, forests and customs. Forest revenue showed an increase. There was only one school attended by 18 boys. The only trade is the export of forest produce to Gujarát.

General.

JAWHAR.

Area, 524 square miles; Population (1891), 52,831; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,88,400.

The Jawhár State continued to be administered by the Rája himself with the assistance of a *Karbhári* and under the political supervision of the Collector of Thána. The year under report was signalized by the registration of the import trade of the State.

General.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Jawhár and Janjira.</i> Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The rainfall (113 inches) was sufficient, but late; and crops were rather below the average. Agricultural stock increased, but cattle-disease of a bad type was rife in parts. The public health suffered from fever, which carried off 1,097 souls.</p>
<p>Survey and Settlement. Police.</p>	<p>The revenue survey and settlement work of the State has been completed.</p> <p>The total strength of the police remained 30. The offences reported to the police were 47 against 54 in the preceding year, the number of persons arrested being 58 against 77 and the prisoners convicted being 44 against 32. The value of property stolen rose from Rs. 172 to Rs. 324 and the percentage of recoveries to losses also rose from 85·46 to 60·80.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates during the year under report was 391 against 292. Out of these, 189 were acquitted or discharged, 199 convicted, and 3 remained under trial at the close of the year. No appeals were presented.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 11 against 14 in the previous year. The total cost of maintaining the prisoners amounted to Rs. 357, or Rs. 60 less than in the previous year, giving an annual average cost of Rs. 32-7-0 per prisoner against Rs. 28-9-0. Three prisoners escaped from the jail, but 2 were recaptured. There were no deaths.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>The number of civil suits filed during the year was 121 against 135 last year. There remained 38 undisposed of. There were 10 appeals for disposal: 8 were decided and 2 remained outstanding.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>The total number of documents registered during the year was 110 against 118 in the year before. The value of the property to which they referred was Rs. 22,684, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 123.</p>
<p>Forests.</p>	<p>The area of forests decreased by 104 acres on account of some lands being given away for cultivation. The revenue from forests decreased considerably, as there was only one small sale.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The total outlay on public works was Rs. 58,284. The Surya tank at Jawhár was completed.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 1,88,400, including deposits and recovery of advances, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,07,734. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were respectively Rs. 2,57,886 and Rs. 1,67,920. The State had a balance of Rs. 1,43,873 at the end of the year, against Rs. 1,63,207 the preceding year. The large decrease in revenue occurred in forest receipts. The amount of land-revenue collections increased from Rs. 48,637 to Rs. 49,285. There were hardly any arrears. Only Rs. 43 had been remitted against Rs. 82 in the previous year.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>There was a dispensary at Jawhár maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,631. The number of patients treated during the year was 4,407 against 3,976 of the previous year. The vaccination work was performed by the State vaccinator under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. The total number of persons vaccinated was 1,800 against 2,021. The number of births and deaths registered gave a birth rate of 30·4 and a death rate of 24·2 per <i>mille</i>.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The number of primary schools was 10. The number of pupils increased from 187 to 258. A new boarding school was opened in November 1891.</p>

SOUTH KONKAN:

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1891), 81,760; Gross Revenue, Rs. 5,55,041.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The State of Janjira, commonly known as Habsán, lies between the districts of Kolába and Ratnágiri, and is well administered by its Naváb under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolába. The personnel of the administration remained unchanged.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The season was fair. The outturn of rice and hill crops was less than in the preceding year. The rainfall was less than last year, but was timely and beneficial to rice crops. The varkas crop suffered from deficiency of rain.</p>
<p>Survey and Settlement.</p>	<p>No progress was made in declaration of survey rates, nor in measurement. The classing work was completed in 116 villages. The total expenditure on survey amounted to Rs. 402 against Rs. 6,591. No complaints were received against the survey rates.</p>
<p>Legislation.</p>	<p>The Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890 was introduced by the Naváb into the State during the year.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>The total strength of the police force was 135. The cost was Rs. 18,852 against Rs. 15,466. The increase of Rs. 3,386 was due to the purchase of accoutrements. No crime of a serious nature was reported. Out of the 168 persons arrested by the police, 110 were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 5,344 against Rs. 5,098 last year. The percentage of recoveries was 85 per cent. against 43.</p>

Out of the 266 cases reported during the year, 263 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts. The number of persons involved in the cases was 550 against 561 in 1890-91. Nineteen appeals were preferred against the decision of lower Courts. In 3 cases sentences were modified.

The daily average of prisoners in the jail was 14 against 12 in the previous year. There were 2 escapes: one of the men was caught again. The health of the prisoners was good.

Out of 695 suits before the two Civil Courts of original jurisdiction, 655 valued at Rs. 66,850 were disposed of. There were 88 appeals for disposal by the Appellate Court as against 89 in the previous year. Eighty-seven appeals were disposed of. Out of 1,093 applications for execution of decrees, 1,058 were disposed of.

The total number of documents presented for registration was 484 against 344 in the previous year; the value of property to which they had reference was Rs. 1,48,132. The net profit from registration was Rs. 2,017 against Rs. 2,314 in the previous year.

There was no change in the forest establishment. The State forests have now been divided into 30 blocks. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 62,144 against Rs. 55,496. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,942 against Rs. 8,062. No progress was made in demarcating the forests. The value of free grants of timber made to sufferers by fire amounted to Rs. 2,182, against Rs. 1,605 in the year before. The number of forest offences increased from 385 to 500, and the number of persons dealt with from 2,361 to 2,746. Twelve forest fires were reported, the area burnt being 200 acres and the estimated damage about Rs. 6.

The export trade rose from Rs. 3,25,741 to Rs. 4,77,846 during the year under report. The value of imports diminished from Rs. 3,86,257 to Rs. 3,84,512, the decrease being chiefly in metals.

The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 53,582, against Rs. 1,29,210 in the year before. The Victoria Water Works were nearly completed during the year. Four new buildings and one new road were constructed.

The total revenue of the year was Rs. 5,55,041 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,32,460. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 4,58,636 and Rs. 4,81,018 respectively. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 4,35,897, against Rs. 3,10,992 of the previous year. The State has purchased Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,00,000. The amount of land revenue for 1891-92 collected within the year was Rs. 1,91,773 against Rs. 1,47,083. The total outstanding arrears of land revenue at the end of the year were Rs. 18,646 against Rs. 61,460.

The ábkári system in force in the Alibág Táluka of the Kolába District was with a few modifications continued. The total ábkári realizations were Rs. 54,506 against Rs. 56,757 during the preceding year. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 12,505 against Rs. 19,842 in the year before. The consumption of country spirit was 9,341 gallons as contrasted with 9,035 gallons in the year before.

The number of births registered during the year was 2,356 against 2,102 in the previous year, and the number of deaths 1,602 against 1,166. The number of dispensaries remained the same. Two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven persons were vaccinated against 2,666. Rs. 4,442 were spent on sanitation during the year. Out of this, Rs. 3,533 were spent by the local board in improving the water-supply of different villages.

The number of State schools rose from 44 to 47 and the number of pupils from 2,088 to 2,392. The number of private schools rose from 22 to 26. Two trained masters were appointed during the year. The cost of education was Rs. 12,512 against Rs. 12,579 in the year before.

SA'VANTVA'DI.

Area, 926 square miles; Population (1891), 192,948; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,37,684.

The administration of the State remained unchanged. Owing to the discontinuance of the Portuguese Treaty the original preventive "nákas" or posts on the frontier were re-established by the Customs Departments of the British and Portuguese Governments. No improvement was apparent in the general condition of the Sir Desái: his cousin Shrirám Sávant Ráo Sáheb Bhonsle continued to attend the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

The rainfall (114 inches) was insufficient and unseasonable. In consequence the rice and hill crops suffered severely. The coffee estate, however, was worked at a small profit.

The introduction of the survey settlement stood over pending completion of assessment papers. Further progress was made in the settlement of alienation cases. Out of 207 cases, 161 were disposed of.

The Sávantvádi Local Corps numbering 400 performed their duties, both police and military, satisfactorily. Some new lines were built for the men. The cost of the corps was Rs. 58,467 as against Rs. 50,344, the increase being due to the appointment of Second-in-Command having been filled during the whole year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sávantvádi.
Police.

The strength of the police remained the same, consisting of 128 men of the Sávantvádi Local Corps and 12 belonging to the regular police establishment as before. Its cost amounted to Rs. 26,986, or Rs. 3,029 more than in the preceding year. The increase was due to the post of Second-in-Command not being unoccupied during any portion of the year. The conduct of the force was good. The number of offences in which the police took action was 284, or 14 more than in the previous year. The number of persons arrested was 246 as against 256. Of the 228 persons sent up for trial, 139 or 61 per cent. were convicted as against 58.9, which shows a slight improvement. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,661, of which the amount recovered was Rs. 1,270, the corresponding figures for the last year being Rs. 4,780 and Rs. 3,091. The percentage of recoveries to amount stolen thus fell from 64.66 in 1890-91 to 47.93. The work of the village police was satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

There were 8 Magisterial Courts with one Sessions Court, in which 620 cases involving 1,052 persons were disposed of, as compared with 628 cases in which 909 persons were implicated. Of the persons apprehended, 386 were convicted. With the exception of one case of culpable homicide, there was hardly any serious crime. The total number of appeals preferred was 75 as against 48, and 73 were disposed of within the year. Sentences were reversed in 14 cases and modified in 22. There were, besides, 2 appeals to the Commissioner, S. D., against the decisions of the Sessions Court, in both of which the original decisions were reversed. One prisoner was extradited to the British Government.

Prisons.

There is 1 jail and there are 3 lock-ups in the Sávantvádi State. The number of prisoners confined in the Central Jail was 118 as against 113 in the previous year. The number of prisoners confined in the lock-ups was 2 in addition to 154 untried prisoners. The health of the prisoners was good. There was one death. The total cost per prisoner was Rs. 125 as against Rs. 128 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil Courts (5) was the same as before. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 2,363 as against 2,096 in the preceding year. Of these 2,058 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 305 cases as against 293 in the preceding year. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees on the files was 3,106, of which 2,542 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 564 as against 574 in 1890-91. There were 204 appeals for disposal as against 184 in 1890-91. Of these, 160 as against 140 in the previous year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 44 cases for disposal. The number of second appeals during the year was 55. The total number for disposal, including last year's balance, was 104. Of these, 69 were reported upon. Government disposed of 65 special appeals: in 51 cases the decrees of the lower Appellate Court were confirmed, in 4 they were reversed and in 3 remanded. Six appeals were rejected and 1 was withdrawn. There were 10 applications for revision in small causes to the Political Superintendent, in which 55 per cent. of the decrees were confirmed. The income of the Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 16,425 as against Rs. 15,467. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,859, or about Rs. 255 more than in the previous year. The total number of possession suits for disposal under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act was 149. Of these, 148 were disposed of.

Registration.

There were 1,903 documents of the value of Rs. 2,12,451 registered during the year as against 1,969 of the value of Rs. 2,21,773 in 1890-91. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 6,412, as against Rs. 6,450, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,213.

Municipality.

There was one municipality at Sávantvádi; its total income amounted to Rs. 5,433 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,248, chiefly spent on sanitation. The water-supply project, having received the sanction of Government, was taken in hand during the year.

Forests.

The area of forests slightly diminished during the year. The Forest Department of the State was reorganized with the sanction of Government. The total number of forest crimes of all kinds rose from 128 in 1890-91 to 138, while that of persons concerned in them fell from 283 to 264. The forest produce realized a net revenue of Rs. 14,079, or Rs. 1,544 less than in the previous year. The cultivation of bambu, harda, teak and panchruk seed was continued.

Trade and
Manufacture,
Public Works.

Traffic, both by sea and land, decreased chiefly owing to the scarcity in the Deccan.

The total amount spent on public works amounted to Rs. 96,494 or Rs. 4,413 more than in 1890-91. The water-supply project and the new leper asylum swallowed the greater part of this amount.

Revenue and
Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,85,176. The gross State receipts amounted to Rs. 4,37,684 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 4,47,527 against Rs. 4,76,662 and Rs. 4,30,046 respectively in the previous year. There was a deficit of Rs. 9,843. The decrease of Rs. 38,978 in receipts was accounted for chiefly by adjustment of larger advances in the previous year; the gross expenditure also showed an increase of Rs. 17,481, which was due in a great measure to the outlay on account of the water works. The accumulated State balances of last year, Rs. 2,85,176, were reduced by a sum of Rs. 9,843, which was equal to the deficit above referred to.

The Local Fund receipts, including previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 59,863, and the expenditure to Rs. 43,570, which amount was chiefly spent in maintaining communications, dispensaries and schools. A balance of Rs. 16,293 remained. The toll collections, including previous year's balance of Rs. 9,814, amounted to Rs. 24,461. The expenditure of Rs. 3,583 was incurred for repairs to travellers' bungalows, dharmashálas, &c.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sivantvádi and
Sátára Jágírs.
Local Funds
and Tolls.

The ábkári system followed in the State was precisely the same as in the neighbouring British districts. The number of stills and liquor shops was the same as before. Ábkári crime diminished. The collections of ábkári revenue amounted to Rs. 36,407, showing an increase of Rs. 8,383, which was partly due to a greater number of trees having been tapped and partly to the recovery of arrears.

Ábkári.

The stamp revenue was Rs. 27,712 against Rs. 24,925, the increase being due to the large number of civil suits filed.

Stamps.

The births and deaths registered during the year were 6,747 and 3,847 as against 6,339 and 3,830 respectively in the previous year. The birth-rate was 34.9 per mille and the death-rate 19.9. The number of patients treated at the 7 medical institutions, was 15,077, or 2,030 more than in the preceding year, 38 were lepers and 34 lunatics. New buildings for the leper asylum were completed. The total number of vaccinations amounted to 6,350 as against 6,193 in the previous year. The total cost of the Medical and Vaccination Departments was Rs. 17,237, or Rs. 2,614 more than in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the fact that the medical officer drew his salary at the enhanced rate for the full year, and that an additional establishment was sanctioned for the leper asylum.

Vital Statistics
and Medical
Relief.

The number of schools, both State and private, rose from 152 to 170 and the number of scholars from 5,185 to 5,618, of whom 403 were girls. Of the 101 State schools, 1 was an English school and 3 had an English class. The number of female pupils increased from 390 to 403. Night classes numbered 26. The success of State schools at public examinations was very satisfactory, 9 boys passing the Bombay University Matriculation and 7 the University School Final Examination. Educational receipts were Rs. 27,301 and expenditure Rs. 28,186.

Education.

The telegraph office at Sávantvádi continued to be self-supporting. The number of post offices in the State was 7. The only printing press at Sávantvádi belonged to the State. There were 3 public libraries.

Miscellaneous.

THE DECCAN.

SATARA JÁGHIRS.

BHOR.

Area 1,491 square miles; Population (1891), 155,669; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,76,960.

The administration of the Jágíir of Bhór, which lies to the south-west of the Poona Collectorate, was conducted by the Chief, Shunkarrao Pandit Pant Sachiv. The Chief made a tour in Southern India in November, and in March he went to Bombay to attend the levee held by His Excellency the Viceroy. In June he met His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the Bhátghur water-works. He made his usual tour with the State Kárbhári in February, and visited four out of his five tálukas, himself doing the jamábandi settlement of two of them.

General.

Survey operations made no advance during the year. Out of 494 villages there were still 275, or more than half, in which survey rates had not been introduced.

Survey and Settlement.

The Chief made an addition to his police force of 6 writer constables and 6 náiks, but he reduced the number of constables from 181 to 165, and the total strength of the force was 4 less than in 1890-91. The police had to deal with a total of 457 cases, or almost exactly the same number as in 1890-91. In these cases 254 persons were apprehended and 253 sent for trial: of the former 76 were convicted and 188 acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to arrests, 28.75, and of convictions to accused sent for trial, 39, compared favourably with those of the preceding year, 21 and 22 respectively. The value of property stolen was Rs. 13,477, a very large amount, as against Rs. 2,655 in 1890-91, and 69.1 per cent. was recovered as against 80.1. Seven dacoities were committed, of which 5 remained undetected.

Police.

Six hundred and seventy offences in all were reported during the year, involving 857 persons: of these 623 were acquitted or discharged, 174 were convicted and 30 committed, 10 died and 10 remained to be disposed of at the end of the year. The ratio of convictions was 16 per cent., while that of persons acquitted or discharged was 73. The Chief disposed of 14 appeals involving 25 persons, and in 7 instances modified the sentences or reversed the convictions.

Criminal Justice.

Ninety-two persons were confined in the jail as compared with 83 in 1890-91. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,850 against Rs. 2,887 in the preceding year. There were no deaths in the jail.

Prisons.

**Chap. I.
POLITICAL.**

**TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátara Jágíra.
Civil Justice.**

Including arrears there were 1,396 suits on the files of the three original Civil Courts as compared with 1,146 the previous year, and 1,277 were disposed of as compared with 1,030. The number undisposed of at the end of the year was 119 against 116 at the close of 1890-91. The Appellate Court decided 69 out of 102 appeals. Out of 2,182 applications for execution of decrees, 1,916 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 266 applications against 261 at the end of 1890-91. Each appeal on an average took nearly a month longer to dispose of than last year.

Registration.

There were 478 documents of the value of Rs. 1,45,439 registered during the year against 435 documents of the value of Rs. 1,27,239 the previous year. The amount of fees realized rose from Rs. 1,343 to Rs. 1,436, while the cost of registration decreased from Rs. 641 to Rs. 638.

Municipalities.

The receipts and expenditure of the two municipalities, Bhor and Shirwal, fell off considerably. This was accounted for by the fact that in 1890-91 a contribution from the State fund was made of Rs. 1,500 to the Bhor Municipality, but this year it was not repeated.

Forest.

About 588 forest marks were erected at a cost of Rs. 108. There were 15 forest cases involving 31 persons sent up for trial against 34 involving 91 persons in the last year. Forest demarcation proposals of 73 villages of the Prachandgad Taluka were approved by Government during the year.

**Revenue and
Finance.**

The State had an opening balance of Rs. 2,07,834. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,76,960 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,54,192, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,30,602. In the preceding year, the gross receipts and expenditure were Rs. 3,45,605 and Rs. 3,18,271 respectively. The personal expenditure of the Chief increased from Rs. 61,535 to Rs. 71,880. The expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 34,001 in 1890-91 to Rs. 42,016, and the works to which the greater portion of the money was devoted were well chosen.

**Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.**

The number of births registered during the year was 5,224 as compared with 4,564 in 1890-91, and the number of deaths 3,638 as compared with 2,574. Thus the ratios of births and deaths were only 34 and 23 per mille respectively. The attendance at the dispensary at Bhor fell off slightly. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 704. Five thousand and ninety-three persons were vaccinated against 5,187 the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools increased from 37 in 1890-91 to 40 in 1891-92 and the number of pupils from 1,188 to 1,425, but the State is still one of the most backward in educational results. There were 178 girls under instruction as against 123.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1891), 66,383; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,11,683.

General.

The Phaltan State lies to the north-east of the Sátara District. No change took place in the appointments of the officials of the State, which was administered by the Jágírdár assisted by a Kárbhári. The information given below under heads other than revenue and finance relates to a period of fourteen months, from 1st April 1891 to 5th June 1892. Previously, information was given up to 31st May, and the object of the change is to bring the whole report into accord.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was insufficient and the crops suffered considerably. Wages underwent no change during the year, but food-grains were dear.

Police.

The police force numbered 86 men and their maintenance cost Rs. 6,445 against Rs. 7,136 in 1890-91. The number of offences reported to the police rose from 181 to 228, but only 58 as compared with 97 were arrested. Of these, 53 were sent for trial against 88 in 1890-91, and 45 as compared with 62 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 63.9 to 77.5, and of convictions to the number of accused sent for trial from 70.4 to 84.9. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,424 against Rs. 1,776 in the preceding year and Rs. 2,410 as against Rs. 452 were recovered, the percentage of recoveries rising from 25 to 44. There were 3 murders during the year, in 2 of which their guilt was brought home to the culprits.

Criminal Justice.

The four Criminal Courts had before them 153 cases involving 221 persons during the fourteen months under report against 142 cases with 260 accused in the previous year. Of the 221 accused, 80 were convicted, 127 discharged without trial, and 4 acquitted. Five appeals were preferred before the Jágírdár, in 4 of which the decisions were modified and in 1 confirmed.

Prisons.

In the State jail there were 8 prisoners at the beginning of the fourteen months under report, and 33 were admitted, bringing the total to 41. Cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 688 to Rs. 660. One prisoner died of dysentery.

Civil Justice.

There were two Civil Courts in the State subordinate to the Jágírdár's appellate Court. There were 117 suits for disposal at the beginning of the year, and 267 were filed during the year; 249 were decided, leaving 135 to be dealt with at the end of the year. The value of property involved was Rs. 25,127. With the 15 appeals outstanding at the beginning of the year, there was a total of 68 to be dealt with; of these, 48 were decided by the Jágírdár and 20 remained undisposed of. Out of 574 applications for execution of decrees, 436 were disposed of, leaving 138 outstanding against 156 at the close of the year before.

The number of documents registered during the year was 4,675 representing property to the value of Rs. 3,59,790 against 3,106 documents representing Rs. 2,47,216 in 1890-91.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátára Jáhira.

Registration.

Municipalities. ✓

Phaltan itself was the only municipal district in the State. Receipts (including the opening balance) amounted to Rs. 1,01,123, and disbursements to Rs. 1,02,202.

Public Works. ✓

The expenditure under this head during the year of report reached Rs. 16,910 against Rs. 7,093 in 1890-91. Of this amount Rs. 1,461 were contributed by the State and Rs. 15,449 from local funds.

The opening balance was Rs. 26,144. Receipts rose from Rs. 2,05,620 to Rs. 3,11,633 and expenditure from Rs. 1,97,911 to Rs. 3,17,737. The closing balance was Rs. 20,090.

Revenue and Finance. ✓

At the one dispensary at Phaltan 10,041 patients were treated, the cost amounting to Rs. 1,442 against Rs. 1,893 in the year preceding. Cholera appeared in four villages, but was not severe. The number of births was 2,344 and of deaths 1,544, an increase of 131 in the former and of 427 in the latter. The number of persons vaccinated rose from 2,288 to 2,350.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 20 schools, an increase of one, at which 720 boys were being educated against 718 in 1890-91. Expenditure on education fell from Rs. 4,631 to Rs. 4,474. There was only one private school with an attendance of 42 pupils.

Education. ✓

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles; Population (1891), 65,146; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,10,898.

The Aundh State is within the limits of the Sátára Collectorate and is governed by the Chief, the Pant Pratinidhi, assisted by his Kárbhári, Mr. Joglekar, who replaced Mr. Patwardhan in September 1891. Several other changes were made in the personnel with a view to increasing the efficiency of the administration.

General.

The rainfall varied in different parts of the jághir, but was very insufficient in about 32 villages. Relief works were opened, but only 300 men availed themselves of them. Wages remained unchanged, but the prices of food-grains were high.

Season and Crops.

The police force numbered 66 men, including 11 savárs, and the cost of its maintenance rose from Rs. 3,337 to Rs. 9,346. The re-organization of the police, which involved this increased cost, greatly improved its efficiency. The number of offences reported to the police fell from 400 to 285. The number of arrests fell from 323 to 170, of accused sent for trial from 319 to 160 and of convictions from 193 to 85. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 59, almost the same as last year. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 3,197 to Rs. 844, of which Rs. 440 or 52 per cent. was recovered against 20 per cent. in the year before. Besides the regular police force there was a force of 181 men, called shetsandis, who assisted the police and received grants of land in return for service. There was also a sibandi force of 55 men, who performed escort duties.

Police.

The offences dealt with during the year numbered 305, involving 469 persons, against 324 offences with 705 accused persons in 1890-91. Of the 469 accused, 243 were convicted, 134 acquitted and 63 discharged without trial, while 29 were committed or referred. There were 6 appeals for disposal: the sentences in 2 cases were confirmed, in 2 modified and in 2 reversed.

Criminal Justice.

Besides the jail at Aundh there were 4 lock-ups. In all 97 prisoners were confined against 83 in 1890-91. The total cost under this head was Rs. 1,954 against Rs. 1,481 in the preceding year.

Prisons.

There was an outstanding balance of 58 cases for disposal at the beginning of the year, and 233 new cases were filed during the year, making a total of 291 against 224 in 1890-91. The three Civil Courts disposed of 236 cases, leaving 55 still to be dealt with at the end of the year. The value of the claims involved was Rs. 21,616. Of these suits 170 were under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act against 177 in 1890-91: of these 170, the Courts disposed of 141. The Agriculturists' Relief Act was repealed during the year. Of 42 appeals on the files of the appellate Court 35 were disposed of and 7 remained pending against a balance of 14 pending in the previous year. Out of 264 applications for the execution of decrees on the files in the year under report, 231 were disposed of, leaving 33 to be dealt with against 58, which remained over from the preceding year.

Civil Justice.

The number of documents registered during the year was 250 and their value Rs. 49,175 against 312 documents of the value of Rs. 60,608 in the preceding year.

Registration.

The gross revenue of the Aundh State for the year ending 5th June 1892 (1301 Fasli) amounted to Rs. 3,10,898 against Rs. 3,72,205 for the year before, and the expenditure fell from Rs. 3,30,304 to Rs. 2,64,112. There was a decrease of Rs. 18,872 under household expenditure, of Rs. 10,197 under alienations, and of Rs. 28,107 under payment of debts. The closing balance was Rs. 79,811. The sum spent by the State on public works was Rs. 6,390 against Rs. 11,290, and from local funds Rs. 2,796 against Rs. 11,689.

Revenue and Finance.

The two dispensaries at Aundh and Atpádi were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,546: the number of patients treated was 8,259. The total cost of the medical establishment fell

Vital Statistics
Medical Relief

POLITICAL.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Sátara Jadhira,
Akalkot and
Kolhápur.

Education.

from Rs. 1,714 to Rs. 1,699. The number of births fell from 2,743 to 2,502 and the number of deaths rose from 1,553 to 1,904; the increase of mortality was ascribed to cholera and influenza epidemics. The number of vaccinations rose from 2,172 to 2,414.

Instruction in 27 schools was given to 1,013 pupils, and there were also 19 pupils at the newly started Mhars' school at Kinai; last year 1,058 pupils were being taught at the 27 schools. Three of the schools were for girls and had an attendance of 63, which with the 33 girls attending boys' schools made a total of 99 girls under instruction.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1891), 75,774; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,99,281.

General.

The Akalkot State adjoins the Sholápur Collectorate. The Ráje Sáheb was invested with full powers on the 25th November 1891, until which time the management of the State was with the Political Agent, Sholápur.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall (21 inches) was far below the average (32 inches), and the crops, especially kharif, suffered.

Police.

The police force, which numbered 59 men, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,917 against Rs. 10,850 in the previous year. A sibandi guard of 49 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,951. The offences reported to the police numbered 208 as compared with 183. The number of accused arrested rose from 101 to 142, out of whom 60 were convicted against 21 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 20.9 to 42.2. The value of property stolen was Rs. 6,119 against Rs. 3,393 in the previous year. The recoveries were Rs. 1,169 against Rs. 893.

Criminal Justice.

There were 5 Criminal Courts. The number of accused persons brought before them was 548 against 616 in the previous year. Two hundred and fifty-seven were convicted. Seven appeals were preferred, and they were all decided, the conviction and the sentence being reversed only in one case.

Prisons.

Sixty-seven persons were confined in the jail. The cost fell from Rs. 3,387 to Rs. 2,815. There was no casualty. One prisoner was released, and one was granted one year's remission to honour the occasion of the investiture of the Ráje Sáheb.

Civil Justice.

Including arrears, there were 508 suits for disposal against 343 in the previous year. Four hundred and eighty-four suits were disposed of in the year against 320. Of 15 appeals, 12 were disposed of. The number of applications for execution of decrees, including arrears, was 425, of which 367 were disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 58 against 99 in the preceding year.

Registration.

There were 704 documents of the value of Rs. 1,09,612 registered, against 709 of the value of Rs. 1,10,803 in the year before. Registration receipts rose from Rs. 985 to Rs. 1,059.

Forests.

The area under forests was 32,930 acres against 30,932 in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 4,878 and Rs. 2,576 against Rs. 3,170 and Rs. 3,090 in the previous year.

Public Works.

The outlay on public works, including Local Fund expenditure, was Rs. 32,866 against Rs. 25,607 in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,64,444. The gross receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 2,99,281 and Rs. 3,29,126, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,34,599. The receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 3,23,478 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,89,827. The increased outlay this year was mainly due to the investiture of the Ráje Sáheb, for which Rs. 25,613 were expended.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 2,641 births and 1,958 deaths registered in the year as compared with 2,421 births and 1,256 deaths last year. There were 1,171 cases of cholera, of which 510 proved fatal. The number of patients treated at the Akalkot Dispensary rose to 11,773 from 9,154. The daily average increased to 119.13 from 85.8. The cost of the institution was Rs. 3,920 against Rs. 2,865 in 1890-91. The number of persons vaccinated was 2,161 against 2,421.

Education.

There were 32 schools against 33 in the previous year. There was only one girls' school at Akalkot. The number of pupils on the rolls was 1,737 against 1,812. The cost of education was Rs. 9,479 against Rs. 9,202.

KOLHÁPUR.

Area, 2,855 square miles; Population (1891), 913,131; Gross Revenue, Rs. 34,36,319.

General.

Kolhápur is, as regards population and revenue, the most important State under the political control of the Bombay Government. Subordinate to it are several feudatory States, the chief of which are Vishálgad, Bávda, Kágal and Ichalkaranji. The Rája is eighteen years of age, and is still under the tutorship of Mr. S. M. Fraser, I.C.S., with whom he made a most successful tour in Southern India. Their Highnesses Anandibái

Ráni Sáheb and Sakwarbái Ráni Sáheb suffered occasional ill health; their Highnesses Ahalyabái Ráni Sáheb and the young Ráni Sáheb enjoyed good health throughout the year. The annual Horse and Cattle Show at Chinchli was not held owing to the prevalence of distress.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Kolhápúr.

The Chief, Abájiráo Krishná, Pant Pratinidhi, was placed in charge of his estate on the 24th November 1891. It is to be regretted that details as to revenue and fiscal matters cannot be given, owing to the Chief's delay in supplying the requisite information.

Feudatory States.
Vishálgad.

The Chief, Mádhavráo Moreshwar, Pant Amátya, continued to manage his Jágghir. The net receipts and expenditure were respectively Ra 1,10,451 and Rs. 1,00,414 against Ra. 99,192 and Rs. 1,00,601 last year. Expenditure on public works fell from Rs. 7,637 to Ra. 3,357.

Bánda.

The young Chief, Pirájiráo Bápu Sáheb, reached the age of sixteen and continued his studies. Receipts and expenditure were respectively Ra. 1,52,584 and Rs. 1,38,206 against Ra. 1,43,077 and Rs. 1,18,449 last year. Public works expenditure rose from Ra. 16,099 to Ra. 25,133. The closing balance amounted to Ra. 3,92,959.

Kágál.

The Chief Náráyanráo came of age, and on 18th June 1892 was entrusted with the management of his estate. The revenue and expenditure of the Jágghir were respectively Ra. 2,10,252 and Ra. 2,23,245 against Ra. 2,03,678 and Rs. 2,50,173. Expenditure on public works fell from Ra. 78,284 to Ra. 38,558. There was a closing balance of Ra. 1,35,267.

Ichalkaranjí.

This Jágghir continued to be managed by the Darbár under the supervision of the Political Agent. Jayasingráo, who has been recognized as successor by the Council of Administration, continued his studies at the Rájáram College. The public revenue and expenditure were respectively Ra. 30,953 and Rs. 36,703 against Ra. 27,271 and Rs. 30,918 last year.

Kápáhi.

The Chief of Kágál (junior) was studying at the Rájáram College, his Estate being managed by the Darbár. The financial affairs of the Chief of Torgal were extremely embarrassed.

Jághirdára.

There was an addition of 15,846 acres to the cultivated area. The rainfall was 36 inches. There was a partial failure of crops in the Raibág and Katkol maháls; elsewhere they were fair. The distress referred to was not severe, but Rs. 31,203 were spent on relief works.

Season and Crops.

The State cattle and sheep breeding farm and the paddock were in a satisfactory condition. At the close of the year there were 595 head of cattle and 45 animals in the paddock.

Stock-breeding.

The Chief of Bánda has now definitely declined to introduce the survey settlement. The Chief of Vishálgad has consented on the condition that no loss of revenue shall accrue. The introduction of the Kolhápúr City Survey under the control of the Municipality was proceeded with. The chief revenue officer continued to hear appeals from the decisions of the Special Enquiring Officer. Progress was made with the alienation settlement, as also with the work of framing the watan registers. Eight wards' estates were under the management of the Darbár during the year.

Survey and Settlement.

The military establishment of the State consisted of the Kolhápúr Infantry and a body of horse called the Red Rissála. The strength of these forces was respectively 550 men costing Rs. 74,338 and 151 men costing Rs. 71,776 against 549 men costing Rs. 1,18,614 and 149 men costing Rs. 72,129.

Military.

The strength of the police force of the Kolhápúr State, including feudatories (except Vishálgad), was 642, and the total expenditure was Rs. 70,701. The number of offences reported to the police was 637 against 580 and the number of persons arrested was 623, of whom 615 were sent for trial against 463 and 461 respectively during the year 1890-91. Of the 615 sent for trial, 69 per cent. were convicted against a percentage of 79 last year. The value of property stolen and recovered was Rs. 38,777 and Rs. 29,278 respectively against Ra. 61,441 and Ra. 41,932 last year.

Police.

There were in all 38 Criminal Courts—an increase of 2. The number of crimes committed was 2,770, showing an increase over last year. The number of accused dealt with was 5,508 against 5,003 in the previous year. Of these 1,181 were convicted by the Magistrates, 78 were committed for trial, 1,654 were acquitted, 2,445 were discharged, and 136 were under trial at the close of the year. Last year 1,366 were convicted, 1,262 acquitted, 2,191 discharged and 121 were awaiting trial. The four Appellate Courts disposed of 104 appeals out of 110 preferred, confirming 67 sentences and modifying or reversing the remainder. The number of Sessions Courts was increased from 3 to 4. Of the 30 cases for disposal, 22 were decided by the Chief Judge and 8 by the Political Agent. Twenty-one persons were convicted, 49 acquitted, 1 case was referred to the President in Council and 14 cases to the Bombay Government. Two sentences were reversed on appeal to the Council of Administration.

Criminal Justice.

The number of jails and lock-ups (14) was unchanged. The admissions of convicted and under-trial prisoners was 1,382; their maintenance cost Ra. 16,387.

Prisons.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Kolhápúr.
Civil Justice.

The number of Courts of original jurisdiction increased from 17 to 19. The balance of suits at the beginning of the year was 1,053, and 3,675 fresh suits were instituted, making a total of 5,328 against 6,204 in 1890-91. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven were disposed of against 4,551 last year, leaving a balance of 1,361. The average duration of each suit was 4 months 26 days. There were 4,887 applications for execution of decrees, including 1,342 from the previous year, against 4,828. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-five were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,212. The number of appeals for disposal was 395, including last year's balance of 90. The Courts decided 310, confirming the decisions in 155 cases and reversing or otherwise disposing of the remainder. The average duration of each appeal was 4 months and 25 days. The final appellate authority in civil matters was the Council of Administration. The number of regular and special appeals preferred was 108, of which 70 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 38 as against 158 and 31 respectively last year. Six hundred and ninety-six possession suits were decided by Mámlatdárs and Kárbháris. There were 44 applications for review before the chief revenue officer: 38 were rejected and 6 referred to the Council of Administration.

Registration.

The number of documents presented for registration was 6,753 as against 6,094. There were 6,746 actually registered against 6,084. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 32,888 against Rs. 28,981, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,848 against Rs. 7,213 last year.

Municipalities.

The number of municipalities (8) remained unchanged. The income of the Kolhápúr Municipality was Rs. 73,007 against Rs. 52,841 in the preceding year. The expenditure rose from Rs. 72,418 to Rs. 73,401. The aggregate income of the other municipalities was Rs. 16,380 as contrasted with Rs. 14,611, and expenditure Rs. 14,501 as against Rs. 11,682 of the previous year.

Forests.

The collection of hirda, which forms the main source of revenue in this department, amounted to 8,795 khandis as against 9,121 in the previous year. Their sale-proceeds this year were Rs. 1,37,379 against Rs. 1,21,344. The cost of collection was Rs. 25,093 against Rs. 25,718 last year. The aggregate forest revenue from other sources was Rs. 19,722. The number of nurseries, exclusive of Vishálgad*, was 14. There were 21,884 old and 26,686 new seedlings nurtured at a cost of Rs. 1,436. Forest settlement and demarcation progressed fairly well in the hands of the district officers.

Trade.

The chief articles of export are cotton and rice. The principal industries are those of weavers and potters and the production of sugar and oil.

Public Works.

Rs. 5,94,516 were spent on public works, of which Rs. 3,97,081 were on account of original works. Rs. 5,35,237 of the total amount were spent in Kolhápúr State proper as against Rs. 9,53,249 last year. The decrease was due to the completion of the railway works.

Revenue and Finance.

The total gross revenue of the Kolhápúr State proper was Rs. 34,36,319 against Rs. 33,78,429 of the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 33,37,463 against Rs. 36,65,143. The above figures include, besides debts and deposits, other items of adjustment, such as assessed value of alienated villages and lands, loans and advances. The net receipts and disbursements in the two years under comparison were:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	18,90,447	20,53,126
Disbursements	23,69,962	19,07,581

The increase in receipts was chiefly due to a larger revenue from forests and the increased acreage of cultivated land. The large decrease in expenditure was attributable to the completion of the State Railway. The closing cash balance of the State was Rs. 19,40,391 including Government securities to the value of Rs. 10,46,400. Land-revenue demands amounted to Rs. 11,73,962, actual collections to Rs. 11,44,871. The corresponding figures last year were Rs. 11,75,951 and Rs. 11,19,104. The outstanding balance, exclusive of remissions, was Rs. 25,242 against Rs. 52,364. The amount of the sáyar revenue demand, including the outstanding balance of former years, was Rs. 2,17,536 against Rs. 1,73,873 of the previous year. Actual collections amounted to Rs. 1,69,349 against Rs. 1,10,281. The outstanding balance, deducting remissions, was Rs. 48,152 against Rs. 63,564. The aggregate Local Fund collections were Rs. 1,42,947 and expenditure Rs. 1,43,335. Abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 1,25,637—an increase of Rs. 8,570, chiefly due to departmental management during a portion of the year. The amounts realized from the sale of general and court-fee stamps were respectively Rs. 36,860 and Rs. 51,031. Toll receipts amounted to Rs. 34,771.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 13 dispensaries, including one at Kápshi opened in January 1892. The total number of in and out-door patients was 140,931 against 124,553 last year. The number of patients treated in the Albert Edward Hospital was 39,552 against 37,598. The number of lunatics

* The Vishálgad jungles were handed over to the Chief of that State, and the figures given in this paragraph do not refer to those jungles.

treated at the asylum was 38 against 24 in the preceding year. Births and deaths numbered respectively 32,646 and 22,733 against 30,452 and 25,777 in the previous year. The numbers of primary and re-vaccinations in the year were respectively 26,714 and 6,604 against 26,451 and 5,497. Of the primary vaccinations 97·2 per cent. were successful, of re-vaccinations 64·8. Besides, 1,924 children were vaccinated direct from animal lymph.

The number of educational institutions fell from 223 to 214, with an attendance of 13,697 against 14,294. Receipts from fees and fines came to Rs. 23,252 against Rs. 24,481, expenditure to Rs. 1,30,460 against Rs. 1,52,440 in the previous year. The attendance at the Rájáram College increased from 55 to 62. In the 1st B. A. Examination only 6 out of 32 passed and in the Previous Examination only 7 out of 30. Attendance at the high school fell from 504 to 445. Sixty-seven boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 37 passed against 62 and 23 in the preceding year. Seventeen students were preparing for the examination of the first year's course in the training school for masters. Attendance in the 4 low-caste schools fell from 156 to 137. The number of low-caste boys being instructed in other vernacular State and aided and unaided schools rose from 269 to 357. The number of libraries fell from 19 to 17. There were 5 printing presses.

SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.

The following States comprise the subordinate charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country; their area, population and gross revenue are shown below:—

Southern Marátha
States generally.

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population (1891).	Average per square mile.	Gross Revenue.
				Ra.
Sánqli ...	1,083	238,945	220	10,33,741
Miraj (Senior) ...	339	88,343	260	3,19,487
Miraj (Junior) ...	225	35,487	171	3,28,009
Kurundvád (Senior) ...	174	43,809	251	1,28,710
Kurundvád (Junior) ...	134	32,528	243	1,42,074
Jamkhandi ...	555	102,162	184	3,97,891
Mudhol ...	361	61,815	171	2,86,962
Rámdurg ...	169	36,181	214	74,133
Jath ...	} 979	71,443	} 81	1,92,164
Daphlápúr ...		8,343		16,523
Total ...	4,919	719,056	178	29,27,664

Of the above, six are administered by their respective Chiefs. Of the others, the Chiefs of Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg being minors their States are managed by Kárbháris under the orders of Government. The State of Jath and its dependency, Daphlápúr, were formerly under the political control of the Collector of Bijápúr, but they have been placed under the control of this Agency on account of the Chief's deposition and his subsequent death; and the State of Jath is now managed by an Administrator appointed by Government, under the direct control and supervision of the Political Department. The estate of Daphlápúr is managed by the Ránibái Sáheb.

SÁNGLI.

The State continues to be administered satisfactorily by its Chief, Dhundiráo Tatia General Sáheb, assisted by his Kárbhári.

General

The year was marked by the prevalence, in 4 out of 6 talukas, of a general scarcity. The early monsoon was insignificant, and the latter short. Both kharif and rabi crops suffered. The State opened works for the relief of distress.

Season and Crops.

There remained only one village in the State unsurveyed.

Survey.

There were 20 wards' estates under the management of the State authorities as against 16 in the preceding year. The aggregate receipts of these were Rs. 32,200, and the disbursements amounted to Rs. 33,264.

Wards' Estates.

The police force consisted of 436 foot and 54 mounted men. The total expenditure on their account was Rs. 58,254 against Rs. 58,720 in the previous year. Offences reported to the police were 625 against 600 last year. The number of persons arrested was 394 against 375. Of these, 362 were sent for trial against 359 last year. The percentages of convictions to arrested persons and to persons sent for trial rose from 51 to 52 and 54 to 56 respectively. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 18,179 against Rs. 18,586, and the amount recovered to Rs. 12,106 against Rs. 8,965. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 48·2 to 66·5.

Police.

One thousand three hundred and seventeen persons were dealt with by the Magistrates against 1,530 in 1890-91. Of these, 385 were discharged, 501 acquitted, 401 convicted, 24 committed to the Courts of Session, and 6 remained awaiting trial. The number of appeals was 77 as against 86 last year. All were disposed of during the year.

Criminal Justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Southern Maratha States.

There were 1 jail and 7 lock-ups, as in the previous year. Four hundred and twenty prisoners were confined in them. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 7,547 against Rs. 7,514 last year. Four prisoners died in jail during the year.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

There were 4,880 suits for disposal as compared with 2,403 in the previous year. Of these, 4,544 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 336 against 2,096 and 307 respectively last year. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 1,958. Only 136 remained undisposed of. There were 400 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 343 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 57 against 70 last year.

Registration.

There were 2,906 documents presented for registration against 2,822 in the previous year. The cost of the Registration Department was Rs. 1,974 against Rs. 1,909 last year.

Municipalities.

There were 6 municipalities, as in the previous year. The total receipts and disbursements were, respectively, Rs. 32,939 and Rs. 30,323 against Rs. 34,808 and Rs. 11,865 last year.

Forest.

The area under forest was 57,402 acres. Forest receipts fell from Rs. 33,207 to Rs. 29,943, while the expenditure rose to Rs. 12,373 against Rs. 9,158 in the previous year.

Public Works.

Public works expenditure rose to Rs. 1,37,470 (including relief works) from Rs. 1,03,162. Rs. 65,590 were spent on water-supply.

Revenue and Finance.

The year 1891-92 opened with a balance of Rs. 10,36,610 as compared with Rs. 9,67,828 in 1890-91. Receipts were Rs. 10,33,741 as against Rs. 10,58,654 last year. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,60,749 as compared with Rs. 9,89,872. The closing balance was Rs. 10,09,802.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 8,566 births and 5,883 deaths registered during the year against 8,200 and 5,721 respectively in the previous year. Cholera, small-pox and influenza were present during portions of the year. Persons obtaining relief at the 6 State dispensaries numbered 43,854 as against 39,005 in the previous year. The cost of dispensaries amounted to Rs. 11,889 as against Rs. 12,157. There were 10,076 vaccinations performed as compared with 9,288 in the last year. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,837.

Education.

There were 80 State schools and 21 indigenous schools giving instruction to 5,326 and 663 pupils respectively as compared with 79 State schools with 5,230 pupils and 28 indigenous schools with 900 pupils last year. The Sāngli High School sent up 11 boys for the Matriculation Examination; only 1 passed. A new girls' school was opened at Terdál. The cost of instruction was Rs. 31,871 as compared with Rs. 35,305 in 1890-91.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

General.

This State was creditably managed by Gangádbarráo Bála Sáheb, the Chief, with the assistance of his Kárbhári.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall of the year was scanty and untimely in parts. But the high prices of food-grains were chiefly due to the severer scarcity in neighbouring districts.

Police.

The strength of the police force remained the same as that of the past year—224 men. The number of offences reported to the police was 237 as against 216. In connection with these offences 269 persons were arrested as against 241 in the previous year. Two hundred and sixty were sent for trial against 238 last year. Of those sent for trial, 201 were convicted against 198. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 82.15 to 74.72. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 4,096 to Rs. 1,875. The percentage of recoveries was 47 as against 79 last year.

Criminal Justice.

The Magistrates dealt with 386 cases involving 639 accused against 436 cases and 815 accused in the previous year. Of these 265 were convicted and 3 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year against 270 convicted.

Prisons.

There were 112 prisoners confined in the jails during the year as compared with 146 in 1890-91. The cost of these jails amounted to Rs. 3,010 against Rs. 2,956 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

There were 678 suits for disposal as against 868 last year. Of these 610 were disposed of against 827, leaving a balance of 68 against 41 in the preceding year. There were 838 applications for execution of decrees as against 710 last year. Of these 657 were disposed of, the closing balance being 181 against 124 last year. Thirty-seven appeals were filed during the year against 25 in 1890-91. The opening balance was 3 against 9. Of these 36 were disposed of against 31, leaving a balance of 4 against 3.

Municipalities.

There were 5 municipalities as in the previous year. The receipts of the Miraj Municipality, which alone is of importance, amounted to Rs. 25,904. The expenditure was Rs. 27,524. The excess in the expenditure over receipts was met from the balance.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 59,953 as compared with Rs. 53,670 in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 3,19,467 against Rs. 3,29,011 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 3,69,282 against Rs. 3,26,712, the closing balance being Rs. 7,63,980 against Rs. 8,13,795.

Cholera appeared in Laxmeshwar and Miraj talukas. Two hundred and fifty-two persons were attacked, of whom 126 died. There were 3 dispensaries in this State. They gave relief to 25,756 patients against 21,792 last year. The cost of these dispensaries was Rs. 7,300 against Rs. 8,122 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations rose from 3,023 to 3,357. The expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 1,050. Out of the 74 attacks of small-pox, 2 proved fatal. There were 3,084 births and 2,453 deaths during the year compared with 2,976 births and 1,983 deaths in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES
Southern Maráth
States.
Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

There were 44 schools with 3,103 pupils against 43 schools with 2,991 pupils last year. The cost of education was Rs. 21,906 against Rs. 21,817. The Miraj High School sent up 12 students for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 7 came out successful from the Bombay University and 2 from the Allahabád University.

Education.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

• Owing to the minority of its Chief this State continued to be managed by Joint Kárbháris. General.

The season was a very unfavourable one. The rainfall was generally scanty, and the outturn of crops below the average in Kawtha and Gudgeri talukas. Prices of food-grains rose, and fodder became scarce. Relief works and other measures were instituted to assist the needy.

Season and Crops.

There was an increase of 4 in the number of police and of Rs. 956 in the expenditure. Sixty offences were reported to the police as against 42 in the previous year. The number of arrests was 101 against 62. All were sent for trial to the Magistrates, who convicted 46 against 36. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,068 against Rs. 4,403. The percentage of recoveries of property stolen rose from 40.6 to 42.7.

Police.

The Magisterial Courts in the State disposed of 121 offences involving 243 accused persons against 105 offences with 190 offenders. Of the offenders, 81 were convicted and 5 committed for trial against 72 and 9 in the previous year. There were 12 appeals against 4 last year. All were disposed of.

Criminal Justice.

There were 1 jail and 2 lock-ups, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 1,662. There were 33 prisoners confined in all these jails at the close of the year as compared with 24 last year.

Prisons.

The total number of suits for disposal was 68 as against 107 last year, and 61 were disposed of, leaving 7 in arrears as compared with 98 in the previous year. There were 68 applications for execution of decrees. Of these 51 were disposed of as against 119 in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal was 21 against 30 last year. They were all disposed of during the year.

Civil Justice.

There were 370 documents presented for registration against 368 last year.

Registration.

The number of municipalities remained 3. Their receipts and expenditure were Rs. 3,087 and Rs. 3,402 respectively.

Municipalities.

The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 32,264 to Rs. 45,492.

Public Works.

The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 3,26,009 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,82,690 as compared with Rs. 2,84,264 and Rs. 2,56,078 in the previous year. A decrease in real receipts and the increase in the expenditure were chiefly due to scarcity.

Revenue and
Finance.

The two dispensaries in the State treated 9,108 patients at the cost of Rs. 3,374. Births numbered 1,319 against 1,203 and deaths 1,076 against 787. There were 126 deaths from cholera and 15 from small-pox. The number of persons vaccinated (1,023) showed a decrease of 167. A hospital for cattle was opened at Gudgeri, but closed for want of patronage.

Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

One was added to the list of schools, making a total of 29. These were attended by 1,277 pupils as compared with 1,413 in 1890-91. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 10,312 as against Rs. 7,242.

Education.

KURUNDVÁD (SENIOR).

In the majority of villages, there were average crops. In a few there was scarcity. Relief works were opened, but little resorted to. Prices of food-grains ruled high owing to scarcity in neighbouring districts.

Season and Crops.

The number of police was 80. The expenditure on their account was Rs. 5,724 against Rs. 5,090 in the year before. The number of offences fell from 45 to 40, while arrests rose from 46 to 56. Fifty-three accused were sent for trial against 40 in the previous year. Of these 28 were convicted against 20 last year. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 2,913 to Rs. 551, while the percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 53.7 to 60.8.

Police.

Out of 380 persons brought to trial during the year as against 369 in the previous year, 54 were convicted against 67 last year. There were 5 appeals preferred, of which 4 were disposed of.

Criminal Justice.

The number of jails was 5. In them 37 prisoners were confined as compared with 22. The jail expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,043.

Prisons.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Southern Marátha States.

Civil Justice.

Civil Courts disposed of 310 suits as against 497 in the year before. The outstanding balance was 69 as against 111. Out of 319 applications for execution of decrees, 167 were disposed of, as compared with 301 and 229 respectively in the preceding year. Out of the 79 appeals for disposal, 70 were dealt with as against 30 in the previous year.

Registration.

There were 927 documents registered as against 1,106 last year. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 1,569 against Rs. 1,692 in the previous year.

Public Works.

Rs. 16,564 were spent on works of public utility as compared with Rs. 9,004 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

There was one municipality at Kurundvád, the receipts and expenditure of which were Rs. 1,852 and Rs. 2,139 respectively.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,38,710 and the expenditure Rs. 1,42,586.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 2 dispensaries which afforded medical relief to 5,399 patients at a cost of Rs. 2,432. One thousand five hundred and eight-five vaccinations were performed as against 798 last year. There were 1,372 births and 969 deaths during the year. Cholera and small-pox caused 54 deaths.

Education.

The number of schools was 12 against 11 last year. They imparted instruction to 553 scholars against 450. The cost of education was Rs. 2,386 as compared with Rs. 2,117 in the year before.

KURUNDVÁD (JUNIOR).

Season and Crops.

The season was not a favourable one. The prices of food-grains and fodder rose high.

Police.

The number of police was 67 as in the previous year. Their cost was Rs. 7,317. Fifty-seven offences were reported against 51 in the previous year. There were 96 arrests and 65 accused sent for trial. Of them 37 were convicted as against 46, and 24 discharged or acquitted as against 6. The percentages of convictions to arrests fell from 61.3 to 38.5. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,140. The percentage of recoveries rose to 58.3 from 34.8.

Criminal Justice.

The number of persons dealt with by Magistrates was 228 against 219 last year. Of these 33 were convicted as against 131. Six appeals were filed during the year, of which 5 were disposed of.

Civil Justice.

Of 175 suits before the Courts, 160 were disposed of during the year as compared with 139. One hundred and thirty-five applications for execution of decrees were disposed of against 97. Of 35 appeals 32 were dealt with.

Registration.

Seven hundred and fifty-three documents were presented for registration against 616 last year. There were 750 documents registered as compared with 601. Fee realizations amounted to Rs. 1,130.

Municipalities.

There were 2 municipalities in the State. Their aggregate income and expenditure came to Rs. 1,065 and Rs. 875 respectively.

Public Works.

The public works expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,602 as compared with Rs. 7,484.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue of the State was Rs. 1,42,074 and the expenditure Rs. 1,41,337 as against Rs. 1,35,357 and Rs. 1,35,469 respectively.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 1,169 births and 727 deaths during the year as against 1,105 births and 777 deaths. The dispensary cost Rs. 628 and gave medical relief to 4,712 persons. One thousand and ninety-eight vaccinations were performed.

Education.

There were 9 schools with 422 scholars as compared with 371 in the preceding year. The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,601 as against Rs. 1,551 last year.

JAMKHANDI.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall of the year was below the average, and consequently the prices of food-grains and fodder rose. Crops failed in some villages.

Police.

The police force consisted of 333 men. Their cost amounted to Rs. 45,863. The number of offences reported was 405 as against 425. Arrests rose from 191 to 261. Of 251 sent for trial, 112 were convicted against 81 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 42.9 against 42.4. The value of property stolen was Rs. 3,484 against Rs. 5,961. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property rose from 51.5 to 58.1.

Criminal Justice.

The Magistrates dealt with 679 accused as against 425 in the previous year. Of these 166 were convicted and 23 committed for trial. The 14 appeals preferred were all disposed of.

Prisons.

There were 1 jail and 4 lock-ups. The expenditure was Rs. 3,090.

Civil Justice.

The number of civil suits for disposal during the year was 1,324 against 1,005. Of these, 1,143 suits were disposed of against 777, leaving a balance of 181 against 228 in the previous year. All the 40 appeals preferred were disposed of. Out of 873 applications for execution of decrees 716 were disposed of.

Registration.

Seven hundred and seventeen documents were registered during the year.

There were 8 municipalities in the State, of which only those at Jamkhandi and Kundgol are of importance.

The expenditure on public works rose to Rs. 1,05,511 from Rs. 91,112; Rs. 18,303 were spent on relief works.

The gross revenue was Rs. 3,27,881, and expenditure Rs. 4,79,887.

There was 1 hospital besides 3 dispensaries. Patients treated numbered 31,864, and cost Rs. 2,959. There were 3,636 vaccinations against 3,473 in the previous year. There were 3,982 births and 2,651 deaths during the year.

There were 41 schools attended by 2,180 scholars as compared with 42 schools with 2,164 pupils last year. The expenditure on education was Rs. 14,693 against Rs. 14,283 last year. There were 5 reading rooms in the State.

MUDHOL.

The rainfall of the year was scanty and unseasonable, resulting in a general failure of crops, and high prices. Relief works were started to avert distress.

The police force consisted of 102 men costing Rs. 9,276. Offences reported fell from 107 to 86, while the number of accused arrested and of those sent for trial rose from 66 and 63 to 87 and 85 respectively. Again, convictions fell from 44 to 37. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 2,801. The percentage of recoveries fell to 29.02 from 57.2.

There were 495 persons against 427 dealt with by Criminal Courts. Out of these, 98 against 100 were convicted, and 5 against 2 were committed for trial. All the 9 appeals filed were disposed of. There was 1 jail at Mudhol costing Rs. 2,847.

The total number of suits for disposal was 344 against 449 in the previous year. Of these 232 were disposed of during the year as against 360 last year. There were 400 applications for the execution of decrees during the year as against 384 last year. Of these, 271 were disposed of against 243 in 1890-91. Out of 43 appeals for disposal during the year against 30 in the year before, 34 were disposed of as compared with 9 last year.

There were 559 documents registered against 557 last year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,490 against Rs. 2,488.

There were 3 municipalities in the State. Their incomes aggregated Rs. 8,197, and expenditure Rs. 7,829.

Public works expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,284 against Rs. 24,660 last year. Rs. 16,778 were on account of relief works.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,53,946. The receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 2,86,962 and Rs. 3,09,638. The closing balance was Rs. 9,13,811.

There were 2 dispensaries maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,845 against Rs. 4,222 last year. The number of patients was 20,946 against 18,041. There were 2,430 births and 1,440 deaths. Vaccinations numbered 2,454 during the year as compared with 2,286 in 1890-91, and re-vaccinations 587 against 510 last year. The cost rose to Rs. 802 from Rs. 642.

There were 24 schools with 1,230 scholars against 23 schools with 1,189 scholars last year. Educational expenditure was Rs. 7,714 against Rs. 8,585 in the previous year.

RÁMBURG.

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State continued to be managed by Joint Kárbháris.

The rainfall was insufficient and untimely. The crops failed, and prices of food-grains and fodder rose. Relief works were started to avert distress.

The strength of the police force remained 64, and cost Rs. 6,070. Offences reported fell from 108 to 82, and arrests from 120 to 96. Of the accused arrested 89 were sent for trial as against 119 in the previous year. Thirty-five were convicted as against 63 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 52.5 to 36.45. The amount of property stolen rose from Rs. 1,905 to Rs. 2,036 and the percentage of recoveries fell from 41.1 to 17.1.

The number of persons dealt with by Criminal Courts was 197 as compared with 186 in the previous year. Of these 55 were convicted. There were 7 criminal appeals preferred and disposed of as against 5 last year.

There was 1 jail in the State maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,738.

The number of civil suits for disposal was 184 as against 198 last year. Of these 162 were disposed of as against 187, leaving a balance of 22 against 11 in the previous year. The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal was 165 against 183 in the year before. Of these 144 were disposed of during the year as compared with 155 in the preceding year. There were 42 civil appeals for disposal during the year as compared with 24 in the previous year. Thirty-five against 19 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 against 5 in the year before.

TRIBUTARY STATES
Southern Marátha
States.
Municipalities.
Public Works.

Revenue and
Finance.
Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

Education.

Season and Crops.

Police.

Criminal Justice
and Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Municipalities.

Public Works.

Revenue and
Finance.

Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

Education.

General.

Season and Crops.

Police.

Criminal Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Southern Marátha States.</i> Registration. Municipalities.</p>	<p>Two hundred and five documents were registered against 220 last year. The amount of fees realized was Rs. 667 as against Rs. 683.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>There were 2 municipalities in the State. Their incomes were Rs. 5,465 and Rs. 2,418, and expenditure Rs. 4,983 and Rs. 2,525 respectively.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>The expenditure on public works was Rs. 11,502 against Rs. 17,060 in the previous year. Of the amount spent during the official year, Rs. 1,413 were on relief works.</p> <p>The receipts and expenditure of the year were Rs. 74,133 and Rs. 1,37,032 respectively.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>The two dispensaries in the State afforded relief to 8,969 persons at a cost of Rs. 3,061. There were 1,524 births and 1,005 deaths recorded. Cholera caused 129 deaths and small-pox 6. Vaccine operations rose to 1,838 from 1,408.</p> <p>There were 17 schools attended by 1,130 scholars as against the same number of schools with 1,195 scholars. The expenditure on education was Rs. 6,972. The Victoria Jubilee Library is the only institution of the kind in the State.</p>

JATH.

<p>General.</p>	<p>The Chief of Jath, Amritráo Rámráo Daffe, had been previously deposed on account of the inefficiency of his administration. In 1885 he was reinstated conditionally upon a more efficient discharge of his duties. This obligation the Chief failed to fulfil, and, after repeated warnings had proved of no avail to check his mal-administration, the Government of Bombay in September 1891 transferred the management of Jath, with its dependency, Daphlápur, to the Collector of Bijápur, and in November to the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country. The Chief, Amritráo, who was suffering from heart disease and dropsy, died at Poona in January 1892, leaving no heir.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>The rainfall was much below the average and unseasonable; consequently there was a failure of crops in nearly half the villages. The prices of food-grains rose, and the want of drinking water and fodder for cattle was much felt.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>The number of police was 73 as against 83 last year; they cost Rs. 613. Offences reported were 259 against 194. The police arrested 449 persons as against 377 in the year before. Of these, 443 were sent for trial against 353 in the preceding year. Convictions numbered 125 as compared with 106 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests increased from 28·2 to 29·9. The amount of stolen property rose from Rs. 4,377 to Rs. 8,911. The percentage of recoveries rose from 10·1 to 16·9.</p>
<p>Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>The six Criminal Courts dealt with 204 cases involving 443 accused as against 174 cases involving 353. Of the 443 accused persons 123 were convicted as against 106. There were two appellate Courts at work during the year. Ten appeals were filed, all of which were disposed of.</p>
<p>Prisons.</p>	<p>There was only 1 jail at Jath. Fifty prisoners were confined in the jail at a cost of Rs. 2,371.</p>
<p>Civil Justice.</p>	<p>In January 1892 the Bombay Government constituted 2 Courts of original civil jurisdiction and 2 Courts of appellate jurisdiction. The Courts of original jurisdiction disposed of 196 suits out of 229 as against 144 out of 162 last year, leaving a balance of 33 as against 18 last year. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 121 against 110 last year; 98 against 84 were disposed of.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>There were 251 as against 259 documents registered. Fee realizations were Rs. 588 as against Rs. 534 last year.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>The expenditure on public works was only Rs. 8,115. This department was left in a condition of complete disorganization by the late Chief.</p>
<p>Revenue and Finance.</p>	<p>The receipts and expenditure of the year were Rs. 1,92,164 and Rs. 1,60,819 as compared with Rs. 2,10,374 and Rs. 1,83,885, respectively, last year. The decrease under receipts was due to the general scarcity. On account of the mismanagement of the late Chief the financial position of the State had become most unsatisfactory.</p>
<p>Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.</p>	<p>The one dispensary at Jath cost Rs. 1,909 against Rs. 2,558, and provided for 6,451 patients against 5,749 last year. There were 2,862 births and 2,365 deaths as against 2,881 births and 1,521 deaths in the last year. Cholera accounted for the increased death-rate. There were 3,812 vaccinations as against 3,434 last year.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>There were 25 schools with 342 scholars against 26 schools with 836 last year. The cost of education was Rs. 5,049 as against Rs. 5,898 last year.</p>

DAPHLA'PUR.

<p>General.</p>	<p>This small estate continued to be managed by Báí Sáheb Daphlé aided by her Kárbhári.</p>
<p>Season and Crops.</p>	<p>Deficient rain caused a failure of crops and high prices of food-grains and fodder.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>The police force remained 28 men. The expenditure incurred on their account was Rs. 423 as against Rs. 409 last year. In 8 cases reported as against 10 last year the police arrested 13 persons against 19. All were sent for trial. Convictions were recorded against 6 as compared with 5 persons last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 26·31 to 46·15. The value of property stolen fell from Rs. 620 to Rs. 304. The percentage of recoveries fell from 98·22 to 49·3.</p>

The Courts dealt with 88 persons against 75 last year and convicted 20 against 22. Two appeals were filed and disposed of.

TRIBUTARY STATES—
Southern Maráts
States, Savánir and
Kháirpur.
Criminal Justice.
Prisons.

Four prisoners were confined in the one jail at Daphlápur, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 103.

Civil Justice.

Ten out of 14 civil suits were disposed of as against 14 last year, leaving a balance of 4 against 3 at the close of the year.

Nine documents were registered: fees amounted to Rs. 23.

Registration.

Receipts rose from Rs. 15,399 to Rs. 16,523. The expenditure and the closing balance also rose from Rs. 13,895 to Rs. 16,079 and from Rs. 8,148 to Rs. 8,291 respectively.

Revenue and Finance.

Births numbered 232, a decrease of 1; deaths numbered 293, an increase of 106, due to cholera and fever. Small-pox too was present. There were 497 vaccinations against 342 last year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The 4 vernacular schools imparted instruction to 93 against 100 pupils. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 500 to Rs. 602.

Education.

SAVANUR.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1891), 16,976; Gross Revenue, Rs. 93,233.

This petty State is situated in the Dhárwár District. Its administration was carried on by the Naváb assisted by the Diván.

General.

The rainfall (21.89 inches) was below the average, and all crops, except rice, were very poor.

Season and Crops.

The strength of the police force was unchanged. There were 118 offences reported against 33 last year. Of 42 persons arrested in cognizable cases and brought to trial, 33 were convicted, giving a percentage of 78 against 72 last year. In non-cognizable cases 44 persons were convicted out of 90 brought to trial. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 395 against Rs. 218, and of property recovered to Rs. 184 against Rs. 159 last year. There was one jail at Savanúr. Prisoners numbered 34 against 19 in 1890-91.

Police, Criminal Justice, and Prisons.

The two Civil Courts in the State disposed of all the 87 suits instituted. Their value was Rs. 8,142 against 74 suits of the value of Rs. 7,940 last year. Of 45 applications for execution of decrees, 35 were disposed of. There were 10 appeals against 24 last year; all, but one, were disposed of.

Civil Justice.

There were 120 deeds registered, an increase of 20. Their value, Rs. 21,522, showed a decrease. The net profits of the department were Rs. 149.

Registration.

There was one municipality at Savanúr, with an income (including opening balance) of Rs. 9,404, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,929.

Municipality.

The revenue (including Local Funds) amounted to Rs. 93,233 against Rs. 82,200 in 1890-91, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 78,859 to Rs. 1,45,407. Public works expenditure increased from Rs. 11,863 to Rs. 15,774.

Revenue and Finance.

A dispensary building was completed during the year and a hospital assistant advertised for. There were 733 births and 530 deaths against 691 and 399 respectively last year. The public health was good. Cattle-disease was somewhat prevalent. There were 1,004 vaccinations against 696 last year. The cost of the vaccination establishment came to Rs. 259.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

As before, there were 8 schools, educating 416 as against 439 pupils and costing Rs. 2,047 against Rs. 1,952. There were 11 indigenous schools with 231 pupils against 9 with 156 last year.

Education.

SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1891), 131,937; Gross Revenue, Rs. 7,62,921.

The Khairpur State lying to the north of Sind is governed in a patriarchal manner by His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán. He was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, on the 21st November 1891, at a Darbar held at Shikárpur and presided over by His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. During the year the claim of Rs. 6,118, due since 1884-85 on account of certain produce belonging to British subjects carried off by the subjects of His Highness, was settled. No survey of this State has ever been made, and the revenue is collected in kind. About three-fourths of the entire area of the State is waste. The area under cultivation during the year was stated to be 236,469 acres against 241,801 acres the previous year.

General.

The value of the exports was estimated at Rs. 9,09,321 and of the imports at Rs. 6,22,875. Duties are levied on all articles of import and export, no refunds being allowed. Such articles passing from one taluka of the State to another had to pay duty in each taluka traversed.

Trade.

The police force consisted of 306 men maintained at a cost of Rs. 30,312. The cost in the previous year was the same. The number of offences reported was 935 against 880 in the previous year; the arrests were 1,021 against 997; the number of accused sent for trial was 992 against 930, and of those convicted 896 against 960. The percentage of convictions to persons tried was

Police and Criminal Justice

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Khairpur and
Aden.

90 against 98 in the preceding year. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 19,122 against Rs. 15,530, and the percentage of recoveries to losses was Rs. 96-13-4 against Rs. 83-11-0. Twelve appeals were preferred, 7 of which resulted in the original sentences being upheld.

Prisons.

In the two prisons of the State 1,044 persons were confined against 1,100 in the previous year. Their total cost was Rs. 6,997 against Rs. 7,282 in the year 1890-91.

Civil Justice.

The only regular Civil Court was that presided over by Mir Faiz Mahomed, the recognized successor of the Chief. Fifty-five suits were filed, of which 51 were disposed of and 4 remained pending. Other civil disputes were dealt with by panchayats and arbitrators. There were 20 appeals to the Chief, 13 of which were disposed of and 7 remained pending.

Military.

The military disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,336 against Rs. 1,49,156 in 1890-91.

Revenue and
Finance.

The receipts of the State are shown to have amounted to Rs. 7,62,921, including Rs. 45,746 on account of last year's outstanding balance, against Rs. 7,24,901, and the total expenditure to Rs. 6,97,363 against Rs. 6,79,155 in the year preceding. The financial condition of the State cannot be given, as His Highness has given no information. But the State is believed to be much involved.

Medical Relief.

Nine native physicians were employed in the State during the year. Two resided in Khairpur and 7 were in constant attendance on His Highness, treating all the patients that asked for relief. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,755 against Rs. 14,039 in the previous year. Three vaccinators employed in the State effected 2,763 vaccinations against 3,561 in the year preceding.

Education.

There were 7 schools maintained at the cost of the State. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,824 and the number of scholars that attended them was 280. Besides these there were 37 private schools.

ADEN.

Area, 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim, 5 square miles) : Population (1891), 44,079 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,29,779.

General.

Except the Markashis, who gave considerable trouble to their Chief, and some of the more independent hill tribes, who behaved in an unfriendly way towards the survey party, friendly intercourse with the Arab tribes was maintained. The relations between the Residency and the representatives of Foreign Powers were good. Amongst the Arab tribes the usual feuds continued, but no serious trouble arose, and the caravan routes remained open and fairly safe. A party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey surveyed 4,400 square miles; with the exception of the opposition above noted, they met with no difficulties. The rainfall and crops were alike up to, but not above, the average. During the year His Excellency Sir George Greaves visited Aden.

Police.

The Aden Police are dealt with in Chapter III.

Criminal Justice.

During the year under report the Criminal Courts (excluding the Cantonment Magistrate's and the Perim Assistant Resident's Courts) tried 438 cognizable and non-cognizable cases involving 798 accused persons, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 478 and 772. Of those accused, 609 were convicted. Twenty-two appeals were made and disposed of. The Resident held one enquiry under Act V of 1883. At Perim 48 persons implicated in 38 cases were tried, of whom 33 were convicted. The Cantonment Magistrate tried 140 cases involving 340 accused persons.

Prisons.

During the year 303 prisoners were admitted to jail; one prisoner escaped. Receipts from jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 3,564,—an increase of Rs. 340.

Civil Justice.

The number of suits disposed of at Aden fell from 1,475 to 1,130, and the value of property involved from Rs. 1,05,524 to Rs. 66,582. Ten suits remained undisposed of at the close of the year. At Perim the Assistant Resident disposed of 184 suits of the value of Rs. 2,577 against 59 of the value of Rs. 1,289 in the previous year. At Aden 11 appeals were disposed of. Receipts amounted in the Resident's Court to Rs. 14,462 against Rs. 17,537 in the year before; the expenditure rose from Rs. 11,419 to Rs. 11,626. The Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden was abolished, and the Court of the Resident was declared a Colonial Court of Admiralty. No cases were adjudicated.

Registration.

One hundred and thirty-seven deeds, representing property of the value of Rs. 1,70,900, were registered against 105 deeds of the value of Rs. 1,53,162 in 1890-91.

Municipal.

The gross revenue given at the head of this section represents Imperial and Provincial receipts, which are dealt with in Chapter V. The revenue of the Aden Municipality for 1890-91 and 1891-92 is shown with the expenditure in the following table:—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aden proper	1,33,801	1,31,839	95,029	1,15,407
Shaikh Othman	32,581	29,209	51,763	51,718
Total	1,66,382	1,61,138	1,46,792	1,67,125

The increased expenditure was chiefly under the head Public Works.

Information under this heading is given in Chapter III.

Quarantine was imposed at different times and for various periods on arrivals from Arabian ports in the Red Sea, Boulukumba, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Point de Galle.

The numbers of births and deaths were 465 and 1,504 against 692 and 1,654 last year. With the exception of the prevalence of malarial fever in April, May and June the public health was fairly good. Including Shaikh Othman, there were in all 20,406 patients treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries, against 21,021 in the previous year. There were 30 cases of small-pox against 11 last year. The number of vaccinations fell from 1,351 to 1,324.

Details under this heading are given in Chapters III and IV.

The total expenditure on education in the Settlement was Rs. 6,735. The new school at Tawahi showed great improvement after the removal of its late incompetent master. The attendance at the Crater English School fell from 1,164 to 984, and at the Tawahi English School rose from 214 to 305. The attendance at the vernacular schools, except that at Tawahi, showed a steady falling off. Thirty-five private schools, 2 of which were doing good work, received grant-in-aid to the amount of Rs. 497.

Marine.

Quarantine.

Vital Statistics and
Medical Relief.

Shipping and Trade.

Education.

THE SOMALI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,84,202 (approximately).

There was no change in the limits of the British Protectorate. The peace ratified last year between the Habr Awal and the Esa Somal remained unbroken in spite of occasional disputes. A peaceful settlement of the disputes between the Habr Yunus and the Ayal Yunus was also effected. Great fears were entertained of raids by Abyssinian forces. But, as the event proved, the efforts of the plunderers were directed against the Southern Ogaden, who suffered most severely. During the year, Government fixed the amount of stipend payable to each tribe. With the exception of the Ughaz of the Gadabursi, who robbed and detained an Italian traveller, and of the Rer Hared and the Nuh and Ahmed Farah Rer Yusuf sub-tribes, who gave a little trouble by looting, the relations of Government with the tribes were excellent. The Berbera plain and the caravan routes were practically free from raids. There was a serious falling off in customs receipts, while the trade of the neighbouring French port of Jibuti made progress.

General.

Berbera-Bulhar.—This force numbered 74 men. The camel corps of 26 men were happily not required against raiders, but their rapidity of movement proved useful in various instances during the year, and was calculated to impress the tribes. The number of cases disposed of was 482 involving 744 persons, of whom 649 were convicted. Two appeals were preferred and disposed of during the year. Crime was for the most part not of a serious nature.

Police and Criminal
Justice.

Zaila.—The police force numbered 17 and were assisted by the Baladiya force of 20 men when the latter were not employed on escort duty. The number of offences rose from 112 to 115. Out of 180 persons accused, as against 194 in the year before, 164 were convicted. Four appeals were preferred and disposed of.

There was a jail at Berbera; one at Zaila was completed and one at Bulhar nearly so. The admissions were 351 against 304 last year. Weaving was introduced in the Berbera jail.

Prisons.

At Berbera-Bulhar the number of civil suits was 210, a decrease of 196; and at Zaila 201, a decrease of 48. Of 8 appeals preferred, 2 were still awaiting disposal at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

The military force on the Somali Coast was reduced to 116, and the detachment of the Aden Troop was finally withdrawn owing to the formation of the camel corps.

Military.

The number of steamers visiting Berbera and Bulhar was 122; the number of native craft showed an increase of 439. Zaila was visited by 104 steamers and 464 native craft. The total values of imports and exports at that port fell respectively from Rs. 15,79,102 to Rs. 10,16,985 and from Rs. 21,93,276 to Rs. 15,17,213. At Berbera-Bulhar, imports amounted to Rs. 16,75,613, a decrease of Rs. 3,14,108, and exports to Rs. 16,25,947, a decrease of Rs. 1,36,917. At Zaila imports were valued at Rs. 12,78,952, a decrease of Rs. 3,00,150, and exports came to Rs. 18,68,592, a decrease of Rs. 6,24,834. The decrease of trade in Berbera-Bulhar was partly caused by last year's cattle-disease affecting the trade in hides; that in Zaila was due to famine and misrule in Harrar whence most of the trade comes.

Trade.

Berbera-Bulhar.—The total revenue of this sub-division amounted to Rs. 1,17,972 against Rs. 1,39,429, and expenditure, excluding public works and military works charges, to Rs. 1,11,255 against Rs. 79,484.

Revenue and
Finance.

Zaila.—Corresponding figures for revenue and expenditure at Zaila were Rs. 66,229 this year against Rs. 74,126 and Rs. 35,158 against Rs. 33,339.

The general health was good and there was no epidemic. In the Berbera dispensary 2,335 patients were treated against 2,093 last year. Vaccinations numbered 783 against 633 in Berbera. The people of Zaila were prejudiced against vaccination and opposed its introduction.

Medical Relief.

There were 86 boys on the register of the new school at Berbera.

Education.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

- General.** THE party was divided into two camps, the one to complete the survey of the remaining area in Gujarát, whilst the other continued the survey of the Southern Marátha Country.
- Gujarát Party.** The survey in Gujarát comprised the remaining portions of the State of Dharampur and certain portions of Portuguese territory known as Nagar-Haveli, and completed the survey of the province of Gujarát. The area surveyed amounted to 853 square miles and that triangulated to 300 square miles. On entering Portuguese territory some difficulty was experienced with the local officials, who ejected one of the native sub-surveyors, and operations were in consequence temporarily suspended. However, an understanding was at length arrived at with the Governors of Goa and Daman, and there was no further hitch. The area surveyed was covered with forest, and the features of the ground were of an intricate nature.
- Southern Marátha Party.** The survey in the Southern Marátha Country comprised portions of Native States under the Kolhápúr Agency and of the Belgaum District covering an area of 1,683 square miles. Triangulation in advance of detail survey for next field season was effected over an area of 1,810 square miles; also the traversing of the trijunctions of villages in British territory in a somewhat smaller area.
- Kolhápúr City Survey.** In addition to the above, a survey of Kolhápúr city and cantonment was made on the scale of 8 inches to the mile: the original sheets of the city portion, surveyed on the scale of 100 feet to the inch, were kindly lent by the Kolhápúr Darbár, and utilised for incorporation in the map by the process of reduction.
- Cost.** The cost of the above operations amounted to Rs. 80,477.

TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

- Observatories.** No new tidal observatories were established, nor were any of the old ones dismantled during the year under review. Those at which observations were carried on were:—Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar Bombay, and Prince's Dock Bombay, the tidal registrations at all of them being very satisfactory. The last two annual reports on the important permanent station of Aden were very unfavourable, but during the year of report the tidal registrations there returned to their former satisfactory condition. The Port Officer's supervision of them was efficient, and the tidal observatory clerk performed his duties correctly. The tide gauge worked almost uninterruptedly throughout the year. The longest break in its registrations was one of 56 hours' duration which occurred in July and was due to the stoppage of the driving clock; another stoppage due to the same cause, but lasting only 6 hours, took place during the same month; and one other slight mishap happened in June, when on one occasion the pencil failed to mark the tidal curve for 7 hours. A new pattern tide gauge with 'regulator clock' was substituted for the old one in May 1890. The clock rate from the first was not uniform, and the clock was damaged through tampering with it in order to regulate it. It was therefore removed on July 25th, and a spare pendulum clock, sent from Poona, was substituted for it, with the result that excellent time was kept, and no failure of any kind was reported. The auxiliary instruments worked very satisfactorily, and their readings were correctly taken by the observatory clerk. An inspection of the observatory was made between the 13th and 23rd May, when the instruments were all cleaned and put into working order. The piles supporting the observatory were found to be very much worm-eaten. The Political Resident was therefore requested to take measures to have them renewed. At Karáchi, which was one of the permanent tidal stations, the record of the year's work was, as usual, very satisfactory—a fact due to the excellent arrangements of the Port Engineer. There was not a single break in the continuity of the tidal registrations during the year; and the record of the auxiliary instruments was almost equally perfect, one interruption only having occurred in the registrations of the anemometer in March, while that instrument was being repaired. The observatory was inspected in February and all the instruments found in good order except the anemometer, which was subsequently repaired. At Bhávnagar the tidal registrations were satisfactory on the whole. During the first four months of the survey year the rules regarding the flushing of the cylinder were not properly observed; but after February there was a slight improvement in this respect. In addition to the unavoidable interruptions to the tidal registrations caused by flushing, there were a few short interruptions due to slight accidents to the communication pipe and air-cock, to the pencil failing to work, and to the stoppage of the driving clock; but in all these cases the broken curves were easily

completed by interpolation. The self-registering aneroid barometer continued to work imperfectly in spite of repairs to it executed at Poona. The standard mercurial barometer and the anemometer worked very well. The tide gauge and anemometer were cleaned after the inspection of the observatory carried out in January. At the Apollo Bandar tidal observatory the tide gauge worked uninterruptedly throughout the year. The graduated staff used for comparing the level of the water outside the cylinder with the level of the water within it as indicated by the tide gauge, was experimentally replaced by another of a different construction. The observatory was inspected in January, when on testing the balance of the gauge a breakage of the counterpoise chain on the float side was detected and repaired. The small scale tide gauge with upright recording drum at the Prince's Dock, which has been at work for four years, continued to produce very satisfactory records on the whole. The few short interruptions and irregularities in the registrations which occurred during the year were due to slight imperfections in the design of the instrument. Preparations were being made for commencing tidal observations at Sabet, Bushire and Muskat.

The tide tables for the Indian ports for the year 1892 were received from London on November 11th, December 15th, 1891, and January 11th, 1892. They contained predictions for nine observatories in the Bombay Presidency, viz., for those at Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point, Port Albert Victor, Bhávnagar, Apollo Bandar Bombay, Prince's Dock Bombay, Mormugáo, and Kárwár.

No levelling operations were in progress in the Bombay Presidency during the year.

REVENUE SURVEY.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The following Revenue Survey Parties were at work during the year under report :— the Gujarát Survey; the Deccan Survey; and the Konkan Survey. In addition to these, a party of surveyors of the Survey of India was employed throughout the year on the survey of the forest tracts of the Presidency proper. The general control of all these branches was exercised by Mr. Ozanne, and, during his absence on leave in England, by Mr. Fletcher.

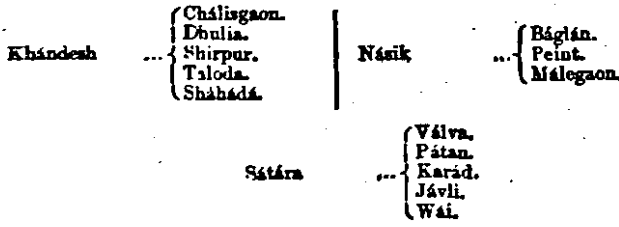
The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and outturn of work of each of the three Revenue Survey Parties above referred to :—

Party.	No. of establishments employed.	FIELD OPERATIONS.	
		Area measured.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát Survey ...	6	33,828	204,350
Deccan Survey ...	20	1,329,010	1,923,064
Konkan Survey ...	13	146,519	123,189
Total ...	39	1,509,357	2,250,603
Total for 1890-91 ...	39	1,410,099	3,040,742

It will be seen from the above statement that the operations of the year resulted in an increase in the area measured and a decrease in the area classed.

In this branch of the survey the number of field establishments at work during the year was six. Of these, one was employed during the first two months of the season on the revision survey and classification of the tálukdári villages in the tálukas of Dhandhuka and Gogha of the Ahmedábád District. During the latter part of the season, the men of this establishment were employed on similar operations in the villages of the Viramgám and Sánand tálukas, in addition to the other two tálukas above named. Of the remaining five establishments, three were employed in revising the original classification of the villages in the Nadiád, A'nand, Mátar and Mehmadábad tálukas of the Kaira District, and also in the Cambay State. The other two establishments consisted of measurers: one was employed on revision measurement in the Borsad and Thásra tálukas of the Kaira District; the other on similar work in the Kapadvanj and Nadiád tálukas. The work of sub-soil water classification was also carried out by these establishments, during the year, in some of the tálukas of the Kaira District. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,33,084 against Rs. 1,08,843 in the year previous.

The number of field parties employed in this survey during the year was on an average



20. Of this, 9 were measuring and 11 classing. The measuring parties were employed on revision measurement operations in the marginally noted tálukas of the Khándesh, Sátára and Násik Collecto-rates, and on original and revision measurement operations in

the Nandurbár Táluka and Navápur Petha of Khándesh. One of the measuring parties was employed on original measurement in the Kurundvád (Junior) State during the first two months of the season. The classing parties were employed on revision classification in the marginally noted tálukas of the Khándesh, Sátára and Násik, Sholápur and Poona districts, and on original and revision classification in the Nandurbár Táluka and Navápur Petha of Khándesh. Revision measurement and classification of certain isolated villages in the above-mentioned districts were also carried out during the year. The total expenditure of this branch amounted to Rs. 2,26,116 against Rs. 2,87,259 in the previous year.

Khándesh	...	Páchora. Taloda. Sháháda. Shirpur. Sinkheda. Cháliggaon. Dhulia.	Násik	...	Peint. Málegaon. Báglán.
		Pátan. Karád. Sátára. Jarví. Khatáv. Válva.	Sholápur	...	
			Poona	...	Havall.

Konkan Survey.

The number of field establishments employed in the Konkan was 13 throughout the year. Of these, 3 were purely classing and 10 measuring. Of the 10 measuring establishments 8 were employed on revision measurement operations in the marginally noted tálukas of the Thána District throughout the year, while the remaining 2 were employed on similar operations in the Roha Táluka of the Kolába District up to the close of the field season

1890-91, and from the commencement of the field season 1891-92 up to the close of the year under report on similar operations in the Murbád, Váda, and Sálsette tálukas of the Thána District. Of the 3 classing establishments, one was employed on revision classification partly in the Roha Táluka of the Kolába District and partly in the Kalyán Táluka of the Thána District, and the remaining 2 on similar operations in the Kalyán, Murbád and Bhiwndi tálukas in the Thána District. The total expenditure of the survey amounted to Rs. 1,97,719 against Rs. 1,84,541 in the previous year.

Bombay Forest Survey.

The total outturn of this party is exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

Circles.	Districts.	Tálukas.	AMOUNT OF WORK.		
			Triangulation.	Traversing.	Topographical survey.
			Sq. miles.	Linear miles.	Sq. miles.
Northern Circle	Poona	Khed ...	440	266	175
		Haveli ...			
		Junnar ...			
		Indápur ...			
		Váda ...			
	Thána	Bhiwndi ...			
		Kalyán ...			
		Bassein ...			
	Ahmednagar	Sangamner ...			
		Akola ...			
Sholápur	Mádha ...				
	Karmála ...				
Násik	Málegaon ...				
	Yeola ...				
Southern Circle	North Kánara	Sirsi ...	150	143	361
		Yellápur ...			
	Kolába	Panvel ...			
Total ...			590	409	536

The party was divided into 2 sub-parties, of which one was employed in the Northern Circle and the other in the Southern Circle. The outturn of the party employed in the Northern Circle consisted of 440 square miles of triangulation and 266 miles of traversing, in addition to 175 square miles of topographical survey. Of the 175 square miles, 26 were surveyed on the 4" scale, 109 on 8" and 40 on 16" scale. The outturn of the party employed in the Southern Circle consisted of 150 square miles of triangulation and 143 miles of traversing in the Sirsi Táluka of North Kánara. In addition to this the topographical survey of 361 square miles was carried out during the year. Of this, 190 square miles were surveyed on the 4" scale in the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District and 110 and 61 on the 8" scale in the Yellápur and Panvel tálukas of the Kánara and Kolába districts respectively. The total cost of the party amounted to Rs. 64,404 against Rs. 71,605 in the previous year. Of the total cost Rs. 27,483 were on account of the work done in the Northern Circle, and the balance, Rs. 36,921, on account of the work done in the Southern Circle.

The total expenditure on revenue surveys contrasted with that of the previous year is shown below:—

1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.
5,50,643	5,56,919

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Forest Survey Party for the year under report was Rs. 64,404 against Rs. 71,605 in the previous year.

SIND.

During the year under report no regular original or revision survey work was carried on: the work done consisted of (1) measurement of Collectors' numbers, (2) measurement of land given out for cultivation in the talukas previously brought under settlement or prepared for temporary settlement, and (3) the measurement of 1st and 2nd class jaghirs. The work mentioned in (1) and (2) was carried on in the under-mentioned talukas:—

Karachi Collectorate ...	...	...	Ghorabari Taluka. Mirpur Sakro Taluka. Malir Tappa of the Karachi Taluka.
Hyderabad... ..	...	...	Naushahro Taluka. Badin Taluka.
Shikarpur ... ..	...	...	Ubauro Taluka. Mirpur Mathelo Taluka. Ghotki Taluka.
Upper Sind Frontier District ...	...	...	Kashmor Taluka. Thul Taluka.
Thar and Parkar District... ..	...	...	Umarkot Taluka. Sanghar Taluka. Khipra Taluka.

The work referred to in (3) was executed in the following talukas:—

Hyderabad Collectorate	Guni Taluka. Dero Mohbat Taluka. Badin Taluka. Hala Taluka. Moro Taluka. Hyderabad Taluka. Sakrand Taluka.
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The entire area measured was as follows:—

	No.	Vasias.	Acres.
Collectors' numbers and land given out for cultivation ...	26,358	94,699	126,942
1st and 2nd class jaghirs	28,747	180,567	187,129
Total	55,105	275,266	313,371

Of the above work, test was taken to the following extent:—

	No.	Acres.
By Europeans	42	294
" Sub-Assistants	4,734	29,833
" Native testers	185	1,181
Total	4,961	31,303

which is equivalent to a test by the officers in charge of parties of 8.67 per cent. of survey numbers and 9.61 per cent. of acres, and by native subordinates employed as testers of 0.34 per cent. of survey numbers and 0.38 per cent. of acres. Of the survey numbers submitted to test

4,512	showed error within 1 per cent.,
417	" " " 2 per cent., and
33	" " " over 2 per cent.

No regular classification work was carried on during the year under report. Both classers and measurers were employed on the work (of obtaining information regarding occupants' names, their shares, irrigational source, &c., &c.) hitherto exclusively done by classers. The total area dealt with was the same as that recorded above, viz. 55,105 survey numbers comprising 313,371 acres. Of this area, 4,776 survey numbers containing 30,122 acres were personally examined by the officers in charge of establishments and 1,181 acres comprising 185 survey numbers were tested by the native testers; the test taken was about 10 per cent. of the work done by the establishments.

The estimated and actual expenditure for the year were as follows:—

	Rs.
Budget estimate	91,255
Expenditure	72,700
Savings	18,555

Expenditure.

Settlements.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Financial results.

The financial results of the land-revenue settlements effected during the year are summarized in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Taluka or State.	No. of Villages.	Past Collections.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	PERCENTAGE.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Gujarát Revenue Survey.</i>					
Sánand	47	Rs. 1,12,457	Rs. 1,40,517	25·	...
Gogha	4	3,338	3,784	13·4	...
<i>Deccan Revenue Survey.</i>					
Jámner	171	1,71,461	2,16,531	26·3	...
Bhusaval	237	2,46,571	3,07,278	24·6	...
Point	14	3,727	4,456	19·6	...
Málsiras	57	75,353	97,726	29·7	...
Mádha	4	5,222	5,419	3·8	...
Khánápur	69	95,749	1,40,008	46·2	...
<i>Konkan Revenue Survey.</i>					
Mokháda Peta (Shahápur)	59	6,045	11,156	68·	...
Total ...	662	7,20,523	9,26,875	28·6	...
<i>Add—</i>					
ALIENATED VILLAGES AND NATIVE STATES.					
<i>Indám Villages.</i>					
Haveli	37	51,971	79,113	52·2	...
Khed	1	2,078	2,403	18·5	...
Mával	1	672	750	11·6	...
Shrigonda	1	765	961	25·6	...
Total ...	40	55,486	83,287	50·1	...
<i>Native States.</i>					
Rásté Jághir	1	1,841	2,668	44·9	...
Kavta (Míraj Junior)	10	48,911	47,697	...	2·5
Total ...	11	50,752	50,365	...	0·7
Grand Total ...	713	8,26,761	10,60,527	28·3	...

Gujarát Settlement.

The settlement operations in the Gujarát Survey consisted of the introduction of revision settlement into 47 and 4 Government villages of the Sánand and Gogha talukas of the Ahmedábád District respectively.

Sánand Taluka.

This taluka is bounded on the north by the Kadi Taluka of the Baroda State, on the east by the Daskroi Taluka, on the west by taluka Virangám and on the south by taluka Dholka. With the exception of a few sand hills on the north-west and south-west corners of the taluka, Sánand is a plain well wooded in its eastern half where the red soil prevails, but becoming open and treeless as one proceeds into the black-soil villages bordering on Virangám. There is both the red and black variety of soil in the taluka, the former being found in the eastern half and the latter in the western. In the depressions in the red-soil tract the besur, or 'mixed description,' exists, which, owing to its favourable situation for accumulating rain water, is mainly used for growing rice. The mode of husbandry practised in this taluka is the same as that followed in other talukas already resettled. The chief products of the taluka are jowári (great millet), bájri (spiked millet), wheat, rice and cotton. Since the original settlement the communications in the taluka have been much improved by the extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway through its northern portion. The chief markets are Sánand and Ahmedábád where the produce of the taluka is sold. The weaving of coarse cloth is one of the two industries practised in the taluka. The weavers are all Dheds, a depressed class, and the cloth manufactured is khádi, which is consumed locally. The other industry is cotton-ginning, for which there are two factories. The total area of the Government villages is 198 square miles and the density of population 260 per square mile. The revision operations were carried out on the partial system. For the purposes of assessment the taluka was divided into 5 groups, and the maximum rates adopted varied from Rs. 8-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. The result of the introduction was an increase of 25 per cent. on its former revenue.

Gogha Taluka.

There are only 4 Government villages in this taluka, all the rest being talukdári or inám. These 4 Government villages lie scattered in different parts of the taluka, 2—Bhekda and Khokra—being in the hills and the remaining 2—Karera and Gogha—in the plains. The total area of these villages is 24 square miles and the population 8,771 or 365 souls per square mile. The staple products of the villages are jowári, bájri and til (gingelly seed). The extent of grass land is unusually large, but it is principally composed of hill sides and rocky areas which cannot be cultivated. Grass has good marketable value

owing to the proximity of Bhávnagar. The revision operations were carried out on the partial system. The result of the introduction of revision settlement was an increase of 13 per cent. in the old revenue of the villages.

The settlement work of the Deccan Revenue Survey comprised the introduction of revision survey rates into 552 Government villages of the Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára districts, and 40 inám villages of the Poona and Nagar districts. Original survey rates were also introduced into 1 village of the Rásté Jághir and 10 villages of the Kavta Táluka of the Miraj (Junior) State. Deccan Settlements.

There are 171 Government and 28 Inám villages in the Jámner Táluka. It lies in the south-east corner of Khándesh, and is bounded on the north by the Bhusával and Jalgóon tálukas, on the south by the territory of H. H. the Nizám, on the east by the province of Berár, and on the west by the tálukas of Jalgóon and Páchora. Most of the northern and central parts of the district are fairly flat, with only the slight elevations and depressions usual in country other than black-soil plains. On the northern and eastern boundary, however, these elevations rise to the dignity of low hills, not continuous, but broken in outline. In the southern part, the country is more broken and hilly, and strikes the eye by its bleak and sterile look. The soil is generally poor, most of it being grey and red, except in the bottom of the declivities and valleys, where rich soil of black or dark-brown colour is met with. The climate does not vary materially in different parts of the táluka, and is on the whole healthy. The rainfall also varies little in any part, and is sufficient for the earlier and later crops. The chief products are jowári, bájri, wheat and cotton. In point of communication, the táluka is better off now than at the original settlement. There are 10 market towns in the táluka, and they are so situated that one at least, if not two or more, is accessible to nearly every village. The total area of the Government villages is 443 square miles, and the population 151 souls to the square mile. The revision operations were carried out on the partial system. The villages were divided into 2 groups for assessment purposes, and the rates adopted were Rs. 3 for the former and Rs. 2-8-0 for the latter. The general result of the introduction of these rates was to increase the former assessment of the villages by 26 per cent. Jámner Táluka.

The Bhusával Táluka comprises 237 Government villages and 7 Inám. It lies on the extreme east of the Khándesh District and is of long and irregular shape, especially in the north-east corner where a narrow tongue of its lands runs eastwards into Berár and northwards into Nimár. It is bounded on the north by the Tápti River separating it from the Sánda Táluka, on the east by the provinces of Nimár and Berár, on the south by the Jámner Táluka, from which it is separated for a part of the boundary by the Sur River, and on the west by the táluka of Jalgóon, from which it is separated by the river Vághur. The northern and north-western part of the sub-division is flat and monotonous. The prevailing soil along the banks of the Tápti is black and good. The southern and south-eastern part does not possess such good soil throughout, and is undulating, with solitary hillocks of slight elevation rising above the general level. The whole táluka is scantily wooded in almost every part, but along the banks of the Purna and of some of the larger streams there are extensive groves of bábul. The climate of the táluka is generally healthy throughout, except in the small portion which lies under the chain of high hills on the Nimár frontier. The rainfall is sufficient for agriculture and is equal in all parts. The chief crops of the táluka are cotton, jowári, bájri and wheat. Since the introduction of the original settlement the communications of the táluka have been much improved by the extension of the G. I. P. Railway, which passes right through the centre of the táluka from west to east. The only local industry is weaving coarse cotton cloth, carpets, and common country blankets, and its extent is unimportant. There are 8 principal market towns, of which 5 are within the limits of the táluka proper, and the remaining 3 lie in the Edalábád Peta. The total area of the Government villages is 656 square miles and the density of population 164 to the square mile. The revision operations were carried out on the partial system. The villages were divided into 2 groups for the purposes of assessment, the rates adopted being Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3 respectively. The result of the introduction of these rates was an increase of 24-6 per cent. over the former assessment. Bhusával Táluka.

The number of villages in the Peint Táluka into which revised rates were introduced is 14. These villages form a compact group immediately to the south of the 38 villages already settled. They lie on the south-east corner of the táluka, touching the Dindori and Násik tálukas respectively on the east and south. With respect to physical features, communication, climate, &c., these villages are similarly circumstanced with the 38 villages already settled, and accordingly the same maximum rates as were applied to the latter were extended to these villages, with the result that their former revenue was increased by 19 per cent. Peint Táluka.

The Málsirás Táluka, which is the westernmost portion of the Sholápur Collectorate, lies between the river Nira and the Mahádeo hills, beyond which respectively are the Indápur Táluka of Poona and the Mán Táluka of Sátára. On the west the táluka marches with the Phaltan State and in the east with SÁNGOLA, Pandharpur, Mádba and Karmála tálukas, all of Sholápur. The country differs in no general way from the ordinary characteristics of the Eastern Deccan, and consists of an undulating plain, more level and richer in soil towards the river boundary on its north and more broken in surface and more sterile along the foot of the hills which bound it on the south. The climate is generally favourable, and the rainfall, though somewhat scanty, is sufficient for the ordinary kinds of Málsirás Táluka.

dry-crop cultivation. The staple produce of the táluka is jowári, which alone takes up 50 per cent. of the cultivated area. In point of communications the táluka is well off. Weekly markets are held within the táluka at Akluj, Náteputa and Málsirás. Of these the first named is the most considerable, though not of importance. The total area of the táluka is 477 square miles and the density of population 121 to the square mile. The remeasurement of the táluka was done on the partial system, and the classing partly on the plan of taking a percentage of the work of each of the old classers and partly on that of classing a certain percentage of each village. For the purposes of assessment the villages were divided into 2 groups, the maximum rates applied being Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-3-0 respectively. The result of the introduction of these rates was an increase of 29 per cent. on the former revenue of the villages.

Mádha Táluka.

The villages of the Mádha Táluka into which revised rates were introduced during the year are Akund, Penur, Yeoti and Bhend. Revised rates for these villages were proposed along with those of the other villages of the táluka, but their introduction was deferred till last year owing to the original survey guarantee not having expired. The result of the introduction of these rates is an increase of 3·8 per cent.

Khánápur Táluka.

The Khánápur Táluka rests its western boundary on the edge of the plateau which is here at once the eastern limit of the basin of the Krishna River and the boundary of the Karád Táluka. To the east it is bounded by a broad range of hills which occupy a large area in its south-east corner and separate it from the State of Atpádi. To the north it marches with the Khatáv Táluka and south with that of Tásgaon and with certain scattered villages of the Sánгли Jághir. The country is, for the most part, an undulating plain draining east and west into the river Yerla, which flows from north to south through its midst. The south-eastern portion is broken into multitudinous small gorges and plateaux by the range of hills above mentioned and is arid and stony in general appearance, though the gorges are fertile and well watered by numerous streams which are much utilised for irrigation. In the plain part of the táluka the soil is very variable in depth, though there is much of black along the river and its tributary streams, which are dammed and led off for irrigation wherever possible. The climate of the táluka is good, the average fall of rain being sufficient for all the usual dry-crops. The early crops greatly predominate, and jowári and bájri together cover more than half the cultivated area. The communications of the táluka have been improved since the original settlement by the construction of two new Local Fund roads, but the main improvement is the Southern Marátha Railway opened in 1886, which passes along the western border at a distance of only a few miles. Weekly bazárs are held in 3 villages of the táluka, of which Vita is the most important. The total area of the villages is 412 square miles with a population of 198 per square mile. The revision operations were carried out under the partial system. For the purposes of assessment, the táluka was divided into 5 groups, the rates adopted varying from Rs. 2-4-0 in the first group to Re. 1-4-0 in the last. The result of the introduction of these rates, including the new water rates on a large area of land newly irrigated from streams, was an increase of 46* per cent. on the former revenue of the villages.

Konkan settlements.
Sháhápur Táluka.

The settlement work of the Konkan Survey consisted of the application of survey rates to the varkas lands of the villages of the Mokháda Peta of the Sháhápur Táluka which had hitherto been held on the Nagarbandi and Khasbandi tenures. The result of the extension of the survey settlement to these lands was an increase of 68 per cent. on the former revenue of the peta. In addition to the settlements above referred to, revised rates were introduced into 40 Inám villages of the Poona and Nagar districts and 11 villages of the Miraj (Junior) and Ráste Jághir.

General results.

The settlements effected during the year resulted in a yearly enhancement of revenue of Rs. 2,06,352 or 28 per cent. in British villages and of Rs. 27,414 or 25 per cent. in alienated villages and Native States.

Expenditure on
revision settlement
operations.

The total cost of revision settlement operations up to the present time has been Rs. 50,64,541. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 28,95,904 or 33 per cent. on the former revenue, being equal to a return of 57 per cent. on the total expenditure.

SIND.

During the year, proposals for the irrigational settlement of the Rohri, Thal, Lárkhána, Mirpur Khás and Sháhádápur tálukas were submitted, but only one, namely that for the Thal Táluka, received the sanction of Government.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS,

General.

In the districts of the Northern Division, the enquiries have been completed, and only 53† sanads remained to be issued. In the Central Division, Khándesh and Sátára were the only districts in which any considerable number of sanads remained over for issue at the beginning of the year. Of the 80 remaining over in Khándesh, 29 were issued, leaving a balance of 51. In Sátára, the total number to be issued at the close of the last year was 3,246, most of them

* This will be reduced to 35·4 per cent. when reductions ordered by Government in their Resolution No. 3205, dated 4th April 1892, come into force.

† Through an error in one of the returns, the total remaining over at the end of 1890-91 was given as 52 in the report of that year. It should have been 62.

(about 2,600) relating to the inam lands of the Sanadi Gadkaria. An investigation into the claims of persons holding these lands proved the matter to be, in many cases, of a very complicated nature; but 300 sanads were prepared and issued in the simpler cases. In the remaining districts of the Central Division, 47 sanads still remained for issue. In the Southern Division, in Ratnagiri, the special officer completed enquiries in 224 cases, and 244 sanads were issued, and there remained at the close of the year 197 cases for enquiry, 865 sanads for issue, and 780 for re-issue. In the Kolaba Collectorate, the work was not touched. In the whole Presidency, 558 sanads were issued during the year.

Collection of Land Revenue.

Information respecting the amount of land revenue collected in the Presidency during the year 1891-92 will be found in Chapter V of this report. The following table, compiled from the Collectors' administration reports, exhibits the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints levied for the collection of the year's revenue:—

Division.	District.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Sind...	Thar and Parkar ...	26,301	25,708	23	2
	Shikarpur ...	58,697	57,846	320	55
	Hyderabad ...	29,535	29,202	995	663
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,939	2,963	173	149
	Karachi ...	18,051	17,612	641	9
	Total ...	135,523	133,331	2,151	878
Northern Division	Broach ...	50,296	49,900	19	6
	Ahmedabad ...	63,432	63,104	137	25
	Panch Mahals ...	27,038	27,055	25	8
	Kaira ...	114,311	113,837	34	13
	Surat ...	75,030	75,784	11	19
	Thana ...	68,388	67,961	106	59
	Total ...	398,435	397,641	332	130
Central Division	Khândesh ...	135,595	136,120	99	29
	Nasik ...	72,523	73,018	12	.....
	Sholapur ...	46,377	47,161	.....	.....
	Poona ...	69,713	69,982	2	.....
	Satara ...	81,695	79,640	1	19
	Ahmednagar ...	71,766	71,850	20	7
	Total ...	477,649	477,771	134	55
Southern Division	Belgaum ...	50,504	50,935	1	1
	Dharwar ...	80,373	80,518	.....	1
	Ratnagiri ...	132,526	132,422	190	120
	Kanara ...	32,855	33,355	21	9
	Kolaba ...	45,373	58,809	.....	4
	Bijapur ...	80,802	80,864	8	22
	Total ...	422,433	436,903	220	157
	Grand Total ...	1,434,040	1,445,646	2,837	1,220

From the above table it will be seen that the rise in the number of occupancies held in the Central and Southern Divisions more than counterbalanced the fall that occurred in the Northern Division and Sind, so that for the entire Presidency there was a considerable increase. At the same time the number of cases, in which it was necessary to levy distraint, was considerably under half the corresponding number in the previous year. There was an insignificant increase in five districts only; and in the districts affected by scarcity the greatest precautions were taken that strong measures for compelling payment should be taken against none but well-to-do defaulters. The results of the year under report, in which the season was so far from being favourable, indicate a satisfactory elasticity in the resources of cultivators. A considerable portion of the reduction in the number of occupancies in Broach was nominal, being due to the exclusion from the returns of lands not paying any quit-rent to Government, while in Karachi and Hyderabad it is probable that a favourable season will result in the small holdings, thrown up during the year, being occupied anew by the same cultivators.

Waste Lands.

The following statistics respecting the waste lands of the Presidency, taken from the Collectors' administration reports, cannot in all cases, especially where the survey is still incomplete, be relied on as perfectly accurate. This remark applies especially in the case of Sind.

The following table shows the state and extension of cultivation during the year 1891-92 in the various districts of the Northern Division:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedábád	1,518,973	1,450,736	68,236	5,954
Kaira... ..	485,932	416,708	69,229	4,162
Panch Maháls	392,480	268,354	124,126	Unknown.
Broach	491,677	468,036	23,641	1,954
Surat	688,111	651,798	36,313	...
Thána	897,848	853,990	43,858	3,047
Total	4,475,015	4,099,617	375,398	15,117

The total culturable area shows a considerable decrease, which is chiefly due to the reduction of the area in Thána by the transfer of the Karjat Táluka to the Kolába District in the Southern Division, and the same cause accounts for the reduction in the total area actually cultivated. It is satisfactory to note that more than half the land benefited by the drainage channels, in the Jambusar Táluka of Broach, had been taken up.

Central Division.

The corresponding figures for the Central Division are given below:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Násik	2,117,788	2,048,889	73,899	15,708
Khándesh	3,597,273	3,199,488	397,785	33,675
Ahmednagar	2,584,111	2,532,289	51,822	7,440
Poona	2,519,253	2,495,284	17,968	6,089
Sholápur	2,162,641	2,146,814	16,827	775
Sátára	1,514,676	1,485,581	29,095	3,957
Total	14,489,741	13,902,345	587,396	67,642

While there was a considerable reduction in the total culturable area, chiefly due to the forestation of lands in Násik and Khándesh, there was an increase in the total area actually cultivated; the increase being observable in all districts, except Sholápur, where there was very little good land lying waste, and Sátára.

Southern Division.

The figures for the Southern Division are as follows:—

Districts.	Total culturable area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance culturable waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belgaum	1,213,266	1,157,651	55,615	7,681
Dhárwár	1,612,293	1,564,746	47,517	1,401
Kánara	384,751	324,415	60,336	2,065
Bijápur	2,183,466	2,111,391	72,075	9,573
Ratnágiri	1,422,374	1,419,678	2,796	122
Kolába	707,404	702,927	4,477	866
Total	7,523,524	7,280,708	242,816	21,808

The increase in the total culturable area in the Division occurred chiefly in Kolába and Ratnágiri, and was due in the case of Kolába to the addition of the Karjat Táluka. The same cause accounted for the increase in the area actually cultivated in that district, but there was also an increase in this area in all the other districts. The effect of the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway, in enhancing the value of land, continued to be marked by the additional area taken up in its vicinity. There was a reduction in the balance of culturable waste land in every district, except Ratnágiri and Kolába; but the only cultivable areas still remaining unoccupied in Ratnágiri were the salt marshes on the sides of the creeks; unoccupied land actually ready for cultivation being practically unknown; and in Kolába the area of cultivable land lying waste was very insignificant.

Sind.

Similar statistics for the province of Sind are not available owing to the incompleteness of the survey. From the statistics of those portions of the districts for which information is forthcoming, it appears that cultivation is spreading except in the Upper Sind Frontier and Shikárpur. In the case of Shikárpur the decrease was due to a large amount of land, which owing to the good rainfall of 1890-91 was taken up for that year only, being thrown out of cultivation during 1891-92.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedábád District, all, and in the Kaira and Broach districts most of the estates of the above description were under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. In all the other districts such estates were under the management of the Collectors, and one estate in Belgaum was under the management of a Mámlatdár under the orders of the District Judge, and one in Thar and Párkar under that of a Deputy Collector under similar orders. Exclusive of the encumbered estates in Sind, which are separately dealt with below, there were 77 estates of minors and others under management with an approximate area of 138,084 acres. The estates varied in size from 5 to over 23,000 acres.

ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

The following table shows the number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management and of the tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under revenue charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in the year under report and the preceding year:—

	Number of estates.		Aggregate revenue for collection.		Amount realized by sale under decrees.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862	62	60				
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management	8	7	65,640	76,050	...	...
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	49	43	91,420	73,401	...	...
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	7	7	53,726	58,558	...	...
Minors' Estates under Act VIII of 1880	45	54	62,781	63,338	...	...
Miscellaneous Estates managed by agreements of owners and under Act VI of 1862.	15	18	1,80,746	2,08,686	...	...
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Land Revenue Code	12	12	76,151	82,363	...	...
Estates—						
(a) Managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code	176	241	41,278	71,064	...	...
(b) Under process of sale	110	137	...	...	3,870	6 4 0
Estates managed under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code	7	7	5,398	3,231	...	...
Total	491	586	5,85,140	6,42,166	3,870	6 4 0
Tálukdári villages under revenue charge	356	357	3,85,628	3,81,639	...	...

The number of estates under management under Act VI of 1862 was, at the beginning of the year 1891-92, sixty. The debts of the estate of Bhupatsing Sawabhai of Awánia having been paid off during the year, that estate was released from management. No other estate became free, and the number remaining under the operation of the Act was, therefore, 59. The estate which was released was in a satisfactory condition. The number of estates removed from the operation of the Act, but remaining under management on account of indebtedness to Government, was, at the beginning of the year, seven. During the year one estate, that of Nágbbhai Visabhai of Dumáli, liquidated its debt and was released. Six estates, therefore, remained under management for debts due to Government. Of the estates under management at the end of the year, 26 were managed directly by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, 36 by the Tálukdárs under his supervision and 3 by creditors under special arrangements. During the year Rs. 32,709 were paid to reduction of debt and Rs. 7,172 to interest on loans, and a sum of Rs. 2,91,265 remained to be paid. The average payment for the year under report was 12.31 per cent., and the reduction of debt was 10 per cent. These percentages were double those shown for the previous year.

Ahmedábád Tálukdárs' Estates.

The number of estates managed under Act XXI of 1881 at the beginning of the year was 43. During the year one estate paid off its debt and was released from the operation of the Act. Forty-two estates, therefore, remained under management. The estate released was free from any encumbrance. No advance was taken from the Government Treasury during the year. Rs. 375 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 27,219 to Government, and a sum of Rs. 1,81,208 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 6,304 were due to private creditors, and Rs. 1,74,904 to Government. The average payment for the year under report was 13.83 per cent. of the amount due, and the percentage of reduction of debt was 9.17. These figures are lower than the corresponding ones for the previous year. This was due to the fact that 6 estates were released from management in that year.

Kaira Thákors' Estates.

The number of estates under management was the same as in the previous year, viz. 7. During the year under report Rs. 3,534 were paid to private creditors, and Rs. 8,905 to Government, and a total sum of Rs. 64,425 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 30,616 were due to private creditors, and Rs. 33,809 to Government. The average percentage of payment was 16.06, and that of reduction of debt 13.95, against 18.2, and 15.4, respectively in the previous year.

Broach Thákors' Estates.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Minors' Estates under Act VIII of 1890.

There were 45 minors' estates under management at the close of the previous year. During the year under report the estates of the 4 minors were released on their owners attaining majority. Thirteen new estates came under management. The total number under management at the close of the year was, therefore, 54. The total realizations on account of all the minors' estates under management, including the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rs. 2,45,691, of which Rs. 58,988 were expended on Government *jama*, maintenance, and other charges, while Rs. 1,86,703 were paid to creditors, or carried over as savings. The total amount invested in Government securities was Rs. 89,000, and in landed property Rs. 20,000.

Miscellaneous Estates.

There were 18 miscellaneous estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Tálukdárs' Jubilee Fund.

The amount of this fund in hand was Rs. 22,949, of which Rs. 19,055 were lying in the Bank of Bombay, and Rs. 3,894 in the Post Office Savings Bank at Ahmedábád. During the year, Rs. 101 of the outstanding balance of the subscriptions were collected. It was decided that the fund should be utilized in maintaining in Ahmedábád an institution, to be known as the Tálukdárs' Jubilee Memorial Institute, which will serve partly as an *utáro* for Tálukdárs visiting Ahmedábád, and partly as residential quarters for Tálukdárs' sons attending schools in that city.

Education of minors.

The young Thákor of Utelia continued to make satisfactory progress in his studies. The number of boys attending the Wadhwan Girássia School was 11; one boy left the school during the year and one new one entered. All the boys were well reported on except two. In one or two cases of minors, whose estates were attached under Civil Court decrees, a special allowance was procured to enable them to meet their school expenses.

Revision survey and settlement.

During the year under report, the revision survey of the Sánand táluka was begun and finished, and that of the Virangám táluka taken in hand and almost completed. Certain partitioned villages in the Dhandhuka táluka were also dealt with at the beginning of the season.

Litigation.

Of 23 partition suits for disposal under Section 11 of the Tálukdárs' Act of 1888, all but 6 were decided. Twenty-seven suits to which Government was a party were pending from the previous year, and 10 were filed during the year; of this total of 37, 9 were decided—3 in favour of Government and 3 in favour of the plaintiffs; while 3 were partly in favour of Government and partly in favour of the plaintiffs.

Financial review.

The following abstract gives the financial results of the management of the estates for the year under report:—

	Number of Estates.	Gross Revenue including previous year's outstanding balances.	Total Revenue realized, including past year's balance in hand.	CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.						Paid to creditors.	Balance in hand at the close of the year.	Out-standing balance written off.	Out-standing balance at the close of the year.
				Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Tálukas.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer and Establishment charges.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Estates under Encumbered Estates Act ...	117	2,42,897	2,92,784	85,681	11,821	5,762	49,610	14,408	1,27,210	81,437	74,181	10,168	27,144
All other Estates under management ...	460	5,41,801	7,25,232	1,44,680	25,811	9,704	67,616	82,275	2,70,885	65,876	3,70,761	23,916	76,122
Total ...	566	7,84,198	10,18,016	2,00,220	37,632	15,466	1,17,226	46,767	4,17,111	1,47,013	4,55,892	39,084	1,03,27

The percentage of collections to demands this year was higher, and that of outstanding balances lower than last year in Ahmedábád, and the reverse was the case in Kaira and Broach. Owing to the succession of unfavourable seasons, remissions had to be granted in all three districts. In the Koth estate, a sum of Rs. 6,234 was written off during the year. In Gángad Rs. 1,844 were remitted. In the Nadiád and Dehwan estates considerable sums were written off, it being found that they were irrecoverable. The average percentages of expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collections of all the three districts together for the year under report, were 6.76, and 8.26, against 8.21, and 7.85, respectively in 1890-91.

Working of the Gujarat Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888.

The Gujarat Tálukdárs' Act, 1888, appeared to work smoothly. The provisions of the Act of which advantage was most commonly taken, were those relating to partition and to the borrowing of money on the security of estates. Alienations of portions of 4 estates were sanctioned: in 2 cases the purchaser was a Tálukdár of the same estate, in the third the property was a house, not land, and in the fourth the alienation was for charitable purposes.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

In the Karáchi District there were 7 estates under management at the beginning of the year. Two of these were relinquished and restored to their owners, leaving 5 under management at the close of the year. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,154, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,690. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,733, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,421 in favour of the estates at the close of the year. The details of the expenditure are given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Amount paid towards Government debt out of an entire debt of Rs. 9,229	1,529
(2) Cost of management at 2·4 per cent.	262
(3) Land revenue to Government	6,584
(4) Maintenance of estate-owners	961
(5) Other expenses incurred by estate-owners	500
(6) Refunds	220
(7) Interest	404
(8) Balance at the credit of the relinquished estates and paid to their owners	273
Total	10,733

The amount due by the estates on account of Government loan at the close of the year was Rs. 7,700.

There were 18 estates under management at the commencement of the year. Of these, 2 were relinquished during the year, leaving 16 under management at the close of the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 53,255, including the opening balance of Rs. 2,622. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 51,477. Of this, Rs. 8,149 were paid towards the liquidation of debts due to Government, Rs. 4,057 towards debts due to private individuals, Rs. 1,889 on account of the cost of management at 4 per cent. on the gross receipts, and Rs. 37,382 towards miscellaneous charges, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,778 in favour of the estates at the close of the year. Government debt to the extent of Rs. 17,500 and private debts to the extent of Rs. 9,604 remained still to be paid off.

There were 11 estates under management at the beginning of the year. Five of these were relinquished, leaving 6 under management at the close of the year. The total receipts from the estates amounted to Rs. 37,778, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,688. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 36,728 and was made up as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Amount paid towards Government debt out of a total debt of Rs. 10,225	4,025
(2) Amount paid towards private debts out of a total of Rs. 11,843	2,989
(3) Cost of management at Rs. 4-14-6 per cent.	1,744
(4) Miscellaneous expenditure	27,970
Total	36,728

The balance remaining in favour of the estates at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,050.

There were 4 estates under management at the commencement of the year. Of these, one was relinquished, leaving 3 under management at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,282, including the opening balance of Rs. 618*. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,594. Of this, Rs. 1,327 were paid towards the liquidation of private debts. Rs. 267 were spent on account of miscellaneous charges. There were no Government debts against the estates in this district. Private debts to the extent of Rs. 1,664 were still outstanding against the estates. The balance at the credit of the estates at close of the year amounted to Rs. 688.

There were no estates under management in the Thar and Párkar District during the year.

* In the previous year's accounts the closing balance was through mistake put down at Rs. 677. The correct balance should have been Rs. 618, the opening balance of the current year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

Acts passed and
Bills introduced.

THE Acts passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1891-92, and the Bills introduced before the Council and pending at the close of the year, are set forth, with short statements of their objects and reasons, in Appendix III—A.

Acts.

Two Acts were passed by the Local Legislative Council and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report.

These were :—

- (1) Act No. I of 1891—An act to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1886.
- (2) Act No. II of 1891—An Act to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

Objects and reasons.

The reasons for which the above two Acts were introduced and passed, were set forth at pages 50—52 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1890-91.

Bills.

The Bills which were pending at the close of the year were :—

- (1) Bill No. 3* of 1891—A Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.
- (2) Bill No. 1 of 1892—A Bill to amend the Bombay Akkari Act (Bombay Act V of 1878).
- (3) Bill No. 2 of 1892—A Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890.

Bill No. 3 of 1891.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 3 of 1891 were described as follows :—

Vaccination of children is at present compulsory only in the city of Bombay and the town of Karachi.

2. The extension of the compulsory system to other areas appears, in view of recent outbreaks of small-pox, and especially of those in Sind, a pressing necessity.

3. The voluntary system is ineffectual, but careful and widespread enquiry has shown that its failure is due rather to indifference, indolence or ignorance than to any rooted objection to vaccination among the various populations of the Presidency.

4. The Acts† which render vaccination compulsory in the city of Bombay and the town of Karachi have worked well, and ten years' experience is in their favour. They have therefore been closely followed in the present Bill, by which it is proposed to empower the Governor in Council to extend the compulsory system to any local area in the Presidency.

5. Provision is also made for power to withdraw or suspend the Act from operation in any area to which it may have been extended.

6. By Section 33 of the Bill it is proposed to remove all doubt as to the legality of compulsory vaccination in the case of convicts and persons detained for long periods in gaols, reformatories and lunatic asylums. Government do not deem it necessary or desirable to enforce it on under-trial prisoners.

Bill No. 1 of 1892.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 1 of 1892 were described as follows :—

The object of the present Bill is to enable the Governor in Council to prohibit or regulate the traffic and possession of mhowra flowers in the districts of Thána and Kolába. Legislation of this nature was recommended by some of the most experienced officers when

the Bombay Akkari Act‡ was under consideration. It was hoped, however, that no necessity would arise for the restrictions now contemplated. The hope has not been generally realised. Illicit distillation from mhowra flowers continued, especially in the districts of Thána and Kolába. Attempts to check it in those districts were resisted with a violence that led to bloodshed and loss of life. In 1882 and 1884 the matter forced itself on the consideration of Government as calling for legislation. Recently there has been a very serious increase of illicit distillation from mhowra flowers in the Thána and Kolába districts, and the conclusion is forced upon Government that this cannot be effectively checked without bringing the collection, sale and possession of mhowra flowers under control.

* This Bill was passed at a meeting of Council held on the 8th March 1892, and is awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. No interference with legitimate trade or the use of mhowra flowers as a medicine or condiment is contemplated. It is intended that licenses, permits and passes should be granted without payment of fees. It is therefore anticipated that the price of the flowers, and the spirit distilled from them, will be unaffected by the present Bill.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 2 of 1892 were described as follows:—

It was held by the High Court of Bombay, in two cases which came before it in November 1890, that "where a person bought some dirty salt in the bazar, dissolved it in water, removed the dirt therefrom, and obtained clean salt by evaporating off the water, the accused had manufactured salt within the definition of Section 3, Clause (g) of Bombay Act II of 1890" (Statement of Criminal Rulings for November 1890, No. 60), and was consequently liable to punishment under Section 47 (a) read in connection with Section 11 of that Act.

2. It appears to the Governor in Council that the provisions of Section 11 of the above Act (The Bombay Salt Act, 1890), which prohibit the manufacture of salt without a license, required limitation. The object of the Act being merely the protection of the revenue derived from salt, there is no object in subjecting to license any process of manufacture in respect of salt on which duty has been paid.

3. The purpose of this Bill is to restrict the provisions of Section 11 of the Salt Act of 1890 regarding manufacture, by adding thereto a proviso to save salt on which duty has been paid.

Police.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

The total strength of the police force of the Mofussil, comprising the three Divisions of the Presidency proper and Sind, was 19,143 during the year 1891. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,76,792, or Rs. 76,592 more than in 1890. The force was distributed as below:—

General police duties	10,352
Jail guards	312
Treasury and miscellaneous guards	5,529
Town duties	2,644
Cantonment	275
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	31
Total	19,143

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to area and population:—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE TO		Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	PROPORTION OF FORCE TO	
				Area.	Population.					Area.	Population.
				1 to	1 to					1 to	1 to
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi	1,430	14,182	564,880	9.91	295	Ahmednagar	710	6,645	886,755	9.85	1,251
Hyderabad	933	9,033	918,646	9.08	984	Khândesh	1,709	10,907	1,460,831	6.38	854
Thar and Párkar	686	12,729	238,203	27.48	526	Násk	773	5,940	842,533	7.68	1,091
Shikárpur	1,115	9,206	916,497	8.33	821	Pooná	1,149	5,389	1,067,900	4.87	629
Upper Sind Frontier	256	2,549	174,548	9.99	664	Bátára	981	4,987	1,225,089	5.03	1,246
						Sholápur	573	4,542	750,089	7.92	1,310
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedábád	1,193	3,949	621,712	3.31	772	Belgaum	710	4,657	1,013,261	6.55	1,427
Kaira	718	1,609	671,599	3.24	1,213	Bijápur	659	5,668	796,339	8.60	1,208
Panch Maháls	765	1,613	313,417	3.05	399	Dhárwár	644	4,003	1,051,314	6.45	1,245
Broach	434	1,463	341,490	3.27	796	Kánara	719	3,910	446,351	5.43	620
Surat	760	1,662	642,969	3.18	855	Kolába	687	1,572	509,584	3.43	948
Tháms	706	3,936	904,808	5.13	1,181	Ratnágiri	624	3,922	1,106,926	4.75	1,342
						Total	19,143	126,042	18,035,380	5.68	942

The predominance of Mahomedans and Maráthas continued in the force.

Of the total number of 3,306 subordinate officers, 2,243, or 67.8 per cent., and of 15,806 men 5,176, or 32.7 per cent., possessed sufficient education to be able to read and write. On the whole, taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage was 36.8 for the mofussil generally, but taking the percentage by districts, it varied from 56.2 in Ahmedábád to 11.8 in Thar and Párkar. The highest percentage for any district in Sind was that for Shikárpur, viz. 30.4, and the only districts of the Presidency proper for which the percentage remained low were Khândesh 31.5, Bijápur 27.3 and the Panch Maháls 21.3

Drill and Ball Practice.

The result of the competition shooting during 1891 showed an improvement over the previous year. The number of marksmen increased from 712 to 902. Dhárwár, as in the previous two years, headed the list with 121 marksmen against 113 in 1890. Of the 23 districts in the Presidency proper and Sind represented at the annual shooting competition, 13 districts shared the money prizes—29 in number. Hyderabad carried off 5 prizes, or nearly one-sixth of the total number and nearly one-fifth of the total value of the prizes; of the remaining 24, Ahmednagar and Thána each carried off 3 prizes, and the balance of the money was divided between Dhárwár, Sholápur, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmedábád, Poona, Kánara, Bijápur, Sátára and Kaira.

Punishments.

Out of a total of 19,112 subordinate officers and men, 2,879, or 15·06 per cent., were punished—189 judicially and 2,690 departmentally. There was an increase of 146 in the total number of punishments inflicted in 1891 in the whole Presidency as compared with 1890. The percentage of punishments on total strength was almost the same as in 1890, being 15·06 against 14·3.

Rewards.

Of the total number of 19,112 officers and men, 317, or 1·6 per cent., were rewarded by promotion and 424 or 2·2 by money. The figures were respectively 131 and 320 in 1890.

Cognizable crime.

The following table* gives the comparative amount of real cognizable crime in 1889, 1890 and 1891 for each Division, and the Presidency as a whole. Class VI comprises chiefly cognizable offences under the Gambling, Salt, Opium, Arms, Stamp and Forest Laws:—

Offences.	Sind.			Northern Division.			Central Division.			Southern Division.			Total.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Indian Penal Code cases.	6,080	5,715	5,394	6,220	4,203	4,011	6,004	5,502	4,907	2,541	3,055	3,054	19,846	18,475	17,336
Class VI ...	2,317	1,891	1,950	3,457	2,802	2,028	2,752	1,560	1,489	1,002	1,268	1,082	9,619	7,007	6,409
Total ...	8,397	7,606	7,344	9,677	7,005	6,039	8,756	7,062	6,396	3,543	4,323	4,136	29,465	25,482	23,745

Murders went down from 215 to 208, while attempts at murder and culpable homicide cases rose from 91 to 107. Dacoities stood at 97, the same as in 1890. Robberies went down from 333 to 296. Thefts (including house-breaking with intent to commit theft, which numbered 3,256) showed a decrease from 12,084 to 11,593. Cases of receiving stolen property went down from 668 to 600.

The success of the Police in dealing with offences.

At the beginning of the year, 2,709 cases were pending from previous years either in the Courts or under investigation by the police. During the year, 34,893 cases were reported to the police, or sent to them for investigation. There were thus in all 37,602 cases for disposal. Of these, 14,845 cases were excluded, the majority being classed by the Magistrates as false either maliciously, or not, on the police final reports. Of the remainder, 5,399 were disposed of without being brought to trial; 14,444 were decided by trial, 25 ended by death or lunacy of the accused, and 2,889 were pending at the close of the year. Of the cases decided by trial, 12,640, or 87 per cent., ended in conviction. At the beginning of the year, 1,213 persons who had been arrested by the police *quo motu* were under arrest or on bail. The police arrested *suo motu* 27,694 persons during the year and there were thus 28,907 persons to be accounted for. Of these 1,448 were released and never brought to trial, 25,830 were tried, 40 died or became insane, and 1,589 persons were under arrest or on bail at the close of the year. Of the persons tried, 16,807, or 65 per cent., were convicted. In the preceding year, 3,824 cases were pending at its commencement, 37,178 cases were reported to the police or sent to them for investigation, 15,119 cases were excluded, 7,339 cases were disposed of without being brought to trial, and 16,018 were decided by trial. In 14,105 or 88 per cent. of the cases decided by trial, convictions were obtained. In the year 1891 contrasted with 1890 the number of persons convicted of murder fell from 187 to 121; it fell also in the cases of attempts at murder and robberies from 106 to 91 and 197 to 175 respectively, but rose in cases of dacoity from 189 to 227.

Stolen property.

The value of property reported as stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 9,63,228 as compared with Rs. 8,43,728 in 1890, and that in pending cases of the previous year to Rs. 1,48,515. The total amount to be accounted for was, therefore, Rs. 11,11,743 against Rs. 11,01,989, and the amounts recovered were Rs. 5,37,118 and Rs. 4,48,641 respectively. The percentage of recoveries rose, therefore, from 40 to 48. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which it was stolen was 68·7 against 65·4 in 1890.

Non-cognizable crime.

The following table shows the details of non-cognizable crime in each Division of the Presidency in comparison with those for the year 1890:—

* The figures relating to cognizable crime are taken from Supplementary Statement No. I used by the Inspector-General of Police.

Divisions.	Total number of cases.		Number of cases in which the Police were employed.		Percentage of cases in column 3 to those in column 2.		PERSONS.									
							Number of persons appearing before the Courts.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Sind ...	11,409	11,797	141	281	1·3	2·3	21,103	21,102	8,777	5,099	4,248	3,561	12,630	12,079	20·1	16·8
Northern Division ...	29,879	30,676	100	217	·6	·5	87,230	46,094	10,478	13,033	9,195	15,211	17,421	20,598	25·8	32·5
Central Division ...	25,897	47,177	590	845	2·3	·7	45,017	58,281	18,047	13,147	7,731	15,015	28,973	26,706	17·1	25·7
Southern Division ...	11,322	13,515	490	619	4·3	6·03	19,096	22,192	3,823	5,363	3,519	3,802	11,622	12,954	18·4	17·1
Total ...	74,707	112,106	1,390	1,643	1·8	1·4	132,445	148,269	31,126	36,841	24,693	37,589	65,846	75,837	30·3	25·3

The table shows a net increase of 37,458 non-cognizable cases for the Presidency over the preceding year. In Sind, there was an increase of 388 cases, in the Northern Division of 13,097, and in the Central and Southern Divisions of 21,780 and 2,193, respectively. Judging by districts separately, Ahmedabad showed the highest number of cases, viz. 14,894 against 5,388 in 1890. Next to Ahmedabad came Sholapur in the Central Division, having 14,372 cases compared with 2,057 in 1890. The number of persons concerned in these cases increased by 25,824 for the Presidency.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

The total strength of the police force, including that employed in the harbour and dockyards, rose from 1,611 to 1,633, and the cost from Rs. 5,07,126 to Rs. 5,11,591. Strength and cost of the Police.

The conduct of the men was good. There were 14 dismissals against 20 in the previous year, whilst 4 officers and 390 men were punished departmentally and 6 judicially by Magistrates. Promotion was given to 239 officers and men as a reward, while 98 received good-conduct badges and 128 money rewards. Conduct.

The number of cognizable cases reported to the police and the Magistrates was 17,893 as compared with 18,518 in the previous year. The decrease was mostly confined to cases under Class VI and laws other than the Indian Penal Code (especially the Gambling, Public Conveyance Act and Police Acts), which fell from 15,324 to 14,111. Cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code showed a considerable increase. In connection with cognizable crime, 22,225 persons were arrested and placed before Magistrates. Of these, 20,241 were convicted, the percentage of 91·07 being slightly below that of the preceding year. Continual raids on gamblers have discouraged gambling, and drunkenness has been checked by various Temperance Associations. Cognizable crime.

There was an increase of 31 in cases of house-breaking, of 15 in cases of wrongful restraint and confinement, of 448 in cases of theft and of 116 in cases of criminal breach of trust. The increase in thefts was mostly in offences of a petty nature. Out of 14 cases of murder and culpable homicide reported, convictions were obtained in 8 cases. The aggregate value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,29,616 against Rs. 2,13,606 last year; the percentage of recoveries rose from 51·2 to 51·6.

There were in all 8,440 non-cognizable cases—an increase of 844 over the preceding year. In connection with this class of crime, 6,861 persons appeared before the Courts, of whom 2,317 were convicted as compared with 3,075 convictions in the year before. Non-cognizable crime.

There was an increase of 121, 81 and 74 respectively in the number of rifles, carbines and guns imported. Only 723 swords were imported against 2,177 last year. There was a further increase in the import of cartridges, but a decrease in that of gunpowder. Exports of articles of this nature showed an increase, with the exception of rifles, pistols, empty cartridges, detonators and fuse coils. Licenses and permits issued under the Arms Act numbered 3,888—an increase of 350. Trade under the Arms Act.

The Coroner held 403 inquests against 407 in 1890. The following verdicts were recorded:— Inquests.

Homicides	18
Deaths caused by rash and negligent acts	4
Suicides	93
Accidental deaths	225
Deaths from natural causes	40
Deaths from unknown causes	20
Still-born	3
Total	403

This shows an increase of 8 in homicides and of 15 in suicides. Deaths from unknown causes were less by 2 than in the previous year.

Pilgrims.

The number of pilgrims who passed through Bombay rose from 9,181 to 9,239, of whom 143 had obtained passes from different civil and political officers in various parts of India. Of the rest, 5,629 were British subjects, 681 subjects of Native States and 2,643 foreigners.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The strength and cost of the four Railway Police forces during the year 1891 were as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Cost.
	Rs.			
B. B. & C. I. Railway	55	407	462	85,067
G. I. P. Railway	101	486	587	1,18,379
Southern Marátha Railway	48	254	302	59,918
Rájputána-Málwa Railway	111	485	596	1,19,421
Total ...	315	1,632	1,947	3,82,805

The cost of the police of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the previous year was Rs. 91,969, the decrease being due to the transfer of the Sábarmati-Roho Section. The Mehsána-Viramgám Section, on which three officers and 18 men were employed, was added to this railway.

Conduct and education.

The conduct and efficiency of the B. B. & C. I. Railway police were most satisfactory. The conduct of the police of the G. I. P. Railway as gauged by the number of departmental punishments showed an improvement. But judging by results the G. I. P. Railway appeared to be wanting in smartness. The punishments of the Southern Marátha Railway police this year were slightly heavier than last, but the general result of the work done by them was very satisfactory. With regard to education, in the B. B. & C. I. Railway police 41 officers and 200 men could read and write as compared with 43 officers and 213 men in 1890. In the G. I. P. Railway police, 92 officers and 308 men were shown as educated, against 85 officers and 327 men last year. There was a slight improvement, in point of education, in the Southern Marátha Railway police force. The number of police officers and men who could read and write in the Rájputána-Málwa Railway police was 104 and 123 respectively.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported during the year on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was 321 against 323, on the G. I. P. Railway 487 against 404 in 1890, on the Southern Marátha Railway 254 against 189, and on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway 1,091. The general results of the years 1890 and 1891 as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crime are summarized in the following table:—

	Number of reported cases.		Number in which convictions were obtained.		Number of persons arrested or appearing on process.		Number convicted.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
<i>B. B. & C. I. Railway.</i>								
Cognizable	259	246	170	173	272	272	188	200
Non-cognizable	64	75	...	...	88	85	68	77
<i>G. I. P. Railway.</i>								
Cognizable	259	382	126	121	268	263	154	140
Non-cognizable	145	105	...	...	160	127	127	95
<i>Southern Marátha Railway.</i>								
Cognizable	153	163	99	115	179	199	116	132
Non-cognizable	36	91	...	...	49	95	35	77
<i>Rájputána-Málwa Railway.</i>								
Cognizable ... ..	...	1,042	...	417	...	683	...	498
Non-cognizable ... ..	...	49	...	...	...	80	...	62

The result of the police work in detecting and successfully prosecuting crime may be gathered from the following percentages:—

	PERCENTAGE OF POLICE CASES ENDING IN CONVICTION.				PERCENTAGES					
	Of those decided,		Of those investigated.		Of persons arrested who were released without being brought before Magistrate.		Of convictions to arrests,		Of convictions to trials.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	86	89	64	69	7	5	71	74	74	79
G. I. P. Railway ...	88	84	50	36	10	12	63	55	67	62
Southern Marátha Railway ...	95	97	70	71	2	3	68	73	68	71
Rájputána-Málwa Railway ...	...	87	...	39	...	...	...	75	...	78

Owing to the change in the B. B. & C. I. Railway police referred to above it has not been possible to effect a true and accurate comparison with the results of 1890. Property stolen during the year under report was valued at Rs. 8,940 as against Rs. 8,435. The percentage of recoveries fell from 59 to 40. Turning to the G. I. P. Railway a serious increase in cognizable crime was noticeable. The figures relating to stolen property were unsatisfactory. The amount of property registered as stolen was Rs. 21,586 and that recovered Rs. 6,750 only.

The total number of Indian Penal Code cases on the Southern Marátha Railway for 1891 stood at 110 as compared with 84 in 1890. The percentage of convictions to Penal Code cases disposed of rose from 64 to 69. In 1890 the value of property stolen stood at Rs. 2,932 as against Rs. 5,046 in 1891, of which 79 per cent. (as compared with 51 per cent. in 1890) was recovered.

The total number of Indian Penal Code cases for 1891 on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway stood at 837. The percentage of convictions to Penal Code cases disposed of was 33; or, taking offences under all laws, it was 41. Stolen property amounted in 1891 to Rs. 23,536, and the percentage of property recovered was 50.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was 58 out of 75 cases, on the G. I. P. Railway it was 1 out of 105 cases, on the Southern Marátha Railway it was 11 out of 91, and on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway the police were employed to make enquiries in all the 49 cases.

ADEN POLICE.

The strength of the Aden police in 1891-92 was increased by the addition of 2 constables, and amounted in all to 241 men. They were distributed as follows:—at Aden 145 men, at Shaik Othmán 56, at Perim 10, and water police at Aden 30. The maintenance of the force cost Rs. 54,296,—a decrease of Rs. 1,594. The Municipality contributed Rs. 16,216.

The conduct of the police was again well reported on. Of 474 persons placed before the Magistrates, 372 were convicted. This gives a percentage of convictions of 78.48 against 86.2 last year. Of Rs. 2,032 reported stolen, Rs. 564 were recovered, thus raising the percentage of recovery from Rs. 25.8 to Rs. 27.75. The total number of offences reported at Aden was 630, involving 960 persons: of these 798 persons came up for trial. The percentage of convictions fell from 79.02 to 76.31.

VAGRANTS.

The number of male vagrants dealt with during the year 1891 was 121, as compared with 120 in 1890; 96 having been admitted into the Workhouse during the year, while 25 remained over from 1890. Of the 96 newly admitted, 71 were arrested in the City of Bombay, 22 were received from other parts of the Bombay Presidency, 2 were received from Ajmere, and 1 was re-admitted on a former warrant. In the preceding year, 88 were admitted, of whom 74 were arrested in Bombay, 12 were received from other parts of the Bombay Presidency and 2 from Madras.

Of the 121 vagrants dealt with during the year under review, 29 were discharged to employment, 11 to proceed to other stations where they had prospects of employment, 1 was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, 4 to the European General Hospital, 1 to Italy by his Consul, 1 was discharged to the care of his Consul, 1 to the Sailors' Home, 11 to the care of friends, and 2 to seek employment, 1 was deported to Liverpool and 37 deserted. Thus a balance was left of 22 vagrants in the Workhouse at the close of the year, as compared with 25 at the close of the previous year. Only 4 cases of sickness occurred, and there were no deaths.

The total expenditure of the Workhouse during the year was Rs. 6,178, showing a decrease of Rs. 273, which was due chiefly to a decrease from 25 to 23 in the average daily

attendance. The total cost to Government of carrying out the Vagrancy Act in the Presidency during the year was Rs. 6,452, the lowest total shown for many years.

Female Workhouse.

Four female vagrants were admitted into the Workhouse during the year under review. Of these 2 were discharged to the care of friends, and 2 remained in the Workhouse at the end of the year. The health and conduct of these vagrants were reported to have been good. The total cost of maintaining the Female Workhouse during 1891 was Rs. 162-10-0, against Re. 1-8-0 for 1890, when there were no admissions.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES.

Total destruction of life.

The total number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in the whole Presidency, including Sind, in the year under review, was 1,267 as compared with 1,122 in the previous year. Twenty-seven deaths were caused by tigers, leopards and panthers and 7 by bears, 6 of the latter being in the Khándesh District. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths by wolves in the Broach District.

The mortality from snake-bite was slightly larger than in the previous year, the total number of deaths being 1,187 against 1,076 in the previous year. In Sind alone there was a slight decrease. According to districts, the largest number of deaths occurred in Hyderabad (191), Ratnágiri (161), Shikárpur (118) and Thána (105).

Mortality among cattle.

The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes (2,827) was larger by 944 than in the previous year, the increase being mainly in the Central Division and in Sind. In the Khándesh and Násik districts the number of cattle killed by tigers, leopards and panthers rose from 86 and 108 respectively to 215 and 316. The mortality was heaviest in the Kalvan Táluka of the latter district. The Collector of Násik was authorised to empower the Mámlatdárs of Bágán and Peint tálukas to lend guns from the stock of confiscated arms in their kacheris temporarily to any respectable Kunbis and Bhils who asked for them for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Destruction of wild animals and snakes, and rewards paid.

The total number of wild animals destroyed was 820 against 836 in 1890, and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction was Rs. 5,092 as compared with Rs. 5,520 in the previous year. As in preceding years the largest number of tigers and leopards killed was in the Khándesh and Kánara districts. The number of snakes destroyed was only 2,803 in the year under review as compared with 406,092 in the previous year. Nearly all this enormous decrease took place in the Ratnágiri and Sátára districts, and was due possibly to the restriction of the grant of rewards for the destruction of snakes to the months preceding the breeding season. The sums paid by Municipalities as rewards for the destruction of snakes were trifling.

Gun licenses.

During the year under review, 2,794 licenses to carry arms for the destruction of wild beasts and protection of crops were granted, the total number of licenses in force being 9,340.

Chemical Analysis.

General.

The total number of articles examined during the year was 3,306 as compared with 2,803 during the previous year, showing an increase of 503. Of these, 1,307 were analysed in connection with 321 medico-legal cases as compared with 1,401 articles in 353 cases during the year 1890. Three hundred and ninety-six samples of potable water were examined as compared with 250 samples during the previous year; also 664 samples of Government stores as compared with 298 in 1890, and 859 samples from the Customs and A'bkári Departments as compared with 747 in 1890.

Medico-legal cases.

Of the 321 medico-legal cases, 151 were cases of real or alleged poisoning of human beings as compared with 190 for the preceding year. Poison was detected in 49.6 per cent. of these cases as compared with 35.3 per cent. in the previous year. In 40 of the cases where poison was detected, the poison employed was arsenic, in 8 copper, in 1 mercury, in 2 pounded glass, in 11 opium, in 5 dhatura, in 4 strychnia, in 1 accnitia, in 1 chloroform, and in 2 other poisons. In the 40 cases where arsenic was detected, 47 persons were poisoned and 26 died, showing a decided increase over the results of the previous year. There were 114 cases of animal poisoning, real or alleged, forwarded for examination during the year as compared with 117 in 1890. In 65 cases poison was detected, 73 animals having died; this was the largest number of fatal cases ever referred for examination. Of the 73 animals, 71 were horned cattle, 1 a dog and 1 a horse. The poisons detected were—*carbera thevetia* in 13, *plumbago rosea* in 1 and arsenic in 59.

Potable waters.

Of the 396 samples of potable water examined as to their fitness for potable purposes, 207 were classed as bad, the remainder being of fair or good quality.

Miscellaneous.

In addition, 80 articles classed as miscellaneous were also examined and reported on.

Increase of establishment.

During the year under report an increase of establishment was sanctioned.

Criminal Justice.

This section relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates. The following table shows the area and population of the above-mentioned provinces according to the census of 1891 :—

Area, Population,
Courts and Judges.

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	76,026	15,985,270
Sind... ..	48,326	2,871,774
Total	124,352	18,857,044

The Courts, of which the work forms the subject of this section, were :—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

16 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.

1 Assistant Sessions Judge.

18 District Magistrates.

3 Presidency Magistrates.

112 Magistrates of the First Class.

199 Magistrates of the Second Class.

214 Magistrates of the Third Class.

14,871 Police Pátils with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

3 Sessions Judges.

1 Assistant Sessions Judge.

5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

27 Magistrates of the First Class.

58 Magistrates of the Second Class.

49 Magistrates of the Third Class.

The Judges mentioned above were all stipendiary. During the year under report there were 71 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, but none in Sind. Of these 71 Honorary Magistrates, 35 formed seven Benches of Magistrates. Of the Judges of the High Court six were Europeans and one a Native. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, all were Europeans except five, who were Natives, three of the latter being Statutory Civilians. Seventy of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and ninety-five Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates all were Natives, except eleven and seven respectively.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 189,130, of which 161,044 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 153,687 and 125,759 respectively. The number of offences against public tranquillity rose from 580 to 826; of cases of hurt from 26,165 to 27,556. The number of cases of theft rose from 10,159 to 10,304; of cases of mischief from 3,858 to 4,117; of cases of criminal trespass from 2,937 to 3,094; of cases of defamation from 256 to 365; of cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance from 4,254 to 4,950. There was a remarkable increase of upwards of 50 per cent. in the case of offences under special and local laws. The number of cases under the District Police Act and the Municipal Act (for the City of Bombay) rose from 4,974 to 5,555 and from 2,860 to 4,143 respectively. The number of cases under the District Municipal Act showed a considerable increase (i. e., from 19,724 to 51,403). The number of cases against public justice decreased by 28. Cases of criminal force and assault fell from 6,034 to 4,954. The number of cases of receiving stolen property (952) and of those of cheating (491) showed a decrease of 117 and 47 respectively. Of the 465 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 252 were murders as compared with 257 out of 436 in 1890. The motive causing the largest number of murders was in connection with women. The number of offences returned as true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year under report as compared with the preceding year, is shown in the following table.

Names of Districts.	Population according to the Census of		Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
	1891.	1890.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Ahmedábád	856,324	921,712	6,753	13,857	1 to 127	1 to 67
Kaira	804,800	871,589	7,294	6,433	1 to 110	1 to 135
Panch Mahals	255,479	313,417	1,293	1,186	1 to 199	1 to 264
Broach	326,930	341,490	5,303	5,300	1 to 62	1 to 64
Surat	614,198	649,984	4,308	4,229	1 to 143	1 to 154
Thána	807,387	904,868	9,396	8,050	1 to 86	1 to 112
Kolába	482,830	509,584	2,829	4,108	1 to 171	1 to 124
Násik	781,303	843,584	5,148	10,435	1 to 152	1 to 81
Khándesh	1,237,231	1,460,851	6,679	7,232	1 to 188	1 to 202
Ahmednagar	751,228	888,755	3,004	3,331	1 to 250	1 to 267
Poona	900,621	1,067,800	10,300	14,218	1 to 87	1 to 75
Sholápur... ..	582,457	750,689	2,983	15,628	1 to 195	1 to 49
Sátára	1,062,350	1,225,989	3,681	9,914	1 to 289	1 to 124
Belgaum	864,014	1,013,261	2,638	3,008	1 to 328	1 to 337
Dhárwár... ..	882,907	1,051,314	2,970	2,691	1 to 327	1 to 391
Bijápur	638,493	795,339	2,171	2,050	1 to 294	1 to 388
Kánara	421,840	446,351	1,767	1,621	1 to 239	1 to 275
Ratnágiri	997,090	1,108,926	2,426	2,930	1 to 411	1 to 370
Karáchi	478,688	564,980	4,845	4,198	1 to 89	1 to 135
Hyderábád	754,624	918,646	5,201	4,961	1 to 145	1 to 185
Shikárpur	852,986	915,497	5,361	6,390	1 to 159	1 to 143
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	174,548	959	1,017	1 to 129	1 to 172
Thar and Párkar	203,344	288,203	820	900	1 to 248	1 to 331
Bombay (City)	773,196	821,764	27,740	27,802	1 to 28	1 to 30
Total ...	16,454,414	18,857,044	125,759	161,044	1 to 131	1 to 117

The decrease was most marked in the district of Thána. There was also a considerable decrease in the districts of Kaira, Karáchi and in the case of Bombay City as well as in the districts of Dhárwár and Hyderábád, while the districts of Sholápur, Ahmedábád, Sátára, Násik, Poona, Kolába and Shikárpur showed a considerable proportional increase. Next to these are the districts of Khándesh, Ratnágiri, Belgaum and Ahmednagar. The City of Bombay still remained the most criminal of all the districts, and in the districts of Násik, Poona, Ahmedábád, Broach and Sholápur the number of offences in proportion to population was very high.

Cases brought to trial and disposed of.

Out of the 161,044 offences returned as true, 149,189 cases were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the close of the previous year, was 234,390, being 31,876 more than in 1890. Of these 139,892 were acquitted or discharged, 90,861 were convicted, 2 were ordered to be retried, 112 died while under trial, 18 escaped and 3 were transferred to other provinces, while 3,502 remained under trial at the end of the year. In 1890 the number of persons under trial was 202,514, of whom 121,513 were acquitted or discharged, 77,786 were convicted, 45 died while under trial, 98 escaped and 9 were transferred to other provinces, 3,063 remaining under trial at the end of the year. The percentage for the year under report as compared with the two preceding years is shown in the following table :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Died, escaped or transferred	·04	·075	·057
Discharged or acquitted	68·46	60·	59·68
Convicted	40·1	38·41	38·76
Remaining under trial	1·40	1·51	1·66

The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions was 60·62 during the year under report as compared with 60·97 in 1890. The proportion was highest in the cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, extortion, cheating, mischief, offences relating to marriage, defamation, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, and in cases of attempts at criminal breach of contracts of service. The number of convictions ranged highest in the cases of contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, offences affecting the public health, &c., attempts at offences affecting life, theft, attempts at theft and criminal trespass, and in offences under special and local laws.

European British subjects.

During the year under report 398 cases involving 407 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft, and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 317 or 79·65 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 407 persons tried, 356 were convicted and 51 were acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 13 to 87 as compared with 17 to 83 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous cases.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 2,857 involving 3,484 persons, of whom 30 remained under trial at the close

of the year, 7 died and 1 escaped. Of the remaining 3,446 persons, 1,518 were discharged and 1,928 were convicted. In the preceding year there were 2,009 cases involving 2,568 persons, of whom 1,075 were discharged and 1,451 were convicted, 42 remaining under trial at the close of the year. These cases include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance, and local nuisance cases and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under Sections 250 and 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Of the 234,390 persons who were brought to trial during the year; 4,268 were placed before village officers, 11,705 before Special Magistrates, 18,586 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 163,119 before Stipendiary Magistrates other than District and Sub-divisional Magistrates, and 9,922 before Benches of Magistrates. The cases of 371 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 26,271 came before them directly. There were 2,203 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Sessions and 142 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind against 2,026 and 115, respectively, in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i.e.*, once for each Court before which they appear, it follows that the total of the several items shown above, *viz.*, 236,587, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

Work done by
the Courts.

During the year under report the High Court on its Original Side disposed of 71 cases involving 84 persons. Of these 25 were discharged or acquitted and 59 were convicted. In the preceding year there were 41 cases involving 56 persons, of whom 13 were discharged or acquitted and 41 were convicted, 2 remaining under trial at the close of the year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 26 cases involving 37 persons for confirmation of sentences of death, and 6 cases involving 6 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these 43 persons, 2 were acquitted and 38 convicted, the sentences of death being confirmed on 20 persons; in the case of 2 persons, retrial was ordered, and the case against one person remained pending at the close of the year.

The High Court.

The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of reference, disposed of 13 cases involving 15 persons referred to it. All of these 15 persons were convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 12 persons.

The Sadar Court
in Sind.

In the Courts of Sessions 2,203 persons were under trial during the year under report as compared with 2,026 in 1890. Of these, 966 were acquitted, 982 were convicted, and 6 died or escaped, 203 remaining under trial at the close of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions was 50 to 50 as compared with 48 to 52 in 1890.

Courts of Session.

Exclusive of 2,151 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, the numbers shown in the following table:—

Magistrates.

	1890.	1891.
Persons under trial	195,506	227,823
Died, escaped or transferred	149	127
Acquitted or discharged	118,535	137,095
Convicted	73,983	87,305
Remaining under trial	2,840	3,296

The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of was 61.06 as compared with 61.57 in 1890.

The police pátils had before them 4,268 persons as compared with 4,912 in the previous year. Of these 1,804 were acquitted or discharged and 2,462 were convicted, 2 persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.

Police Pátils.

The following table exhibits the duration of trials before Special, Stipendiary and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Sessions and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with the duration in the preceding year:—

Duration of trials.

	1890.	1891.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates	5,613	4,039
Stipendiary Magistrates	5,342	5,281
District and Divisional Magistrates	3,673	3,506
Courts of Sessions	28,413	29,609
High Court, Original Side... ..	34	308
Sadar Court in Sind... ..	26	26

In the High Court, Original Side, the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court, while in the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

Witnesses.

There were in all 264,404 witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year under report as compared with 338,580 in the preceding year. Of these, 4,662 were examined by police pátils, 251,041 by all classes of Magistrates, 8,138 by the Courts of Sessions and 563 by the High Court. The number of witnesses so examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Sessions in the year 1890 amounted to 326,517 and 7,749 respectively.

Punishments.

The High Court on its Original Side passed 5 sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 20 and 12 persons respectively against 26 and 8 respectively in the preceding year. The High Court on its Appellate Side sentenced 2 persons to death, whose cases were referred to it under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Four persons were sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on the Original Side in 1890. There were 161 persons sentenced to transportation during the year under report as compared with 248 in 1890, but no sentence of penal servitude was passed. There were 16,395 persons sentenced to imprisonment as compared with 16,212 so sentenced in 1890. In 14.98 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded. As in preceding years, no sentence of forfeiture of property was passed; no fewer than 70,141 persons were sentenced to fines as compared with 57,416 persons so sentenced in 1890. The aggregate amount of fines imposed was Rs. 4,08,762 against Rs. 4,51,282 in 1890; that of fines realized was Rs. 3,24,347 against Rs. 3,59,681, while the amount of compensation paid was Rs. 25,759 against Rs. 27,576. There was thus a considerable decrease in the amount of fines imposed as well as in that realized during the year as compared with that in the previous year. The amount of compensation paid also showed a decrease. The percentage of fines realized was nearly the same for the year under report (79.3) as for the preceding year (79.7). During the year under report 699 persons were sentenced to whipping as compared with 727 in 1890, and of these sentences 506 were passed in lieu of other punishments, 54 in addition to other punishments and 139 on juvenile offenders, under Section 5 of the Whipping Act, for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping thus again diminished by 28, the decrease being most marked in the second of these classes.

Appeals and applications for revision.

The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 244 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 9,261, and applications involving 483 accused persons were made by complainants for revision. Of these 5 died, escaped or were transferred, 2,654 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,131 had the sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, on 69 the sentences were enhanced, of 607 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified, and of 1,581 reversed. In the cases of 24 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in the cases of 280 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, and the cases of 393 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The High Court.

As a Court of appeal the High Court had to deal with appeals of 610 persons from convictions by the Courts of Session. Of these 1 person died, in the cases of 283 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 120 the sentence was confirmed, of 64 modified and of 82 reversed, and in the case of 3 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, the appeals of 57 persons remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. In the previous year there were appeals of 562 persons before the High Court. The High Court had before it, in the year under review, the proceedings in the cases of 1,205 persons for revision. Of these, the cases of 793 persons were sent for chiefly upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, the remainder being taken up on applications made to the Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences of 34, modified those of 57, and reversed those of 248 persons. In the case of 43 persons, new trials or further enquiry were ordered. The High Court did not interfere in the cases of 729 persons, and the cases of 94 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In 1890 the number of persons whose cases the High Court had before it for revision was 942. The district from which the largest number of criminal cases of all kinds was received by the High Court was again Ahmedabad, the Thána District coming next. During the year under report 19 appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 42 persons as compared with 21 appeals involving 30 persons in 1890. In the case of 23 persons the sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of 3 persons the sentence was modified, and in the case of 8 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The appeals against the acquittal of 8 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind.

The Sadar Court in Sind had before it the appeals of 147 persons as compared with 138 during the previous year. In the case of 102 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 27 the sentences or orders were confirmed, of 5 modified and of 3 reversed. In the case of 1 person a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, the appeals of 9 persons remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. The Sadar Court in Sind had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 530 persons as compared with 661 in the year 1890, while applications in which 27 accused persons were involved were made by complainants for revision. It did not interfere in the case of 275 persons, but enhanced

the sentences of 35, modified those of 32, and reversed those of 58 persons. It ordered new trials or further enquiry in the cases of 83 persons, and the cases of 74 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The Courts of Session had before them the appeals of 1,624 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates as compared with 1,858 in 1890. The appeals of 50 persons remained pending at the end of the year. Of the remainder, the appeals of 625 persons were rejected, and in the case of 508 the sentence or order was confirmed; the sentences on 131 persons were modified; and those on 294 were reversed; a new trial was ordered in the case of 10 persons, while the cases of 2 persons were referred to the High Court. The Courts of Sessions had before them for revision the proceedings in cases involving 703 persons as compared with cases involving 681 persons in 1890; the decisions in the cases of 492 persons were not interfered with; those concerning 4 were reversed; no cases were quashed; a new trial was ordered in the case of 100 convicts, while the cases of 72 were referred to the High Court. The cases of 34 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Courts of Session.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them appeals of 3,713 persons against 3,954 in 1890, and dealt with them with the following results:—

Magistrates.

	1890.	1891.
Died, escaped or were transferred...	.....	1
Appeals rejected	809	851
Sentence confirmed	1,794	1,569
Sentence modified	441	314
Sentence reversed	800	892
Proceedings quashed	15	.....
New trial or further enquiry ordered ...	16	22
Referred to High Court	6	.....
Pending at the end of the year	73	64

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,384 persons as compared with cases involving 1,085 persons in the preceding year. They declined to interfere with the orders against 1,181 persons, and referred the cases of 170 to the High Court.

Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the High Court a jury consists of 9 persons. In most districts, trials in the Courts of Sessions are held with the aid of assessors. In the Sessions Courts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedábád and the City of Karáchi certain offences are tried by a jury of 5 persons.

Trials by jury or
with assessors.

There were 63 cases tried by jury in the High Court as compared with 36 in the preceding year, in all of which the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury. In the Courts of Sessions mentioned, there were 161 cases tried by jury during the year under report, in 152 of which the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. Of the remaining 9 cases, in 6 the Judge objected wholly and in 3 partially to the verdict. There was 1 case pending in the High Court at the beginning of the year. The Judges referred 5 cases, during 1891 to the High Court, which refused to interfere with the verdict in 2 cases and set aside the verdict in 4 cases. No case remained pending at the close of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1 case was tried by jury, and the verdict was accepted. In the Courts of Sessions, 671 cases were tried with the aid of assessors as compared with 567 in the preceding year. In 471 of these the Judge agreed with the assessors. In 74 cases the Judge differed from one and in 126 from both assessors. There were 34 cases in which the opinions of the assessors were not taken.

Prisons.

The year 1891 showed a considerable increase both in the total number of admissions to, and in the number of convicts confined in, the jails, as compared with the year 1890. The following table compares the figures of the past five years:—

Prison population.

Year.	Total prisoners admitted.	Convicts.	Percentage of convicts to total.
1887	44,855	13,670	30
1888	48,847	15,275	31
1889	54,216	17,111	31
1890	52,538	15,849	30
1891	53,540	15,931	30

It is thus evident that the gradual increase in the volume of crime noticeable since 1887, though it received a temporary check in 1890, has not really reached its full development. This increase was most noticeable in the case of the Bombay City jails, which contributed more than one-third of the increase for the whole Presidency since 1887. A slight fall (from 7,018 to 6,976) in the average daily jail population would seem to point to the infliction of lighter sentences. That this is not a safe conclusion, however, is shown by a comparison of the number of prisoners admitted for long-term imprisonment or transported during the year. In the first place, 59 convicts, against 57 in 1890, were sentenced to death, and although 869 persons sentenced to more than one but less than two years' imprisonment were admitted, against 881 in 1890, there were on the other hand 791 prisoners admitted for various periods exceeding two years, against only 617 in the previous year.

The following table shows the extent to which transportation has been applied as a punishment during the past five years:—

Year.	TRANSPORTATION.	
	For Life.	For a Term.
1887	105	100
1888	97	96
1889	135	100
1890	151	104
1891	125	47

It appears, then, that concurrently with an increase of 75 per cent. in the number of sentences to terms of imprisonment exceeding ten years, there was a falling off from 255 to 172 in the number of instances in which the Courts inflicted sentences of transportation. Of the total of 172 prisoners so sentenced, 96 had committed murder or culpable homicide or attempted to commit one of those offences, while 3 convicts were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding ten years for similar crimes.

Disposal of convicts.

The following table contrasts the disposal of convicted prisoners during the two years 1890 and 1891:—

	1890.	1891.
Transferred to other jails—		
To undergo sentence	2,555	3,469
For transportation beyond seas, &c.	119	149
Released on appeal	868	914
Do. on expiry of sentence	13,936	13,513
Do. under remission rules	689	787
Do. by order of Government on account of sickness ... ..	...	3
Do. on other grounds	7	2
Transported beyond seas	139	126
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums	1	8
Escaped	7	21
Executed	37	38
Died	235	235
Number remaining on 31st December	6,848	7,114
Total	25,441	26,370

and the following is interesting as bearing on the subject of the steady growth of the number of convicts released on appeal:—

	1890.	1891.
Convicts admitted	15,840	15,931
Do. released on appeal	868	914
Percentage	5.4	5.7

The percentage for the three years ending 1889 was 5.0, and there thus appears to be no cessation in the steady increase in the number of releases under this head.

Escapes.

There was an increase from 14 to 28 in the number of escapes effected during the year. Of those who escaped only 7 prisoners were recaptured. Only 2 prisoners escaped from within prison walls; the remainder while employed extra-murally. There was an outbreak from the Ahmedabad Jail in May 1891 resulting in the death of 5 prisoners. On another occasion out of 12 transportation convicts on their way from Ahmedabad to Thana, 5 escaped from the railway carriage after overpowering their police guard. Measures were under consideration to prevent a recurrence of anything of the same nature for the future.

Of the total number (15,931) of convicts admitted to district and subordinate jails during 1891, 2,398 were reconvicted prisoners. This gives a percentage of 15 against 15.3 in the previous year. The proportion of those who were identified before conviction as having been previously convicted was maintained, and the increase from 443 to 651 in the number of accused persons who were classed as "habitual offenders" by the sentencing Courts indicated increased activity on the part of the police in identifying that class of prisoners, and accounted possibly for the fall from 81 to 47 in the number of prisoners who confessed to being habitual criminals. The Jail authorities succeeded in establishing previous convictions after receipt of the convict in jail in a slightly larger proportion of cases.

Reconvicted
prisoners.

The total number of juvenile offenders, convicted and confined in jail during the year under review, was 123 against 161 in 1890.

Juvenile offenders.

A decrease of 10 occurred in the number of criminal offences committed by convicts in jail and punished by the Criminal Courts, and the total number of jail offences declined from 4,444 in 1890 to 3,868 in 1891. The proportion of punishments to the average number of convicts in jail varied from 6.5 at Surat to 19.9 at Aden, and averaged 55.4 against 63.3 in 1890. It is remarkable that the whole of this decrease took place in the offences "relating to work," the number of which fell from 2,714 to 1,877. The number in 1889 was 3,294. There was, also, a noticeable increase of offences under the head of "Smoking and possession of forbidden articles," which can only be committed with the connivance of the prison staff. The number of instances of the infliction of corporal punishment on convicts remained the same (108) as in the previous year, and, while there was a decrease from 813 to 729 in the number of cases in which solitary confinement with reduced diet was resorted to, there was an increase from 33 to 42 in the punishment of reduced diet and from 16 to 17 in that of solitary confinement. Of the minor forms of punishment, that of the stocks was resorted to in 1,528 cases, as against 1,894 cases in 1890. The number of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn rose from 8,228 to 8,514. The conduct of the convict warders showed a slight deterioration in 1891. There was a fall too (from 66 to 57) in the number of convicts under instruction in jail.

Jail offences and
punishments.

The number of under-trial prisoners received in district jails in 1891 was 3,471, against 3,357 in 1890, and the number of those received in subordinate jails and lock-ups fell from 30,722 to 30,538. The total number of under-trial prisoners received during the year, therefore, showed a decline. There was only one escape from a lock-up against 13 in the previous year, while no escapes of under-trial prisoners were effected from district jails. There were 13 deaths in subordinate jails and lock-ups against 12 in 1890, and 5 deaths in district jails against 3 in the previous year. There were, in all jails and lock-ups, 689 prisoners awaiting trial on the 31st December 1891.

Under-trial
prisoners.

There was a remarkable increase from 1,636 to 1,912 in the number of civil prisoners received in jail during 1891, attended with a corresponding decrease in the average cost per head. The number remaining in jail at the close of the year (120) did not, however, largely exceed the number (115) remaining over from 1890.

Civil Jails.

The percentages of convicts employed on manufactures and extra-mural labour were respectively 31.0 and 18.9 against 29.7 and 22.4 in the preceding year. The profits per prisoner employed on the former rose from Rs. 21-5-9 to Rs. 25-5-2 and on the latter from Rs. 55-2-11 to Rs. 70-1-10. The total realizations from labour are shown below, in contrast with those for 1890:—

Employment
of convicts.

	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.
Factory	47,631	50,882
Garden	3,849	2,137
Extra-mural labour	84,300	87,714
Building and repairing jails	173	3,413
Subordinate jails	2,618	1,934
Total	1,38,571	1,46,080

These improved results were partly due to some of the canal work done in 1890 being paid for in 1891.

In jail expenditure a slight saving was effected as compared with the previous year. Excluding the cost of inspection and superintendence, the total cost to Government was Rs. 5,23,608 as compared with Rs. 5,25,508 in 1890. Deducting the actual cash realizations, which amounted to Rs. 1,46,080, the total net cost to Government was Rs. 3,77,528 or Rs. 9,409 less than in 1890. The cost of inspection and general superintendence decreased from Rs. 25,623 to Rs. 25,579. If this charge be included, the total net cost to Government on account of jails amounted during 1891 to Rs. 4,03,107 against Rs. 4,12,560 in the previous year. The total cost per prisoner was Rs. 70-6-8, or almost the same as last year.

Financial results.

Mortality.

The sickness and mortality amongst convicts and under-trial prisoners in the central, district and subordinate jails and the lock-ups of the Presidency for the years 1890 and 1891 are contrasted below :—

	1890.	1891.
Average daily strength in jails and lock-ups .	7,815	7,799
Number of admissions to hospital ...	6,465	5,269
Daily average sick	211.05	196.71
Deaths	250	253
Ratio per mille	31.9	32.4

These figures show some slight improvement in the general health of the prisoners. Of the 253 deaths that occurred, 103 were from respiratory diseases, 75 of which were in the Upper Sind jails. The chief diseases among convicts in the central and district jails were fevers, respiratory diseases, anæmia, dysentery and diarrhœa. The jails showing the highest sick rate were Dhárwár, Yeraoda and Rájkot, and those showing the highest death rate were the Nára Gang and Hyderábád. A very marked improvement was noticeable in the health of the Deccan Gang. If the accommodation be calculated according to cubical capacity, all the jails but those at Yeraoda, Bijápur, Kárwár, Ratnágiri and Dhuliákot were overcrowded throughout the year. That it cannot be concluded that overcrowding was the cause of unhealthiness, is shown by the fact that those which were most continuously overcrowded, viz. Dhulia and Surat, had the lowest percentages of daily sick, while of those enjoying the greatest immunity from overcrowding, Yeraoda stood highest but one in its daily sick rate.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Yeraoda Juvenile Reformatory School.

During the year the number of boys admitted was the same as that in the preceding year, viz., 41, which added to the number on the rolls at the close of the year 1890 made a total of 105. Of this number, 20 were released, 2 were transferred to jails to serve out their sentence, and 3 died, leaving 80 juveniles in the Institution at the end of the year, against 64 at the end of 1890. Of the fresh admissions 33 boys were illiterate and 5 had previous convictions recorded against them.

The health of the boys was not as good as usual. There were 70 admissions to hospital and 3 deaths.

Discipline improved greatly during the year, and punishments fell in number from 55 to 32. Out of 45 juveniles whose career subsequent to release was ascertained, 26 were following trades, 5 were in service, 2 were at school, 1 was unemployed, 2 doubtful, and 2 were known to have returned to crime.

Financial results.

The employment of the boys yielded a net profit of Rs. 891 as against Rs. 970 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 143 to Rs. 132.

Civil Justice.

Area, Population, Courts and Judges.

The subject of this section is the administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, but excluding the Courts at Aden. The territories to which this section relates are the Regulation Provinces within the original or appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories have been given in the preceding section, relating to Criminal Justice.

The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this section. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs are not included, as the discharge of civil functions occupies but a very small proportion of their time.

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.

13 District Judges.

2 Agents for Sardárs in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country under Regulation XXIX of 1827.

1 Joint Judge.

2 Assistant Judges with full powers.

1 Assistant Judge.

5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by 3 Small Cause Court Judges).

13 First Class Subordinate Judges.

90 Second Class Subordinate Judges.

2 Inámdárs and Jághirdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.

85 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

- 4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar).
1 Assistant Judge.
1 Judge of the Court of Small Causes.
12 Subordinate Judges.
7 Mukhtyarkars, 7 Head Munshis and 1 Deputy Collector in Thar and Parkar with powers to try civil suits.

During the year under report the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and six Judges.

The total receipts of all Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 31,93,153 as compared with Rs. 31,76,159 in the year 1890, the expenditure being shown at Rs. 46,90,930 as compared with Rs. 44,90,087 in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the year 1890 are shown in the following table:—

Receipts and
expenditure.

	1890.		1891.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side)	4,32,343	3,60,588	4,72,617	3,74,482
High Court (Appellate Side)	65,620	2,55,041	73,168	2,84,847

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year 1891 amounted to 194,681 as compared with 202,166 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 7,485 suits. The decrease was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and in the Presidency Small Cause Courts, in the Village Courts and in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, while the Revenue and District Courts showed an increase of 311 and 100 respectively. The province of Sind also showed an increase. The number of suits instituted in the High Court was 1,419 as compared with 1,462 in the preceding year. In the original jurisdiction the number of suits instituted showed a decrease of 43, which is nearly equal to the increase noticed in the preceding year. The insolvency suits in the High Court amounted to 681, being 28 less than in 1890, and there were 6 matrimonial suits as compared with 5 in 1890, but none in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts rose from 397 in 1890 to 497 during the year under report, the increase being most marked in the district of Broach. The number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jāghirdārs and Ināmdārs exercising civil jurisdiction showed a decrease of 1,473 as compared with the preceding year. This decrease was distributed among nine districts, the largest being in that of Ahmedābād (including Kaira and Panch Mahāls). There was an increase in ten districts, being most marked in those of Sholāpur-Bijāpur, Karāchi, Khāndesh and Shikārpur (including Upper Sind Frontier). In the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts, there was a decrease of 3,636 as compared with the preceding year. This decrease was distributed among five of the Small Cause Courts, being most marked in the case of the Bombay Small Cause Court. The Poona Small Cause Court showed an increase of 1,512, which was due to the transfer of the civil jurisdiction of the Poona Cantonment Magistrate's Court to that Court. The number of suits filed before Village Munsifs fell from 7,207 in 1890 to 6,001 during the year under report.

Original
jurisdiction :
number of suits
instituted.

Classified according to subject-matter, the suits instituted during the year under report compare with those of the preceding year as follows:—There was a considerable decrease of 3,575 in suits on contracts in writing, of 2,549 in those for goods sold, of 948 in those for money had and received, of 871 in those on account stated, of 551 in those for immovable property and of 234 in those for arrears of rent of land with or without ejectment, &c., while there was an increase of 967 in suits on contracts not in writing, of 301 in other suits under the Specific Relief Act, of 265 in suits for recovery of possession or removal of obstruction under Bombay Act-III of 1876, of 172 in suits for damages, and of 156 in those for rent of houses and property other than land. In the High Court suits on contracts in writing, for money had and received, and other suits under the Specific Relief Act showed a decrease of 48, 14 and 14 respectively, while suits under Section 261, Act X of 1855 (also Hindu Wills Act), administration suits, and suits on account stated showed an increase of 16, 13 and 11 respectively.

Classification
of suits.

The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year 1891 on the Original Side of the High Court was Rs. 80,19,866 against Rs. 1,59,27,463 in 1890, showing a decrease of Rs. 79,07,597. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts amounted to Rs. 2,27,77,303 against Rs. 1,68,30,404 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 59,46,899. In the 194,681 suits instituted during the year under report the value of the claims did not exceed—

Value of suits.

Rs. 10 in 30,943.
Rs. 50 in 81,579.
Rs. 100 in 34,377.
Rs. 500 in 30,635.

Rs. 1,000 in 3,327.
Rs. 5,000 in 2,079.
Rs. 10,000 in 257.

In 225 suits the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000 in value. There were also 11,209 suits, the value of which could not be estimated in money. There was a decrease in the first four classes of suits and an increase in the rest.

Disposal of suits.

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 197,898 as against 202,948 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 5,050. The arrears at the beginning of the year were 33,161 and at the close of the year 31,995. The following table shows the number of cases decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

	1890.	1891.
High Court	1,430	1,296
Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....
District and Assistant Judges	368	538
Subordinate Judges	127,040	126,044
Cantonment Magistrates	1,801	397
Jághirdárs and Inámdárs	28	17
Small Cause Courts	51,236	48,970
Village Munsifs	7,291	6,009
Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876... ..	13,753	13,737
Total	202,948	197,898

These figures show a general decrease in all classes of Courts except in the Courts of District and Assistant Judges.

The following table gives the details of suits disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side during the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

	1890.	1891.
Disposed of without trial	293	246
Compromised	110	78
Decreed on confession	19	12
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	539	489
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	238	275
On reference to arbitration ... { For plaintiff	.....	.....
... { For defendant	.....	.....
With contest ... { For plaintiff	157	142
... { For defendant	74	54
Total	1,430	1,296

There were 1,683 suits pending at the end of the year under report against 1,522 pending at the close of 1890.

In the table below is shown the manner in which suits were disposed of in the Mofussil and the Bombay Small Cause Courts during the year 1891 as compared with the preceding year :—

	1890.	1891.
Disposed of without trial	19,753	19,364
Compromised	38,167	38,452
Decreed on confession	23,485	22,565
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	62,709	58,861
Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	2,567	2,594
On reference to arbitration ... { For plaintiff	1,029	1,102
... { For defendant	69	65
With contest ... { For plaintiff	36,558	37,334
... { For defendant	9,889	10,256
Total	194,226	190,593

There were 80,311 suits pending at the close of the year as against 31,689 pending at the end of the preceding year. The percentage of suits disposed of *ex parte* to the total number of cases decided by the District and Subordinate and Small Cause Courts was 33 and 33.21 respectively.

The average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the preceding year is shown in the table appended below:—

Class of Courts.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS TAKEN UP BY SUITS.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals— (<i>Jaghirdars and Inamdars</i>)	107	104	123	79
Paid Sub-divisional Courts— Subordinate Judges' Courts	128-963	49-523	133-713	67-133
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts				
Mamlatdars' Courts				
Small Cause Courts	61-642	44-23	81-334	46-723
District Courts	282-33	146-17	299	203-6
High Court	230-4	239-2	262	119-679
Presidency Small Cause Courts	45-5	35-6	61	39-5

The average duration of suits increased in the District Courts, Mofussil and Presidency Small Cause Courts, and in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Cantonment Magistrates, while it decreased in the Mamlatdars' Courts and in the High Court. In the Courts of Jaghirdars and Inamdars, there was an increase in the case of contested and a decrease in the case of uncontested suits. Of the 1,683 cases pending in the High Court at the close of the year, 1,275 had been filed for more than 3 months. Of the 30,311 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 10,128 had been instituted more than 3 months.

Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 20,966 miscellaneous cases out of 24,357 which came before them, leaving 3,391 pending at the close of the year.

The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under report was 11,457, of which 5,975 were disposed of and 5,482 remained pending at the end of the year. The number of appeals filed (including those that were re-admitted), disposed of and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the year under report as compared with the preceding year is given in the following table:—

	1890.			1891.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
<i>High Court.</i>						
Original Side	42	45	23	29	38	14
Appellate Side	154	162	191	196	185	202
	899	1,021	713	1,047	905	855
Sadar Court in Sind	18	14	12	16	13	16
	28	25	5	14	13	6
<i>District Courts.</i>						
Ahmedabad, including Kaira and Panch Mahals	437	503	310	425	539	198
Surat	119	167	41	170	107	104
Broach	104	67	167	111	71	227
Khandesh	310	321	404	257	413	248
Thana, including Kolaba	511	446	439	356	382	413
Nank	230	258	220	310	363	147
Ahmednagar	284	230	413	247	199	461
Poona	371	351	290	285	490	85
Sholapur-Bijapur	309	161	661	269	463	367
Satara	423	236	518	404	421	501
Belgaum	241	237	88	215	126	177
Dharwar	452	579	178	377	230	325
Ratnagiri	482	355	719	574	567	726
Kanara	283	270	74	251	321	104
Kartchi	14	10	12	15	21	6
Hyderabad	84	39	73	69	87	55
Shikarpur	119	87	187	156	96	247
Thar and Parkar	5	4	1	3	4	—

The number of appeals instituted on the Original Side of the High Court fell from 42 to 29. The number of first and second appeals filed on the Appellate Side of the High Court rose from 154 and 899 in 1890 to 196 and 1,047 respectively during the year under report, while in the Sadar Court in Sind it fell from 18 and 28 to 16 and 14 respectively. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts (including Sind) fell from 4,733 in 1890 to 4,494 during the year under report. The districts of Ratnagiri, Surat, Shikarpur, Nank, Poona and Broach showed an increase in the number of appeals filed during the year 1891, while those of Thana (including Kolaba), Dharwar, Khandesh, Sholapur-Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Kanara, Belgaum, Satara, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad showed a decrease, which was most marked in the district of Thana (including Kolaba). In the High Court there were 43 appeals from decrees of Judges sitting on the Original Side and 9 references from

the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these, 10 were dismissed, while in 16 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 4 modified and in 2 reversed, and 6 cases were remanded. There were 14 such appeals and references pending at the close of the year. From the Mofussil Courts there were 387 appeals from original decrees, of which 185 were disposed of and 202 remained pending. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts amounted to 9,211 including 1,255 decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers, as against 9,071 in the preceding year. There were 245 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 178 were disposed of and 67 remained pending. The number disposed of in 1890 was 157, 70 being left pending at the close of the year. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 258 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 14 references under the Civil Procedure Code, 4 references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, 3 for confirmation of decree for dissolution of marriage under Act IV of 1869, 1 under Act XV of 1877, 1 under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act and 1 reference under Bombay Act III of 1876. There were left pending at the close of the year 58 such applications and references.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 267,850 against 269,469 in the preceding year. These were dealt with as follows:—

In 36,877 satisfaction was obtained in full.
In 47,295 satisfaction was obtained in part.
132,175 applications were wholly infructuous.
393 applications were transferred to other districts and provinces for disposal, and 47,592 remained pending at the end of the year.

Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,611 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,956 cases. The corresponding numbers during the preceding year were 3,197 and 1,689 respectively. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings was Rs. 43,78,633 against Rs. 43,23,105 in 1890.

Insolvency, &c.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the Mofussil was 354 as compared with 296 in 1890. The number of such applications in the four districts, subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, was 34 as compared with 34 in 1890, 43 in 1889 and 50 in 1888. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter XXI, there were 681 applications presented as compared with 709 in 1890. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 23 as compared with 25 in the preceding year, all being cases under the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870). There were 2 cases disposed of in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court and 6 such cases in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.

Inspections: quality of work done.

During the year under report three of the District Judges, one Assistant Judge, F. P., and two Assistant Judges inspected 8 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were, on the whole, satisfactory, due notice being taken of any cases of irregularity or laxity discovered. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came before the High Court in the hearing of civil appeals showed that these officers, as a body, discharged their duties with industry and intelligence. The work in many subordinate Courts is exceedingly heavy, and cannot be adequately performed by a single Judge.

EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows the number of decrees of Civil Courts for execution and executed, by Collectors of districts during the year 1891:—

Divisions.	NUMBER OF DECREES FOR DISPOSAL.			Number of decrees disposed of.	Number of decrees returned to Civil Courts.	Balance on 1st January 1892.
	Balance on 1st January 1891.	Received during 1891.	Total.			
Northern Division	1,804	1,409	3,213	1,524	302	1,387
Central "	2,628	3,715	6,343	2,480	771	3,083
Southern "	13	27	40	18	9	13
Total	4,445	5,151	9,596	4,031	1,082	4,483

In the previous year, 4,871 decrees were received for execution, making, with the 4,522 decrees on hand at the beginning of 1890, a total of 9,393 for disposal.

In the Northern Division the largest proportion of decrees disposed of was in Kaira. The proportion of cases disposed of by mutual agreement showed a slight decrease, the total number of decrees disposed of in this way in the Division being 738 against 817 in the previous year. Of the 3,260 decrees disposed of in the Central Division, 1,731 or more than half were settled by mutual agreement, the largest proportion disposed of in this way

being again in the Sholapur District. In both Divisions the balance of decrees undisposed of at the end of the year was large, but the progress made in their disposal was, considering the caution required in proceeding in matters of this nature, fairly satisfactory. The average price of unalienated land sold in execution varied, in the Northern Division, from nine times the assessment in Surat to twenty-six times the assessment in Kaira, and in the Central Division it averaged sixteen times the assessment.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879.

The reduction from 2 to 1 in the number of additional Subordinate Judges reduced the total number of ordinary and additional Subordinate Judges from 27 to 26. The withdrawal of the additional Subordinate Judge from Sholapur and the consequent necessity of deputing the Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur to assist there, caused an increase in the arrears at Pandharpur. A tendency to an increase in arrears at several other Courts was noticeable.

The following table contrasts the number of suits in the Courts or before Village Munsifs and the number of applications to Conciliators in 1891 with those in 1890:—

	1890.	1891.
Suits in the Courts	15,413	15,674
" before Village Munsifs... ..	7,207	6,001
Applications to Conciliators	24,804	22,527
Total	47,424	44,202

Litigation under all heads decreased in every district—a result which may be attributed to the bad character of the season of 1890-91. Out of the 15,674 suits brought in the Courts, 10,047 or 64 per cent. were under Chapter II as against a percentage of 63 in the previous year. The most remarkable variation in any class of suits under this chapter, as compared with the previous year, was an increase from 395 to 912 in suits against non-agriculturists under clause (x), Section 3 of the chapter; but this was due to the large number of municipal suits brought in the Sholapur, Sátara and Tásgaon Courts. Purely agriculturist suits (clauses a, w, x, y and z of Section 3) numbered 3,681 against 3,914 in 1890, the percentage on the whole number being 37 against 40.

In all, 742 redemption suits were instituted, as compared with 688 in 1890. This increase of 8 per cent. followed on an increase of 4½ per cent. in 1890, preceding which year there had been a continuous decline in the number since 1885.

Suits under Section 3, clause (y), fell off in all districts, especially Sholapur.

Only 9 cases were disposed of in accordance with the summary procedure laid down in Section 9.

The consent of parties to extend the provisions of Chapter II to suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 was obtained in 439 cases out of a total of 1,088 such suits disposed of. This shows a proportion of nearly 41 per cent., the same as that of the previous two years. Out of the remaining 649 cases there was no occasion to ask the consent in 273 cases, and consent, though asked, was refused in 376 cases, being about 34·5 per cent. of the total number of cases against 37 per cent. of the previous year.

There were 21,168 cases of all kinds for disposal in 1891, of which 15,761 were dealt with and 5,407 remained outstanding at the close of the year, as against an opening balance of 5,494. Of the total number for disposal, the suits under Chapter II numbered 12,188, of which 10,055 were disposed of, and 2,133, as compared with 2,141, remained in arrears at the end of the year. The following table shows how the various suits under that chapter were disposed of in the past two years:—

Classification of disposals.	1890.	1891.
Plaint returned... ..	6	8
Dismissed for default	714	695
Decided <i>ex parte</i>	642	602
Admitted	2,172	2,163
Contested	3,245	3,435
Awarded in whole	1,861	1,997
Do. in part	955	996
Rejected	429	442
Abated or dismissed	23	18
Compromised	2,716	2,920
Withdrawn	234	194
Disposed of by arbitration	7	5
By transfer	2	25
Total	9,761	10,055

The proportion of *ex parte* decisions fell from 6·5 to 6 per cent. of the cases, and in agriculturist suits the percentage was only 1·5 against nearly 2 per cent.

Excluding 56 cases in which the plaint was returned, or the suit abated, or was disposed of by arbitration or by transfer, the remaining suits (9,999) were thus disposed of:—

	1890.	1891.
Decided <i>ex parte</i>	6·5	6·
Dismissed	7·4	6·9
Withdrawn	2·5	2·
Compromised	28·	29·
Admitted	22·2	21·5
Contested	33·3	34·4

The proportion of agriculturist cases contested stood at 43·6 and of non-agriculturist cases contested at 28·4.

Suits of which past history was examined.

A more sparing use appeared to have been made of the power to enquire into the past history of claims by mortgagees than was the case in the previous year. The proportion abated in those cases in which the past history was examined was 21 per cent. of the amount claimed, against 26 per cent. in the previous year.

Redemption suits.

The number of redemption suits instituted under, and outside of, Chapter II during the year rose from 373 and 310 to 374 and 368 respectively, and with arrears the total of both classes for disposal was 1,140 in 1891 against 1,043 in 1890. The number disposed of increased from 606 to 719. In 221 redemption suits under Chapter II, the total amount of mortgage-debt claimed was Rs. 26,366 and the total amount decreed was Rs. 18,501, while the respective figures for the previous year were Rs. 24,095 and Rs. 16,964, the percentage being thus the same in each year. Decrees not under Chapter II, the value of the debt claimed under which was Rs. 1,01,640, numbered 211, and the total amount awarded was Rs. 67,320, or about 67 per cent. of the amount claimed, against 70 per cent. in 1890. The Conciliators in the four districts settled 133 claims, the total value of which was Rs. 49,289, at Rs. 39,977, showing an abatement of about 19 per cent. The results of twelve years' redemption suits show that, in all, 16,445 cases had been disposed of by the Courts and 3,357 by the Conciliators since the Act came into force. The total mortgage-debt settled by both means was about 36 lakhs of rupees, and the settlement was made at about 25 lakhs of rupees.

Instalment of decrees and execution of decrees.

The following table compares the success in the recovery of instalments on darkhāsts taken out under decrees granting instalments achieved in the past two years:—

Years.	Amount claimed in darkhāsts in arrears.	Amount claimed in darkhāsts filed during the year.	Total amount claimed.	Amount claimed in darkhāsts in which satisfaction was obtained in full or in part.	Amount claimed in darkhāsts wholly in-fructuous.	Amount actually realized.	Amount claimed in darkhāsts which remained pending at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890... ..	1,50,586	4,50,512	6,01,098	1,66,057	2,81,449	70,659	1,53,592
1891... ..	1,50,393	4,66,622	6,17,015	1,81,046	2,76,820	83,548	1,60,149

Besides the amount realized in the darkhāsts disposed of, Rs. 58,543 were paid voluntarily in regular or irregular instalments, giving Rs. 1,42,091 as the total realizations under instalment decrees. The number of applications for execution of decrees of all sorts rose from 20,972 in 1890 to 21,144 in the year under review, and the percentage of recoveries improved from 30 to 31·3 per cent.

Duration of suits.

The average duration of suits falling under Chapter II in all the Courts was 3 months and 13 days against 3 months and 23 days in the previous year.

Costs.

The total value of suits disposed of in 1891 was Rs. 5,36,434 against Rs. 5,44,234 in 1890: the total costs amounted to Rs. 68,948 in 1891, giving a proportion of Rs. 12·13·7 per cent. against Rs. 12·9·4 in 1890. The proportion was again highest in Sātāra and lowest in Poona.

Village Munsifs.

The number of Village Munsifs declined from 87 to 85 during the year 1891. There was a considerable decrease, too, in the amount of work done by them. They disposed of 6,009 suits and 3,578 applications against 7,291 and 3,749, respectively, in 1890.

Conciliators.

The number of Conciliators at the end of the year was 221. The number of applications to them decreased from 24,804 to 22,527, and the number of applications disposed of from 25,296 to 22,898. Agreements were effected in 17 per cent. of the cases disposed of, and related to claims of the value of Rs. 5½ lakhs. In 1890, agreements were filed in 18·5 per cent. of the cases which related to claims of the value of Rs. 6½ lakhs. The

investiture of Conciliators with the special powers under the amended Section 40 led to considerably better results, failure to attend before such Conciliators occurring in only 33 per cent. of the cases, as against 45 per cent. failures before Conciliators not so empowered.

The system of refunding half the Court-fees in cases against agriculturists, when amicably settled at the first hearing, was in force in 11 talukas, where the conciliation system did not obtain. Certificates were issued in 584 cases against 662 in the previous year, and the amount refunded fell from Rs. 1,053 to Rs. 969. Refund system.

The records of about 70 per cent. of the suits decided under Chapter II in the subordinate Courts were examined. Out of 695 cases for revision, including arrears, 577 cases were disposed of, leaving 118 applications for disposal at the close of the year. Of these the decrees were confirmed in 64 per cent. of the applications, amended in 10·7 per cent., and reversed or remanded for re-trial in nearly 24 per cent. Six applications were returned to be filed in the proper Courts, and 3 were compromised. Revision.

The following statement shows the number and value of sales, mortgage-bonds and money-bonds executed during the past two years:— Deeds executed by agriculturists.

Year.	Sale-deeds.	Value of sale-deeds.	Mortgage-bonds.	Value of mortgage-bonds.	Simple bonds.	Value of simple bonds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890... ..	16,748	19,95,757	42,454	43,65,011	1,29,542	15,94,490
1891... ..	16,643	20,83,668	46,245	45,49,980	27,152	15,28,839

During the year a commission, appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the Act, sat at Poona, and inquired exhaustively into the system introduced and the results achieved thereby. Enquiry into the working of the Act.

Registration.

REGISTRATION UNDER ACT III OF 1877.

During the year 1891-92 there were 168,497 registrations recorded against 156,592 in 1890-91, the increase of 11,905 transactions being equivalent to 7·62 per cent. Compulsory registrations rose from 125,259 to 136,265 and optional registrations from 31,333 to 32,232. The first named class, therefore, showed an increase of 11,006 transactions or 8·78 per cent., and the last named class one of 899 or 2·86 per cent. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the year was 23·65 against 25·01 during the preceding year. Deeds registered.

There were 1,362 wills registered in 1891-92 against 1,207 in 1890-91, exhibiting an increase of 155 or 12·84 per cent. Thirty-five wills were deposited, 11 withdrawn from deposit, 7 opened and 6 removed for record in Court, against 33 deposited, 10 withdrawn from deposit, 11 opened and 6 removed for record in Court during the year preceding. Two authorities to adopt were registered during 1891-92 against the same number in 1890-91. Wills and authorities to adopt.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 8,09,18,805-15-7 against Rs. 8,05,20,603-8-3 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 3,98,202-7-4. Exclusive of wills and two authorities to adopt, and also of 716 instruments, in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1891-92 was Rs. 483-3-10 against Rs. 520-11-8 in the year preceding. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee was Re. 1-11-9 during 1891-92 against Re. 1-11-1 during 1890-91. Values and fees.

There was an increase in the number of registrations in each of the 23 districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Panch Mahals, Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Thana, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dhárwár, Kanara, Aden, Deesa, Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Thar and Parkar, and a decrease in each of the 3 districts of Bombay, Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier. District increases and decreases.

There were 484 refusals to register during the year under review against 418 in 1890-91. Refusals to register.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 317 against 332 in 1890-91. In 91 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 183 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, and 43 deeds awaited disposal at the close of the year. Impounded deeds.

- Offices.** At the close of the year there were 26 registry and 218 sub-registry offices in existence against the same number in the previous year.
- Inspections.** During the year under review the Inspector General examined the records of 13 registry and 16 sub-registry offices. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 10 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 2nd Division, 22 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 3rd Division, 16 sub-registry offices, and the Inspector, 4th or Sind Division, 25 sub-registry offices and the general indexes of 4 districts. The Inspector of the 1st Division was employed in Bombay for about three months of the year under report on special duty in connection with Act VI of 1888, and hence his inspection work for the year compared unfavourably as regards quantity with an ordinary year's operations. The registrars in all carried out 183 examinations of sub-registry offices, and 107 sub-registry offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors.
- Prosecutions.** Fifteen persons were convicted of offences against the registration law during the year, while 4 were acquitted of the charges of the above nature brought against them, and one absconded.
- Receipts.** The gross receipts of the department for the year under review (Rs. 4,82,140) showed an increase of Rs. 34,213 on the receipts (Rs. 4,47,927) for 1890-91. This result was due to the increased number of registrations.
- Expenditure.** The expenditure of the year increased by the sum of Rs. 15,540 compared with the expenditure of the previous year. This result was due to the increase in the business of the department which brought with it enhanced receipts entailing a larger outlay under the head of commission on fees.
- Financial results.** The income of the department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 2,17,182, and if the surplus (Rs. 7,428) derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies' Act be added thereto, the total surplus for 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 2,24,610. In 1890-91 the total surplus from all sources stood at Rs. 2,02,484.

REGISTRATION UNDER THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT XVII OF 1879 AS AMENDED BY ACTS XXIII OF 1881, XXII OF 1882 AND XXIII OF 1886.

This Act was in operation in the four Deccan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Number of registrations. There were in all 127,560 registrations during the year 1891-92 against 119,839 during the preceding year, exhibiting an increase of 7,721 transactions, or 6.44 per cent. The increase was shared more or less by all the four districts. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1891-92 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase in numbers and the ratio of increase in each district:—

Districts.	Number of documents in 1890-91.	Number of documents in 1891-92.	Increase.	Ratio.
Ahmednagar	32,806	33,210	404	1.23
Poona	44,670	48,224	3,554	8.19
Sátára	30,877	34,008	3,131	10.14
Sholápur	11,496	12,109	613	5.33
Total	119,839	127,560	7,721	6.44

Results in the two main classes of deeds. Taking the four districts together, in transactions relating to immoveable property there was an increase of 9,553, the number having risen from 82,964 in 1890-91 to 92,517 in 1891-92. Registrations under the head of moveables showed a falling off of 1,832 transactions, the number having decreased from 36,875 in 1890-91 to 35,043 in 1891-92.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones. Out of the total number of instruments registered in 1891-92, 6,023 deeds were executed to supplant old transactions against 5,809 deeds of the same nature executed during the preceding year, showing an increase of 214.

Transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists and agriculturists and sávkárs. In the immoveable class in the case of sales, mortgages and leases relating to land alone there were registered in all in the year 37,753 transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists and 44,357 between agriculturists and sávkárs against 35,586 in the one and 39,384 in the other case in the preceding year.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 65,49,742 against Rs. 63,51,705 in the previous year. The average value per transaction, taking the results as a whole, amounted to Rs. 51-5-6 against Rs. 53, showing a decrease of Rs. 1-10-6.

Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and registration of deeds and of copies granted, &c., during the past year was Rs. 47,342 against Rs. 45,059 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 2,283.

Fee receipts.

The expenditure during the year under the several heads of charge amounted to Rs. 59,155 against Rs. 57,876 during the year 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 1,279. The increase was chiefly attributable to the purchase of dead-stock articles and the payment of larger fee commissions on increased fee receipts. The net financial result, taking into account Rs. 4,573 (being the value of books and forms supplied by the Government Central Press) was a deficit of Rs. 16,336 against Rs. 16,042 in the year 1890-91; the deficit was therefore greater by Rs. 344 than in the year before.

Expenditure.

During the year under report the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps visited and examined the offices of 5 taluka village registrars. The registrars of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur carried out the examinations of 23, 24, 20 and 10 offices respectively. The Inspectors of Registration and Stamps, 2nd and 3rd Divisions, respectively examined 1 and 10 offices. The Inspectors of village registry offices, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur examined 52, 54, 59 and 28 offices respectively, some of these offices being visited by the Inspector more than once during the year. Revenue officers collectively during the year under report carried out 90 examinations of village registry offices.

Inspections.

Taking the two systems of registration together, the following are some of the results for 1891-92:—In all, including 1,362 wills and 2 authorities to adopt, 236,057 documents were registered; of these, excluding wills and authorities to adopt, 255,957 related to immoveable property of a stated value of Rs. 8,35,52,300 and 39,636 to moveable property of a stated value of Rs. 39,16,248, total stated value Rs. 8,74,68,548. The gross expenditure under both systems, including a hypothetical charge of Rs. 21,337 for books and forms, amounted to Rs. 3,28,656, and the gross receipts to Rs. 5,29,482. The surplus for the year under both Acts, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,00,796. The year's surplus under the Joint Stock Companies' Act amounted to Rs. 7,423, and, therefore, for the year 1891-92 the total surplus of the Registration Department from all sources stood at Rs. 2,08,224 against Rs. 1,86,442 for the previous year.

Summary of both systems of registration.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

During the year, 615 documents in all were registered, including the memoranda and articles of association of the 26 companies and 1 society newly registered and 17 returns received under Section 4 of Act XXI of 1860, against 569 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 46.

Registration.

The following table illustrates the financial results for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92. It will be seen that there was a surplus of Rs. 7,427-8-7 in favour of the department during the year under report, against Rs. 3,973-11-10 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 3,453-12-9:—

Financial results.

	1891-91.	1891-92.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts	4,989 14 0	8,461 12 0	2,471 14 0
Expenditure	1,016 2 2	1,034 3 5	18 1 3
Surplus	3,973 11 10	7,427 8 7	3,453 12 9

Of the 26 companies registered during the year, 9 were mills and presses, 4 banking and loan companies, and the remainder of other descriptions. At the close of the year there were 232 companies carrying on business, including those newly registered, against 219, including the one which was registered and which went into liquidation in 1890-91. Eleven companies went into liquidation and 16 companies, which were in liquidation, were dissolved during the year, including the one company which was registered in 1888-89 and dissolved during the year.

Class of companies.

Five companies increased their capital during the year.

Capital.

The subjoined table exhibits the details of each kind of companies carrying on business, with their nominal and paid-up capitals. The paid up capital of the companies

Nature of companies.

newly registered is not shown, the lists of their shareholders not having been received till the close of the year :—

No.	Nature of Companies.	Number of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Banking and Loan Companies	9	34,00,000	12,37,724
2	Do. do. new	4	8,75,000	.....
3	Trading Companies	22	82,30,000	56,23,508
4	Do. new	2	5,50,000	.....
5	Mills and Presses	131	9,37,98,830	7,96,35,425
6	Do. new	9	34,05,000	.....
7	Tea, Coffee, Cinchona and other Planting Companies ...	1	80,000	64,790
8	Mining and Quarrying Company... ..	1	8,82,000	8,69,370
9	Do. new	1	50,000	.....
10	Ice Manufacturing Companies	5	14,27,500	10,53,905
11	Other Companies	37	2,07,82,400	1,81,43,896
12.	Do. new	10	12,10,000	.....
		232	13,46,90,730	10,66,38,627

Local Boards' Administration.

Northern Division.

There were 6 District and 40 Taluka Local Boards in the Division. The former were presided over by the Collectors of the respective districts and the latter by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of the talukas. The total number of members constituting the several boards was 728 against 729 last year; of these 11 were *ex-officio*, 390 nominated and 327 elected. There were 183 officials and 545 non-officials. The total number of meetings held during the year by the several boards was 257 as compared with 252 in the preceding year. The average attendance at each meeting was 8.2 against 7.7 last year. The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,86,152. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,92,169 as compared with Rs. 11,99,363 in the year preceding. The total amount available for expenditure was thus Rs. 20,78,321 against Rs. 18,87,079 in 1890-91. The following were the principal items constituting the income of the several boards:—Local cess (Rs. 7,41,485 against Rs. 7,42,322 in the year before), road toll receipts and miscellaneous receipts. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-3-0, and that of income (excluding balance) was Re. 0-5-3 against Re. 0-3-3 and Re. 0-5-3, respectively, in 1890-91. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,85,318 as compared with Rs. 11,01,407 last year. The following were the chief items of expenditure:—Education Rs. 3,66,000, medical relief Rs. 45,130, civil works Rs. 6,92,555. Of the total amount shown under the head "Civil Works" Rs. 3,07,789 were spent on works executed by civil agency and Rs. 3,84,766 on works executed by the agency of the Public Works Department, as compared with Rs. 2,81,232 and Rs. 3,03,855, respectively, in the preceding year. Rs. 4,17,182 as against Rs. 3,50,739 were expended on the construction and maintenance of roads. The expenditure on water-supply amounted to Rs. 1,57,640 against Rs. 1,46,709 in the preceding year—22 tanks, 230 wells and 7 troughs having been constructed during the year, while 273 existing sources of water-supply were repaired and generally improved. Rs. 44 were expended during the year on removing prickly-pear and rank vegetation from villages. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,93,003 against Rs. 7,85,672 of the previous year.

Central Division.

There was no change in the number of Local Boards during the year, but the number of members (1,209) serving on them in the Division increased by 11. The attendance of members showed a slight improvement, the average being 9 against 8.51 in the preceding year; and the improvement was particularly noticeable as regards the non-official members. The total income during the year, exclusive of the opening balance, was Rs. 14,32,382 against Rs. 13,15,760 in the previous year. The largest items of income appeared under the heads "Provincial Rates," "Education," "Civil Works" and "Contributions." The incidence of taxation per head of population was 1 anna 8 pies against 1 anna 10 pies in the preceding year—the expenditure, like the receipts, increased, being Rs. 13,17,365 for the year against Rs. 12,36,081 in the previous year. The largest items of expenditure appeared under "Education" and "Civil Works" as before. The opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 7,74,156 and Rs. 8,89,173, respectively, against Rs. 6,94,289 and Rs. 7,73,968 in the preceding year. There was a steady

increase in the amount of expenditure in connection with the improvement of water-supply. The amounts expended on other objects of village sanitation were inconsiderable.

There were in the Southern Division 56 Local Boards during the year 1891-92 against 55 in the preceding year. The increase of one was nominal, and was due to the transfer of the Karjat Taluka during the year from the Thána District in the Northern Division to the Kolába District in the Southern Division. Of the 56 boards referred to, 6 were District Boards having 124 members, and 50 were Taluka Boards having altogether 776 members. During the year the third triennial elections were held in all districts in the Division. There were only 6 Taluka Boards, all in the Kánara District, to which, owing to the backward condition of the population, elective franchise had not been extended. All the other boards were composed partly of nominated and partly of elected members. The proportion of voters who attended the poll to the total number of persons entitled to vote varied from 35.2 per cent. in Ratnágiri to 63.5 in Bijápur. All the District Boards fulfilled the requirements of the rule regarding the holding of half-yearly meetings. The Taluka Boards held a fair number of meetings, except the Taluka Board of Bijápur, which held only one meeting during the year. The number of meetings held by the several boards showed an aggregate increase of 17 as compared with the previous year. In the Kánara District the average attendance at District Board meetings was 50 per cent. of the total number of members. In Belgaum, Bijápur, Kolába, and Ratnágiri it was higher; but in Dhárwar it was lower than 50 per cent. The average attendance at Taluka Local Board meetings was fairly good, except in the case of the Taluka Boards of Chikodi, Rájápur, and Sangameshvar, where it was below one-third of the number of members. On the whole, the average attendance at meetings showed a perceptible improvement over the results of the preceding year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 8,37,234, exclusive of Rs. 2,678 on account of the Karjat Taluka; and the income of the boards amounted to Rs. 10,89,797 against Rs. 10,19,965 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 69,832. Of this increase, Rs. 4,232 were on account of the Karjat Taluka Board. The receipts of the Local Fund Cess alone amounted to Rs. 5,96,427, or about 55 per cent. of the total income. The incidence of the cess per head of population was the same (2 annas) as in the preceding year. But the incidence of the total income fell from 3 annas 10 pies to 3 annas 8 pies. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,62,407 against Rs. 9,72,337 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,90,070; of this increase, Rs. 4,366 represented the expenditure incurred by the Taluka Local Board of Karjat. The amount spent on education was Rs. 4,02,295, or 34 per cent. of the total expenditure. The expenditure on civil works amounted to Rs. 6,11,636, including a sum of Rs. 1,17,794 spent on the improvement of water-supply. Among the several works carried out during the year, the tanks and wells newly dug or constructed numbered respectively 10 and 164 against 8 and 92 in the preceding year. The amount spent on famine relief in the districts of Belgaum, Dhárwar and Bijápur, where famine was notified, was Rs. 19,563. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,66,302-0-8, i. e., about three-fourths of the annual income.

There were in the year under report 5 District and 46 Taluka Local Boards in this province against 5 and 43, respectively, in the previous year. The Collectors of the districts presided over the former and the Assistant Collectors over the latter. The total number of the members, of which the several boards were constituted, was 650 against 629 in the previous year. Of the former 363 were nominated, 279 elected and 8 *ex-officio*; 122 were officials and the remainder private gentlemen. During the year, 397 meetings were held by the several boards as compared with 364 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being 7.53 against 6.26 in the preceding year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,99,542, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 8,05,350 as compared with Rs. 7,51,969 in the year before. The total amount available for expenditure was thus Rs. 13,04,892 against Rs. 12,33,454 in 1890-91. The principal sources from which the income was derived were the local cess, police, civil works and miscellaneous contributions—the receipts under the first head named amounting to Rs. 4,81,587 against Rs. 4,50,721 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation and the incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population were Re. 0-3-1 and Re. 0-5-1 as compared with Re. 0-3-5 and Re. 0-5-9 in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,55,652 against Rs. 7,33,972 in 1890-91. A sum of Rs. 2,32,182 was spent on education and Rs. 3,19,443 were expended on civil works, while the chief remaining objects on account of which expenditure was incurred were "Contributions," "Miscellaneous" and "Scientific and other Minor Departments," while establishment charges amounted to Rs. 21,889. The expenditure incurred on the improvement of water-supply was Rs. 16,906 as compared with Rs. 24,523 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 452 was spent on the conservancy of towns and villages, while the sum of Rs. 528 was devoted to sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,49,239 against Rs. 4,99,542 at the end of the previous year.

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The opening of the Tánsa Water Works on the 31st March 1892 by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was the most important event of the year. The completion of these works removed all present apprehension as to the sufficiency of the water-supply of the city. A demand was made by Government on the 15th December 1891, that the Corporation should provide within one month hospital accommodation for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from dangerous

diseases. At the close of the year the representation, which it was proposed to submit to the Government of India protesting against the action of Government, had not been presented. In the same way a memorial to the Secretary of State on the question of the Police charges was still under consideration at the close of the year. Building Bye-laws, as finally approved by the Corporation, were submitted for the approval of Government, but they were returned for consideration of certain suggestions. At the close of the year they had not been disposed of. As regards the question of the location of the outfall for the drainage of the city, Government finally decided that Warli should continue to be the place for the outfall. The Bank of Bombay having discontinued allowing interest on municipal deposits, the question of the banking of municipal funds was considered by the Corporation, and a reference was made to Government. The question was still under consideration. A representation to Government on the subject of the periods of repayment of the Tansa debt was acceded to by the Governor-General in Council. The Corporation was represented at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in London in August 1891, by Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., to whom the best thanks of the Corporation were conveyed for the able manner in which he had advocated the claims of the Municipality upon Government in regard to facilities for raising loans required for the further improvement of the sanitation of Bombay. The award of Mr. Stevens, C.I.E., on the assessment of Government properties, was received. In accordance with the terms of this award, Government were to pay yearly to the Municipality the sum of Rs. 1,05,839 instead of, as heretofore, a yearly sum of Rs. 50,000. During the year it was the melancholy duty of the Corporation to present an address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. An address was also presented to His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General, on the 31st March, on the occasion of his opening the Tansa Water Works. The second triennial election by the rate-payers was held on 25th January 1892.

Revenue and
Expenditure.

The opening workable balance (including recoverable advances and excluding deposits and minor adjustment items) was Rs. 17,29,270, or Rs. 12,99,270 more than the budget estimate. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 5,49,482 represented the unexpended balance of lapsed grants for 1890-91 renewed in 1891-92. Deducting this sum, and reserving 2½ lakhs temporarily paid out of surplus cash balance for Victoria Garden improvements as sanctioned by the Corporation, the remaining surplus of Rs. 4,99,788, not having been appropriated during the year now under report, formed part of the opening balance of 1892-93. The revenue exceeded that of 1890-91 by Rs. 2,23,521. It fell short of the estimate under certain heads by Rs. 1,00,384, and under other heads it was better than the estimate by Rs. 4,15,412. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 60,84,703, which was Rs. 3,15,028 better than the estimate. This excess was principally obtained from general and halalkhor taxes, tax on vehicles and animals, tobacco duty, licenses, miscellaneous receipts, interest and profit on invested funds, &c. The following tables show the main heads of revenue and expenditure as compared with the budget estimates for 1891-92 and the actuals for 1890-91:—

Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Estimate for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92 as compared with actuals for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1891-92 as compared with estimates for 1891-92.
				Increase or decrease.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	10,90,277	17,98,800	10,19,345	+ 2,20,068	+ 1,80,546
Water Tax and Miscellaneous Water Works Revenue	11,49,198	12,20,760	11,81,429	+ 82,231	—39,331
Halalkhor Tax, including receipts for special service.	5,27,222	5,48,000	5,55,877	+ 28,656	+ 7,877
Wheel Tax and Toll Fees	3,56,648	3,09,700	3,42,978	—13,676	+ 33,278
Town Duties	9,79,520	9,00,000	8,40,222	—1,39,298	—59,778
Receipts from Government for Liquor Licenses and Tobacco Duty	3,24,034	3,11,550	3,29,901	+ 5,867	+ 18,351
Market Receipts... ..	3,29,376	3,47,380	3,46,105	+ 16,329	—1,275
Returns from other Property and Miscellaneous	5,05,007	3,93,485	5,68,851	+ 63,844	+ 1,75,366
Total	58,61,182	57,69,675	60,84,703	+ 2,23,521	+ 3,15,028

* Excluding Rs. 78,175-7-0 on account of nominal profit on adjustment of Stock and Rs. 2,82,544-5-0 on account of recoveries for work done in the Municipal Workshops.
Excluding Rs. 37,167-1-10 on account of nominal profit on adjustment of Stock and Rs. 1,11,312-4-1 on account of recoveries for work done in the Municipal Workshops and the surplus balance of Rs. 7,61,006-6-4 of the Tansa Loan Interest Invested Fund.

Expenditure.

Charges debitable to current revenue, exclusive of advances and other adjustment items.	Actuals for 1890-91.	Estimate for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92, compared with the actuals for 1890-91.	Actuals for 1891-92 compared with the estimate for 1891-92.
				Increase or decrease.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence	1,82,198	1,96,316	1,91,028	+ 8,830	-5,288
Assessment and Collection Department	2,23,854	2,52,450	2,41,003	+ 17,149	-11,447
Fire Brigade	1,29,291	1,44,296	88,671	-40,620	-55,625
Public Gardens	87,805	1,14,324	77,224	-10,581	-37,100
Public Works, Ordinary	15,09,414	18,06,198	14,71,153	-38,261	-3,35,045
Do. New	79,084	2,81,562	1,14,564	+ 35,480	-1,66,998
Public Health Department	13,02,064	14,44,942	12,92,529	-9,536	-1,52,413
Municipal Debt	15,52,138	19,08,392	16,37,405	+ 85,267	-2,70,987
Police	2,58,285	2,53,617	2,58,285	.....	-332
Education	68,646	87,216	80,722	+ 12,076	-6,494
Hospitals and Dispensaries	38,601	56,288	50,284	+ 11,683	-6,004
Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	32,117	34,152	33,890	+ 1,773	-262
Miscellaneous	89,534	1,38,829	1,33,928	+ 44,394	-4,401
Total	55,53,031	67,23,083	56,70,686	+ 1,17,655	-10,52,396
Loan Works ... ..	.....	.....	34,20,539	.....	.....
			90,91,225	.....

It will be observed that the general tax yielded Rs. 2,29,068 more than in the previous year and Rs. 1,80,545 more than the budget estimate, owing to Government having paid Rs. 1,66,958, the balance of the amount due by them in respect of their properties for the past three years (1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92) as per revised valuations prepared by Mr. Stevens and fixed under the provisions of the Municipal Act. The revenue from water tax, including other miscellaneous water works receipts, was greater than that of the previous year by Rs. 32,231. It, however, fell short of the budget estimate by Rs. 39,331, owing to there being a large outstanding at the close of the past year. The yield under halalkhor tax was greater than in the preceding year by Rs. 28,655, and Rs. 7,877 in excess of the budget estimate, chiefly owing to enhanced rates levied from 1st October 1891 for special service. The receipts from wheel tax and toll fees were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 13,675, as the collections for 1890-91 included 21 months' receipts on account of public conveyances. They, however, exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 33,273, of which Rs. 7,511 were obtained under private conveyances and animals, and the balance under public conveyances, in consequence of about 1,830 new labour-carts having been licensed on account of the large increase in the wheat trade. Town duties realized Rs. 1,39,298 less than in 1890-91, and also Rs. 59,778 less than the estimate, owing to the falling off in the importation of sugar. The increase of Rs. 18,351 over the estimate for tobacco duty collections, which were also in excess of those for the previous year by Rs. 5,867, was due to an under-estimate of the revenue under that item. The decrease of Rs. 1,275 on the estimate for market receipts, which, however, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 16,829, was due to the estimated recoveries on account of stall rents and squatters' fees, weights and measures testing fees, and Bándra fair ground and feeding fees not being fully realized. The receipts from other property and miscellaneous exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 63,844, and were higher than the estimate by Rs. 1,75,366, principally owing to interest having been derived on invested funds in excess of the estimate by making advances from current revenue for loan works expenditure, and thereby keeping the invested loan funds and interest bearing deposits intact for as long a period as possible, to advantageous sales of some of the securities on opportune occasions, and to increased realizations under license fees, public gardens, miscellaneous fines and receipts. The net increase of the past year's income over the actuals of 1890-91 was Rs. 2,23,521.

The actuals were in all cases less than the estimate, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 10,52,396 at the end of the year. Out of this sum, Rs. 5,44,728, representing the cost of unpaid liabilities and of works deferred, are required during the current year. The actual saving on the estimates was, therefore, Rs. 5,07,668, which was principally effected on the following items:—(1) Engineer's Department—Rs. 1,96,232; (2) on new works and surveys—Rs. 25,255; (3) Health Department—Rs. 1,48,193; and (4) municipal debt—Rs. 94,057. The net excess of expenditure over the previous year's actuals was Rs. 1,17,655.

Chap. III. PROTECTION. Municipal Loans.

The following statement exhibits the expenditure during the past five years on the principal loan works in progress:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tanks	22,90,891 14 4	24,96,787 13 5	34,43,507 7 1	24,38,284 13 2	20,00,192 8 5	1,37,77,774 9 6
Other Water Works	90,488 10 6	1,13,065 15 8	1,70,318 14 10	5,20,600 4 9	102,471 6 0	9,07,251 3 9
Sewerage Works	27,120 10 4	3,08,090 13 11	3,12,062 2 5	4,13,113 12 1	4,30,224 6 6	15,90,713 13 2
Markets	45,285 13 0	2,41,145 2 4	3,14,652 14 0	24,904 14 3	1,71,474 9 5	7,00,000 5 1
Roads	Cr. 70,722 6 0	4,105 11 3	46,021 0 3	1,00,818 8 1	4,50,742 1 1	5,99,022 4 8
Minor Sanitary and other Works	1,675 15 10	38,064 4 3	2,10,635 4 4	8,913 0 7	1,56,434 3 9	4,04,922 11 0
Total	23,68,846 10 0	31,02,095 13 10	42,97,338 0 11	40,77,791 4 11	34,20,530 2 4	1,79,26,610 14 0

The statement given below shows the financial position of the Municipality at the beginning and end of the year respectively with regard to the various loans raised from the public and borrowed from Government:—

	Balance due on 1st April 1891.	Amount raised in 1891-92.	Total.	Amount repaid in 1891-92.	Balance due on 31st March 1892.	Interest paid in 1891-92.	Total of columns 4 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Loans raised from Government.							
Vehar Water Works Debt	27,10,893	.....	27,10,893	61,088	26,42,785	1,07,214	1,75,200
Consolidated Loan	4,70,088	.....	46,70,088	1,48,108	45,22,803	2,04,547	3,58,652
Total of Loans raised from Govt.	73,81,364	.....	73,81,364	2,16,001	71,65,278	3,15,761	5,31,852
Loans raised from the Public.							
House-rate and Market Loans of 1887 and 1889	.....	.....	.....	Only Rs. 1,500 remain unpaid.*	.....	.....	.....
Drainage Loan of 1878 (Rs. 23,94,000)	23,44,000	.....	23,44,000	1,30,500	23,07,500	1,14,437	1,50,937
The Sanitary Works Loans of 1883-86 (44 Lakhs)	38,89,000	.....	38,89,000	.....	38,89,000	1,87,775	1,87,775
The Sanitary Works Loan of 1884 (7 Lakhs)	7,00,000	.....	7,00,000	.....	7,00,000	28,437	28,437
The Tansa Water Works Loan (147 lakhs)	1,32,00,000	25,00,000	1,47,00,000	.....	1,47,00,000	**5,80,709	5,80,709
The Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1828 (12 lakhs)	12,00,000	.....	12,00,000	.....	12,00,000	57,187	57,187
The Miscellaneous Works Loan of 1883 and 1889 (Drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads) of Rs. 10,09,500	10,08,500	.....	10,08,500	.....	10,08,500	50,425	50,425
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000 of 1849 and 1890	2,48,000	.....	2,48,000	.....	2,48,000	12,400	12,400
35 Lakhs Various Sanitary Works Loan of 1890 and 1891	34,47,000	53,000	35,00,000	.....	35,00,000	1,31,823	1,31,823
Municipal Building Loan of 1891 (3 lakhs)	.....	3,00,000	3,00,000	.....	3,00,000	877	877
Total of Loans raised from the Public	2,50,46,500	33,53,000	2,83,99,500	86,500	2,83,63,000	11,64,230	12,00,730
Grand Total	3,24,27,864	33,53,000	3,57,80,864	2,16,501	33,66,28,273	3,14,79,011	17,22,582

* The balance of these loans on 1st April 1891 was Rs. 4,000, out of which Rs. 2,500 have been repaid during 1891-92, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 1,500 at the close of the year owing to the bond-holders having lost the debentures. The latter sum has been deposited with the Bank of Bombay and will be repaid when the parties apply for payment on the expiration of the required period after the announcement of the loss of the debentures. The arrears interest paid on the above bonds during 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 42-15-1.

† The amount of bonds stipulated to be paid off on 1st January 1892 on account of this loan was Rs. 40,500, which, together with nine unpaid bonds for Rs. 4,500 for the preceding two years, aggregated Rs. 45,000, out of which Rs. 38,500 were repaid during 1891-92, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 6,500 owing to the bond-holders not having surrendered the debentures for repayment before the close of 1891-92. Bonds for Rs. 8,000 have since been paid off, leaving only one unpaid bond for Rs. 500, which will be repaid when the holder applies for the payment thereof.

‡ As under the terms of these loans the bonds could not be repaid to the holders before the dates stipulated in the debentures, the Sinking Fund for their repayment has been invested as under:—

	Amount of Sinking Fund invested up to 1890-91.	Balance of Debt Instalments for 1891-92.	Interest accumulations for 1891-92.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44 Lakhs Sanitary Works Loans	2,17,350	62,050	11,278	2,90,678
12 do. Drainage and Water Works Loan	38,421	11,000	1,718	46,139
7 do. Sanitary Works Loan	18,907	5,000	960	25,747
Loan of Rs. 10,09,500 for drainage and Water Works, Markets and Roads	17,016	8,900	999	27,515
Agripada House Sullage Water Connections Loan of Rs. 2,48,000	2,400	2,400	137	4,937
35 Lakhs Various Sanitary Works Loan	.....	29,000	704	29,704
Total	2,80,893	1,19,650	16,816	4,24,749
			1,34,805	
5 per cent. Municipal Bonds at par deposited with the Bank of Bombay	2,80,800	+ 1,35,000	=	4,24,500
Cash do.	893	- 135	=	218

§ The Sinking Fund for this loan will be set apart from 1893, i.e., after the completion of the works, as per conditions of the loan.

** If from this sum the interest, amounting to Rs. 2,812-3-2, received on the Tansa loan investment during 1891-92 and credited against the payment of interest, were deducted, the net payment would amount to Rs. 5,77,020-4-1, of which Rs. 2,36,005-13-11 were met out of the Tansa Interest Invested Fund.

† This loan having been raised at the end of December 1891, the Sinking Fund instalment thereon did not become payable during 1891-92.

‡ This amount, together with Rs. 1,34,864-10-5, set apart as Sinking Fund during 1891-92, brings up the total disbursements for that year on account of repayment of Capital to Rs. 3,97,450-13-4.

§ If to this sum the amount of Rs. 4,22,17-8-4, received on account of net premium from 1888-89 to 1890-91 minus stamps, printing, &c., charges, aggregating Rs. 12,849-7-6 paid on the last instalment of the Tansa Loan, and the balance of the 35 lakhs various Sanitary Works Loan raised during 1891-92, were added, the total balance would amount to Rs. 3,59,34,541-2-1.

¶ If to this amount the sum of Rs. 42-11-1, paid on account of interest on the Local Loans (vide note**), and Rs. 0,632-8-4 paid on account of the Bombay Bank's Commission and Advertisement charges, &c., on different loans, were added, and Rs. 2,812-3-2, received on account of interest on the Tansa Loan investment (vide note**) plus Rs. 2,36,005-13-11 paid on account of interest on the Tansa Loan out of the Invested Fund, were deducted, the net total payments would aggregate Rs. 12,49,049-1-4.

The number of properties on the Assessment Book at the close of 1891-92 was 51,135 against 50,873 in the previous year, or an increase of 262. The details are contrasted in the following table:—

Registration
and valuation
of properties.

Years.	CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES ACCORDING TO DESCRIPTION.				CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES ACCORDING TO LIABILITY TO PAY GENERAL TAX.			
	Build- ings.	Sub- sists.	Vacant lands, including tanks, &c.	Total.	Number assessed to General Tax.	Number exempt or ex- cluded for on special terms.	Small plots of unpro- ductive land for which no bills are issued.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1890-91	33,393	199	17,281	50,873	37,839	5,358	7,676	50,873
1891-92	33,445	188	17,502	51,135	38,023	5,419	7,693	51,135

In the year under report, 489 buildings were demolished, while 541 new buildings were erected and 210 existing properties were sub-divided. The recorded gross value of these properties for the year under report was Rs. 2,85,80,023, against Rs. 2,82,27,355 in 1890-91, showing a net increase of Rs. 3,52,668, accounted for as follows:—

Erection of new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2,67,700
Enlargements	...	...	...	...	...	94,352
						Rs. 3,62,052
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN—						
Rise in rent and correction of under-assessments and	...	...	...	...	...	3,87,523
Decrease on account of over assessments, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,907
						Deduct Rs. 9,384
						Rs. 3,52,668

The demands for the year on account of property taxes are shown, together with those Property rates of the previous year, in the following statement:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Tax	17,93,975	18,64,249
Water Tax	11,27,499	11,99,219
Halaikhor Cem	5,54,424	5,66,623
Total	34,75,898	36,30,091.
Net increase	1,54,193	...

The total demand, on account of property taxes for 1891-92, amounted to Rs. 37,41,211 to which must be added Rs. 70,359, demands on account of previous years, making a total demand of Rs. 38,11,570, as against a total demand of the previous year of Rs. 34,94,816.

The following table gives details of the amounts which had to be collected during the year 1891-92:—

Taxes.	Total for Collection.	COLLECTED.			Uncollected.	Irrecover- able.	Balance out- standing at the end of 1891-92.
		On account of former years.	On account of 1891-92.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
General Tax	21,76,877	1,01,356	18,27,930	19,29,286	2,49,601	61,735	1,97,856
Water Tax	12,70,592	83,544	10,44,563	11,28,107	2,42,485	51,706	1,90,779
Halaikhor Tax	6,50,599	48,449	5,10,957	5,59,406	91,198	16,101	75,092
Total	42,00,068	2,33,349	33,83,450	36,16,799	5,83,280	1,29,542	4,53,727

The opening outstanding balance on account of this tax was Rs. 19,852. The demand for the year ending 31st December 1891 was Rs. 1,68,949, as against Rs. 1,56,276 for the

Tax on vehicles
and animals.

previous year, and bills to the extent of Rs. 1,324 were issued on account of tax due for former years, so that the total demand was Rs. 1,90,125. The amount actually collected during the year was Rs. 1,09,411, as against a collection of Rs. 1,56,606 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous revenue and refunds.

The receipts from miscellaneous revenue in the year under report were Rs. 13,517, against Rs. 12,843 in 1890-91, while the total amount of refunds for which certificates were granted on account of vacancies and over-collections under all heads amounted to Rs. 17,193.

Revenue audit.

The books and balances of the whole of the ward clerks in the seven ward offices of the city were duly examined at the end of each quarter, and the bills were checked in detail and compared with the Head Office accounts. The assessment books in the Head Office were also examined with a view to ascertain that no property liable to pay taxes had escaped being charged. The books relating to the collection of taxes on vehicles and animals were also examined and the entries checked. 5,823 claims for one-fifth drawback were received and scrutinized. 5,284 entries on account of increase or decrease of valuations were checked, and 75 per cent. were traced through all the assessment and collection accounts. One thousand, three hundred and forty-five complaints against valuations were heard, and the decisions on 222 cases of complaints against amendments under Section 167 were scrutinized. The revenue receipts or vouchers of the following departments were also examined and checked:—

	No. of Receipts.	Amount, Rs.
Markets and Slaughter-houses	13,517	2,71,894
Health Department	24,417	74,704
Engineer's do.	8,813	34,361
Victoria Gardens	53,326	8,280

In the Licensing Department each of the 4,086 licenses granted was scrutinized with respect to the amount of the fee leviable. The number of claims for refund sanctioned after examination, on account of vacancy or over-collection, was 1,010, amounting to Rs. 20,241.

Town duties.

The total collections for the year amounted to Rs. 20,35,538, as against Rs. 17,67,748 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 2,67,790. The very large decrease of Rs. 3,01,524 took place in the item of sugar, but on the other hand the item of grain of all sorts showed an increase of Rs. 5,94,723. The amount of refunds sanctioned showed an increase of Rs. 4,54,345 over the amount sanctioned last year. The net revenue derived from the duties during the year was Rs. 7,69,539, against Rs. 9,50,095 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 1,86,556.

Public Works:
Drainage.

The existing machinery at the Love Grove Pumping Station was kept in as good working order as its character admitted of. During the year it was decided that new machinery should be purchased. The purchase of coal direct from the importers, instead of as before from contractors, proved an advantageous arrangement to the Municipality. Progress was made in house connection work in various drainage sections. Government finally decided that Warli should continue to be the place for the outfall of the drainage of Bombay. Several new latrines and urinals were erected, and several were in course of erection. The several drainage sluices were worked satisfactorily, and the work in miscellaneous drainage, of repairing, altering, constructing, cleaning, and flushing sewers and drains was well done.

Water works:
Tansa.

The Tansa water works as a whole were opened at Chinchpogli in Bombay by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 31st March 1892, and the regular supply of Tansa water to the city commenced from that day. These works were begun in January 1886, and thus took six years to complete. The cost was nearly one crore and a half. The supply from Tansa will be 20 or 21 million gallons of water daily instead of, as originally estimated, 17 million gallons. The dam at Tansa, the last stone of which was laid on the 3rd April 1891, is nearly two miles long, the largest masonry dam in the world. The area of the lake is nearly six square miles. A rainfall of 40 inches is sufficient to fill the lake, so that even in the driest season no apprehension need be felt as to the sufficiency of the water-supply. The duct, which from the dam at Tansa to Chinchpogli in Bombay, is 54 miles and 2,407 feet, contains about 23 miles masonry conduit, 27 miles of iron main of 4 feet diameter, about 4 miles of tunnels, and something less than a mile of iron girder bridges. The total quantity of masonry in the dam is 11,029,022 cubic feet. The crest of the waste weir is at R. L. 405.00. This level gives a depth of 115 feet against the water face of the dam in the bed of the river, and a depth of 25 feet from crest of waste weir to sills of the lowest outlet sluices. The rainfall for the year was 82.83 inches, but on the 30th July 1891, when the rainfall had amounted to only 45.06 inches, the lake filled, and water flowed over the waste weir. At the end of the year (31st March 1892) the water stood at R. L. 401.74 or 3.26 feet below the crest of the waste weir. The duct from Tansa to Ghat Kopar was finished by 1st February 1892. The total length of this portion of the duct is 45 miles and 864 feet. A favourable site on the 6th mile was secured where, in view of future possible filtering requirements, filter-beds can be

constructed. The loss of water in transit is slightly over 1 per cent. The duct—an iron main of 4 feet diameter—was finished on the 25th December 1891.

The rainfall for the year was 89.87 inches, or about 10 per cent. above the average. The lowest level of the water was on the 27th June. The lake was benefited from the 2nd September to the 3rd October by the overflow from Tulsī—the quantity received being estimated at about 400 millions of gallons. The lake did not overflow, but on the 1st October it was at 263.30, or within 0.20 feet of the overflow level. Vehār.

The pumping plant worked very satisfactorily, and about 150 millions of gallons of water were pumped into the Vehār mains. The rainfall was 89.20 inches. The dispute regarding the value of the land acquired for the works was settled by the District Judge of Thāna, who upheld the Collector's award of Rs. 1,12,433 for the land, plus 15 per cent. for compulsory taking, plus 6 per cent. interest for trees. Boundary stones were fixed to demarcate the land. The necessity for maintaining the Pawai works ceased, on the completion of the Tānsa water works. Pawai.

The rainfall was 99.47 inches. The lake commenced to overflow on the 2nd September 1891 and continued to do so up to the 2nd October. Tulsī.

Works to reduce the leakage of the reservoir were continued with satisfactory results. The joints of the walls in filters Nos. 2 to 6 were pointed with Indian patent stone, and the same material was used in pointing the joints of the walls of the channels and in covering both the floors and the tops of the walls. The walls of the distributing basin were re-pointed inside. The result of the work done at the filters was the reduction of the leakage from 1,16,550 gallons to 5,857 gallons per day, that is, 95 per cent. of the leakage was stopped. Bhandarwāda Reservoir.

The whole of the inner surface of the outer walls was re-pointed with Indian patent stone, and the leakage was much reduced. The turbine for the supply of the high-level districts worked satisfactorily. Malabār Hill Reservoir.

The total length of new mains laid during the year was about 14,100 feet, and the renewal of old mains 2,391 feet. The principal work was the laying of a new 24" main from Chaupāti along the Queen's Road to the Fort, for an improved supply to the Fort, Esplanade and Colāba. The 32" Vehār main under the site selected for the new Byculla Railway Station was diverted without a hitch of any kind. The number of free supplies, dipping wells, drinking fountains, &c., was at the close of the year 172. There were in all 108 bursts of pipes, of which 68 were of 3" and 27 of 4" pipes, 693 new connections were made, and 219 services disconnected, the net increase being 479, thus bringing the total up to 18,113, or an increase for the year of 2.7 per cent. The meters in use at the end of the year were 1,319 as against 1,184 for the preceding year, or an increase of 135. Distribution and maintenance.

The Draft Building Bye-laws were, after being considered in detail by the Corporation, finally approved, and submitted to Government for confirmation. They were returned for consideration of certain amendments, and at the close of the year had not been disposed of. There were 1,455 applications for permission to build or re-build houses received, of which 1,119 were passed. The remaining 366 were disapproved of on sanitary and other grounds. There were 32 cases of buildings or parts of buildings falling. Of these, 3 were of a serious nature, in which 4 persons were injured, but no one was killed. Street improvements or set-backs to the extent of 8,757.25 square yards were effected at a cost of Rs. 1,32,725. Municipal buildings and works completed or under construction during the year were as follows:— Buildings.

Completed.	Under Construction.
Raising the level of the ground of the Arthur Road.	Halākhōr chawls in Khursetji Saklaji Street.
Road tail.	Bungalow and out-houses for the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.
Filling in municipal ground near the Elphinstone Road Church.	Refreshment room for Victoria Gardens.
Raising low level ground at Victoria Gardens.	Chawl for Staff at Love Grove Pumping Station.
New road from Jakaria Bandar to Siwri Cemetery.	

Satisfactory progress was made in the work connected with the new Municipal Offices.

The area of roadway repaired during the year was 8,887,909 square feet, at a cost of Rs. 434,949. Footpaths were paved with blue stone to the extent of 81,343 square feet, and with Indian patent stone to the extent of 97,781 square feet. The construction of the road from Jakaria Bandar Road to Siwri Cemetery was completed, and several other projects were under consideration during the year. Roads.

The gas lighting of the city was on the whole satisfactory. The illuminating power of the gas was up to the contract standard. Of the 1,044 whole-month lamps, 472 were on the 1st March 1892 converted into part-month lamps. Ninety-five new lamps were put up in various parts of the city. The total number of gas lamps at the end of the year was 3,614. The kerosine oil lighting was carried out departmentally and was more satisfactory than in any of the previous years in which the lighting was carried out by contract. The total number of kerosine lamps at the end of the year was 1,434. Lighting.

During the year considerable improvement was effected in the brigade. New rules were framed for its working, and the men were constantly trained and instructed in the Fire Brigade and Fire.

use of the fire-extinguishing appliances. Three new telescopic ladders and two manual engines were obtained from England, and gave satisfaction. Instead of a loan of 5½ lakhs at 5 per cent. sanctioned on the 9th February 1891, the Corporation sanctioned the raising of a loan of 4½ lakhs at 4 per cent. to defray the cost of providing Fire Brigade quarters in the city. There were 127 fires during the year, and the damage to property was estimated at Rs. 75,903. In the fire which took place at Chakla Street on the 13th March 2 lives were lost.

Public Health.

The state of the public health during the year under review was unfavourable. Information respecting births, deaths and vaccination is given in Chapter VI of this report and appendices. The returns of mortality from the chief death causes showed a decrease in small-pox and accidents, and an increase in cholera, measles, fevers, phthisis, diseases of the nervous system, of the respiratory system, diarrhoea and dysentery. The death-rate was highest amongst the Bhatias, Hindu low castes, Jains and Lingaets, being 40.42, 42.50, 42.78 and 47.19 per 1,000 of population, respectively. It was lowest amongst the Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Native Christians, and Bráhmíns, being 18.60, 20.91, 23.28, 23.52, and 23.66, respectively. The sections of highest mortality were Kamathipura 44.41, Parel 43.21, 2nd Nágpáda 42.41, Khára Taláv 40.28, Umarkhári 38.57, and Chakla 38.26, and the lowest, Fort (South) 3.79, Maháalakshmi 13.16, Sion 15.81, Chaupáti 15.72, Warli 16, Esplanade 17.38, and Wálkeshwar 17.85. The Leper Asylum at Mátunga, referred to in last year's report, was open for the admission of patients in November 1891, and proved itself a most useful institution. On an average 4,251 men and women, 907 scavenging and drain carts, and 198 night-soil and cesspool carts were at work each day. The collection of garbage was greater than in the previous year by 3 tons a day. 310,362 tons of garbage, equal to 850 tons a day, were collected and removed and 142,564 tons of night-soil, equal to 390 tons a day, were collected and removed, while 191 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned.

Licenses.

The amount actually collected on account of license fees for the year was Rs. 46,383; remaining uncollected Rs. 5,410—total Rs. 51,793. The amount for the previous year was Rs. 36,417. There was thus an increase for the year under report of Rs. 15,376. The number of prosecutions conducted was 4,663, as against 2,676 in the previous year, or an increase of 1,987. This increase was due to the fact that last year the persons on whom notices were served were allowed 8 days within which to apply for licenses, but for the year under report only 4 days were allowed.

Street accidents.

The number of persons injured and killed by conveyances in the public streets was 510 and 30, respectively. The accidents occurred chiefly in the Frere, Bhendy Bazar, Kálbádevi, Falkland, and Parel Roads, and in Abdul Rahman Street. The number of street accidents for each of the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. injured.	No. killed.	Total.
1887-88	364	31	395
1888-89	466	24	490
1889-90	391	30	421
1890-91	507	33	540
1891-92	510	30.	540

Education.

The subject of education is dealt with in Chapter VII of this report. The Corporation sanctioned Rs. 51,300 towards primary education, an increase of Rs. 11,800 over the contribution of the previous year; and also made other grants, aggregating Rs. 32,380, towards female medical scholarships, the school for deaf-mutes, the veterinary and technical colleges, the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the establishment for Joint School Committee.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1891-92, under the heads "Vital Statistics and Medical Services" and "Instruction" is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water works are mentioned in Chapter VI (Sanitation).

Sind.

The number of municipalities in Sind during the year 1891-92 was 26 as in the previous year. The total number of municipal commissioners was 361, of whom 71 were elected and 290 nominated. The elective system remained in force in six municipalities. The triennial term of office of the Jacobábád Municipality expired during the year under report. Fresh elections were held, and nominations made, and the new board commenced their term of office from 1st April 1892. The prescribed quarterly general meetings were held regularly in all municipalities except Sukkur, where, owing to an oversight, only three such meetings were convened. The meetings of the managing committees were fairly attended. The aggregate income of the municipalities, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 9,77,334, against Rs. 9,11,705 (a) in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 65,629. The increases in the Karáchi, Hyderábád, and Thar and Párkar districts were

(a) In last year's report the total income was shown at Rs. 9,10,315. The discrepancy is due to adjustments of accounts.

partly attributable to larger imports of taxable articles, and partly to the enhancement of duty on certain articles. The decreases in the Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier districts were ascribed to payments made on account of refunds, which were in arrears in the previous year, and to a falling off in the imports of taxable articles. There was a further increase in the amount of refunds granted by the municipalities. The rates were liberal and were freely taken advantage of. The incidence of municipal taxation was Re. 1-10-1 per head of population, against Re. 1-13-3 in the previous year. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,19,615, against Rs. 9,09,179 (a) in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 10,436. The increase in the Karachi District was chiefly due to a larger expenditure on the construction of new roads, while that in the Shikarpur District was due to certain new markets, slaughter-houses, and school-buildings having been constructed. The decrease in the Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts was mainly due to the absence of several items of expenditure, which occurred in the previous year, such as the construction of octroi stations at the old Fuleli stone-bridge, and at Tando Gidu, and the construction of a well in commemoration of the Jubilee. The expenditure on public instruction amounted to Rs. 1,63,957, against Rs. 1,63,773 in 1890-91, thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 4,796, which was accounted for by reduced expenditure on the construction of school buildings and repairs. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 3,00,658 (b), while the closing balance was Rs. 3,58,378.

The total number of municipalities in the Northern Division during the year was 46 against 45 last year. The increase was due to the establishment of a new municipality at Bardioli in the Surat District. The total number of municipal commissioners was 602, against 575 in 1890-91, or an increase of 26, which was due to (1) the re-establishment of the Parantij Municipality, (2) the inclusion for the first time in this year's report of the members of the newly established municipality of Bardioli, and (3) the addition of 4 members to the Mahim Municipality, owing to the inclusion of the village of Kelva within its limits. The quarterly meetings prescribed by law were held by all the municipalities, except those of Boreja, Uwarsad, Bavla, and Amod. The omission in the two first named was in consequence of there being no business to transact, while in the two last named, the meetings held were classed as special, until rules under Section 32 of the Act had been framed. The Ahmedabad Municipality held the largest number of general meetings in the Division; the average attendance, also, in this municipality improved, as compared with last year. The attendance fell off in Broach, Surat, and Bāndra. In the municipalities of Broach, Nadiād, Bassein, and Od more than half the number of members failed to attend two-thirds of the meetings. The total income of the several municipalities amounted to Rs. 14,81,143, against Rs. 19,04,027 (c) during the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,22,884. Omitting, however, the debt-account, which included sale-proceeds of Government securities, loans, deposits, and advances, the result was a net increase of Rs. 69,085. The principal items, which contributed towards this increase, were tax on houses and lands, tolls, water-rate, conservancy, tax for the removal of sullage water, sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c., fees and revenue from educational institutions, grants for educational purposes from Government, and grants for general and educational purposes from Local Funds. The chief causes of the increase were as follows:—Enhanced rates of house-tax were introduced by the Kaira, Dholera and Broach Municipalities; the tax was collected for the whole year in Kapadvanj; arrears of the tax were collected in Bāndra; and for the first time the tax levied by the Bardioli Municipality was included. The revised rates of tolls were in operation throughout the year in Surat, whereas, last year, they were levied for nine months only. The realizations from water-rate increased, owing to larger receipts from the extension of house-connections in Ahmedabad. The increase under conservancy was made up of small items, the principal contributor being the Viramgān Municipality. The tax for the removal of sullage water was in arrears, and a large portion of this was collected during the year. The purchase by Government of the municipal police lines in Surat principally contributed to the large increase under "Sale-proceeds of lands." The increase under the head "Fees from Educational Institutions" was contributed by several municipalities, the largest amount being on account of the transfer of the local Anglo-Vernacular School to the management of the Dholka Municipality. The newly established municipalities in the Ahmedabad and Broach Districts received grants-in-aid from Government towards the maintenance of the schools handed over to them. Contributions were also made by Local Funds towards the newly established municipalities. On the other hand, there was a considerable diminution in receipts under the heads octroi, tax on animals and vehicles, pilgrim tax, grants and contributions other than those made by Government and Local funds, miscellaneous items, and loans. The decrease under "Octroi" was due to the abolition of the tax in Kaira, Kapadvanj, Jambusar, Māndvi, and Bhiwndi, and to smaller realizations owing to slackness of trade in Nadiād, Surat, and Rānder. The decrease under "Tax on vehicles" and "Pilgrim Tax" was due, under the former head, to the abolition of the wheel tax on carts paying tolls in Surat and, under the latter, to the pilgrim tax in Dākor having been levied last year once oftener than during the year under report. The

(a) In last year's summary the figures of expenditure were given at Rs. 8,96,677. The difference is due to adjustments of accounts.

(b) The difference between these figures and those given in last year's report is due to adjustments of accounts.

(c) The difference between the figures of income for 1890-91 as given in that year's report and those given in the present report is due to adjustments of accounts.

decrease under "Grants and Contributions other than those made by Government and Local Funds" was due to the receipt, last year, of Rs. 8,000, presented by Mr. Byramji Jijibhai towards the construction of a school-house at Bhiwandi. Of the total income, Rs. 9,19,658 were derived from taxation, 47.5 per cent. being from indirect, and 52.5 per cent. from direct sources, the latter showing an improvement over last year. Eleven of the old and all the new municipalities, except one, levied only direct taxes, while four of the older municipalities introduced direct taxation during the year. The incidence of taxation per head of population during the year was almost the same as last year, being Re. 1-4-0, against Re. 1-3-11, and the incidence of total income was Rs. 2-0-2, against Rs. 2-8-6 in the preceding year. Refunds of octroi amounted to Rs. 32,222, against Rs. 27,132, thus giving an increase of Rs. 5,090. The increase was chiefly due to larger amounts refunded in Broach and Surat. The latter municipality took steps to remove the duty on several articles. In Ránder and Thána 44.1 and 42.9 per cent., respectively, of the collections were refunded. The average consumption of the principal items of food per head of population in the municipalities in which octroi was levied showed that the standard fixed by Government was exceeded in several municipalities, the principal offenders being Broach and Ankesvar. The municipalities of Ránpur, Nadiád, and Surat were serious offenders only as regards metals.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 16,98,008, against Rs. 15,73,060 (a), showing an increase of Rs. 1,24,948; but, omitting the debt account, the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,93,518, showing an increase of Rs. 47,954. The increase was principally due to large expenditure on drainage in Ahmedábád, and on repairs to roads in Broach, which had been allowed to fall into disrepair, owing to want of funds in past years. Under "Schools and Colleges" also there was a large increase, owing to an additional expenditure in Ahmedábád, Mehmádábád, and Surat, and to the Hánsot Municipality having for the first time incurred expenditure on the maintenance of schools. Under "Interest on Loans" the increase was due to the payment of interest for the whole year on the loans received in the preceding year, and also of interest on the additional loan raised during the year. On the other hand, there was a decrease under "Water-supply," "Buildings," and "Other items," due to large expenditure having been incurred last year by the Ahmedábád Municipality under the first head, and under the second by the Surat Municipality on the construction of flood protective works. The decrease under "Other Items" was made up of small sums of various kinds, chiefly occurring in the Ahmedábád and Surat Municipalities. The work of registering births and deaths within municipal limits was performed ordinarily by the police, or by the kárkúns at the octroi stations, and by the general establishment. The very large variations in the results recorded in towns, in which the conditions were almost the same, showed that the statistics recorded were not satisfactory. In all municipalities, except some of those recently established, bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths had been adopted, but the number of prosecutions instituted was very limited. The debt account showed that the Ahmedábád Municipality had to repay a loan of Rs. 10,64,500, Nadiád Rs. 9,000, Godhra Rs. 9,216, Surat Rs. 1,80,000, and Thána Rs. 500. The total amount of outstanding balances to the credit of the several municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 59,792, against Rs. 51,287. Of this amount Rs. 28,571 were on account of house tax, Rs. 2,022 on account of wheel tax, Rs. 19,496 on account of conservancy, halálkhor and privy taxes, and Rs. 7,298 on account of the tax for the removal of sullage water, the remainder being on account of miscellaneous items. In Ahmedábád no less than 23,551 prosecutions, under Section 84 of the Municipal Act, were instituted during the year, of which 8,585 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,10,803, and the closing balance to Rs. 3,93,938, exclusive of investments in Government securities, in Ahmedábád, as a sinking fund.

Central Division.

The number of municipalities in the Central Division was the same as last year, *viz.* 63. The temporary municipality of Shingrápur in the Sátára District was not established, the place being brought under the operation of Section 45 of the District Police Act, and a new municipality was established at Otur in the Poona District, so that there was no real decrease or increase in the total number. The number of municipal commissioners was 921, against 917 in the preceding year, of whom 413 were elected. Fresh elections were held during the year, for the triennial period commencing from April 1892. The meetings of the municipalities with only a few exceptions were fairly well attended. The total municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 12,12,684, or Rs. 44,814 more than in the previous year. The revenue from indirect, direct, and miscellaneous taxation increased by Rs. 14,712, Rs. 17,803, and Rs. 15,201, respectively. The increase was chiefly observable in taxes on houses and lands, water-rates, and tolls. An increase in octroi occurred in Poona City, Ahmednagar, and Násik, owing to larger importations of grain, and to a stricter supervision by the managing staff. The incidence of taxation per head of tax paying population rose, under the three heads, from Re. 0-11-3, Re. 0-9-10, and Re. 0-6-4, to Re. 0-12-1, Re. 0-10-1, and Re. 0-6-7, respectively. The total expenditure during the year of report amounted to Rs. 13,70,370, or Rs. 59,601 more than in the previous year. The chief items of increase were "Roads," water-supply, public instruction, and hospitals and dispensaries. The outstanding balances of the several boards considerably decreased during the year, but Ahmednagar, Bhusával, Poona City, Sátára, and Sholápur were still in need of more vigorous action in the matter of recovering arrears. The opening balance amounted to

(a) The figures for 1890-91 do not agree with those shown in last year's report owing to a new head on account of "Refunds" having been entered in the revised form of Statement No. III.

Ra. 6,96,324 and the closing balance to Ra. 5,41,516. The former differs from the closing balance of the previous year by Ra. 1,85,979, owing to the inclusion this year of the amount invested in Government securities in the municipalities of the Násik, Poona, and Sátára districts. The large balances with the Jalgaon, Dhulia, Yeola, Násik, Poona City, Sátára, Sholapur, and Pandharpur Municipalities were intended to be spent on water-supply and drainage schemes.

The number of municipalities in the Southern Division was, as in the preceding year, 50; of these 11, (9 in the Belgaum District, and 2 in the Dhárwar District) were not in working order on the 31st March 1892. The total number of members of the remaining 39 municipalities, including the 2 municipalities of Bhatkal and Honávar in the Kánara District, which were newly brought into working order during the year under report, was 537; out of these 242 were elected. During the year, the general triennial elections were held in all the municipalities, except Guledgad in the Bijápur, and Bhatkal and Honávar in the Kánara District. As regards attendance at general meetings, Hubli and Chiplún were the only municipalities, where it was less than 50 per cent. of the total number of members. The managing committees of the municipalities of Gokák and Rájápur held only six meetings. Several municipalities failed to hold the quarterly meetings in the prescribed months. The aggregate municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Ra. 6,11,253, against Ra. 5,21,196 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Ra. 90,057. This increase was, however, only nominal, as it was due to the inclusion, in the income of the Hubli Municipality, of Ra. 1,42,302 lent to that body by Government for water works. The chief items of income, in which the increase occurred, were tax on animals and vehicles, tolls, sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c., fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses, grants from Government, other items, and loans. The revenue derived from direct taxation amounted to Ra. 1,33,751; and that from octroi and miscellaneous sources to Ra. 1,71,364 and Ra. 1,51,437, respectively. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-11-3, against Re. 0-11-8 in the year preceding. The aggregate expenditure amounted to Ra. 5,98,846, against Ra. 5,10,476 in 1890-91, exhibiting an increase of Ra. 88,370. A large increase of Ra. 58,017 under "Advances" was due to the money advanced by the Hubli Municipality to the Public Works Department, in connection with the construction of water works. The other items of expenditure, in which an increase was noticeable, were office establishments, collection of tolls, police, water-supply, drainage, conservancy, vaccination, buildings, and contributions. The above figures of income and expenditure for the year 1890-91 do not correspond with those given in last year's report owing to the new classification ordered to be adopted. The opening balances amounted to Ra. 2,04,823, and the closing balances to Ra. 2,17,230.

Military.

Detailed statistics of the strength and cost of the Army will be found in Part III of this report. The total strength at the close of the year ending 31st March 1892 was 39,367 combatants, of whom 12,952 were British and 26,415 Native troops. At the end of the previous year, the strength was 39,503 combatants, made up of 12,799 British and 26,704 Natives. The total cost for the year 1891-92 was Ra. 2,81,98,049 against Ra. 2,77,18,782 in 1890-91.

Aden.
Ahmedshá.
Ahmednagar.
Amrápur.
Bardol.
Berbera.
Bij.
Bombay.
Bulshar.
Chitaman.
Deesa.
Devásh.

Hyderabad (Sind).
Jacobshád.
Kámpí.
Karachi.
Kirkee.
Mahábalashvar.
Málcgon.
Mhow.
Mouat Abu.
Nárapur.
Nasráshád.
Kosmash.

Poona.
Purandhar.
Quetta.
Rájpur.
Rájkot.
Sambalpur.
Sátára.
Sirur.
Sitabshádi.
Surat.
Zaila.

During the year 1891-92 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proceeded on tour and made an inspection of the troops at the marginally noted stations.

Coast Defence.—The armament of the forts progressed very favourably; several new guns were received.

Practice.—A practice camp was formed at Kirkee during the last cold season, at which 1 Horse and 4 Field batteries attended. Three companies of Garrison Artillery were brought to Kirkee for siege operations and annual practice.

Workshops.—The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1891 (the 26th) was held at Poona in the month of September. It was opened by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and remained open for a period of eight days.

With a view to improve the position of the Silledár Cavalry in the Bombay Presidency the Secretary of State sanctioned certain measures effecting a slight increase in their pay.

Gymnastic instruction was carried on systematically at the following stations in the Presidency:—Aden, Ahmednagar, Ahmedshád, Bombay, Deesa, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Kámpí, Kirkee, Mhow, Nasráshád and Poona. During the year, 7 officers, 154 non-commissioned officers and 3,793 men were fully instructed in gymnastics; and 172

officers, 92 non-commissioned officers and 258 men were taught fencing, showing a decrease of 4 officers and 437 men in gymnastics, and 53 men in fencing, as compared with last year's report, which was due to the introduction of the six weeks' in place of one month's course. During the year, 58 British officers serving with Native regiments underwent a course of single-stick practice and loose play, against 60 last year. Of these, 20 non-commissioned officers from British corps were put through a special course of six months at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates of qualification as instructors. During the same period 1 non-commissioned officer and 46 men from Native corps were trained in a special course of four months at the above institution and obtained certificates. The attendance at the voluntary classes in the gymnasia throughout the Presidency was most satisfactory. 164 men were taught swimming during the year.

Garrison instruction.

Three classes of officers were instructed at Poona in the prescribed course of topography, tactics, law and fortification. 60 non-commissioned officers and men were taught military bridge-building.

Musketry.

The annual course of musketry for the season 1891-92 was carried out. Owing to a change in the details of the practices for British troops, and in the system of awarding points, a comparison between the figures of merit recorded in 1890-91 and those attained in 1891-92 is not possible. A higher general standard of merit was attained by the British troops. Two schools of musketry were held at Devlali. Of the 35 British officers, 38 European warrant and non-commissioned officers, 22 Native officers, and 28 Native non-commissioned officers examined, all obtained certificates, except one British non-commissioned officer.

Schools.

British Troops.—The average number of men on the books was 1,009, with an average attendance of 567 or 56 per cent. Of these 861 were examined for school certificates; 693 or 80.4 per cent. were successful. This showed a slight improvement on the result reported. The number of children on the books was 526, with a daily average attendance of 467 or 88.7 per cent. Out of 12,104 non-commissioned officers and men accounted for in the returns received, 4,691 or 38.7 per cent. were in possession of certificates. In the preceding year, 39.4 per cent. of the total strength held certificates. Six men of the Artillery attended the Battery Schoolmaster's course at the Royal Artillery School, Kirkee; of these 2 withdrew.

The record of examination in oriental languages passed by non-commissioned officers and men serving with regiments was as follows:—

Persian, high proficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. higher standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindustani do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. lower standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Native Troops.—The returns showed that the average number of men on the books during 1891 was 2,835 with a daily attendance of 1,569, or 55 per cent., the percentage of attendance being one higher than last year. These figures were exclusive of the Cavalry and Beluch regiments, which were not under the school regulations.

The number of school certificates awarded was 1,061, being 275 less than in the preceding year. The total number of men accounted for in the returns was 18,139, and of these 1,061 certificates were issued to 6,847, showing a percentage of 37.7.

The average number of boys attending school was 1,399, with an average daily attendance of 1,161, or 82.9 per cent.

Girls' Schools.—The number of girls under instruction was 361. This was 93 less than in the preceding year.

Military Normal School.—During the year 1891 the three classes in the school comprised 23 men. Of the 7 students in class I, 5 qualified as Anglo-Vernacular schoolmasters and 2 as Vernacular schoolmasters only.

Veterinary.

The strength of the Veterinary Department of the Bombay Army consisted of 4 administrative and 9 executive officers. The condition of the horses and the stable economy throughout the year was satisfactory. Of infectious and contagious diseases there was only 1 case of glanders in the 1st Bombay Lancers, a very limited outbreak of anthrax among the horses of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and Poona Horse during their presence at the camp of instruction at Poona, and an outbreak of influenza among the horses of the Royal Artillery at Ahmednagar. No fatal cases from this latter disease were reported.

Military Works.

Information regarding military works executed during the year will be found in Part IV.

Sanitaria.

The scheme, referred to last year, of utilizing Devlali as a sanatorium for Mhow Kámpiti was sanctioned. A trial was made of Chickulda, in the Central Provinces sanatorium, but owing to the expense that would have had to be incurred and the distance from the railway station it was decided that the scheme should be held in abeyance.

Regimental Institutes.

A new soldier's institute was completed at Aden, and improvements were effected at several other institutes.

Hutting Native Troops.

The new Native Infantry Lines at the Crater Position, Aden, were nearly completed. Repairs were being carried out in the lines at many other places.

During the year it was decided to quarter a 3rd Garrison Battery at Aden. The regiment of Madras Cavalry stationed at Kámpti was withdrawn to the Madras Presidency. The skeleton company of Royal Engineers at Kirkee was abolished. The 5th Bombay Cavalry supplied a detachment for Fort Sandeman. Málegaon was transferred from the Bombay to the Poona Command in exchange for Khandála.

Changes of
garrisons and
commands.

Nasirábád.—Small parties of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and 19th Bombay Infantry assisted to protect the grain depôts at Nasirábád from being looted during a slight disturbance owing to the prevalent scarcity.

Troops in aid of
Civil power.

Káthiáwár.—An officer with 100 men of the 22nd Bombay Infantry was sent to assist the Civil authorities in the pursuit of certain dacoits in Káthiáwár.

The reliefs of 1891-92 consisted of the moves of 6 companies Garrison Artillery, 8 field batteries, 1 mountain battery, 2 regiments British Cavalry, 5 regiments Native Cavalry, 4 regiments British Infantry and 8 regiments Native Infantry.

Reliefs.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting was held for the first time at "The Sisters" Range, Dhanowrie.

Rifle Meeting.

A camp of exercise was held near the "Sisters Hills" at Dhanowrie during January 1892. One battery Royal Horse Artillery, 3 field batteries, 3 regiments British Infantry, 3 regiments Native Cavalry, 6 regiments Native Infantry and 3 companies Bombay Sappers and Miners took part in the manœuvres. Three companies of Garrison Artillery took part in the siege operations, which were carried out in conjunction with the camp of exercise.

Camp of Exercise.

Eleven voyages were made by the Indian troop-ships. In addition, the colonial trooper *Orants*, the hired transports *Avoca* and *Peninsular* and the troop freight-ship *Almora* were each made use of once owing to the break-down of the troop-ship *Malabar*.

Troop-ships and
Trooping.

The cost of maintenance of cantonment hospitals at Aden, Ahmédábád, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Devláli, Kámpti, Karáchi, Kirkee, Hyderabad, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirábád and Poona was Rs. 27,264, of which Rs. 22,332 were met from cantonment funds and the remainder defrayed by Government. Careful attention was given to sanitation generally.

Cantonment
Hospitals and
sanitation.

The cantonment limits of Poona, Rájkot and Sambalpoore were revised.

Cantonment limits.

During the year, 10 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers and men qualified in signalling, and were awarded certificates as instructors and assistant instructors respectively.

Army Signalling.

During the year, 32 men qualified as signallers at the Poona school for training British soldiers in electric telegraphy.

Electric Telegraphy.

The following surveys were carried out by the draftsmen and guides of the Topographical Department:—

Surveys.

- (1) Country 10 miles round Kámpti.
- (2) Sambalpoore Cantonment.
- (3) New routes in the Mhow District.
- (4) Town and country 10 miles round Berbera.

Marine.

BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.

The following statement contrasts the operations of the Shipping Office during 1891-92 with those of the previous year:—

Operations of the
Shipping Office.

No.	Item.	1890-91.	1891-92.
<i>Europeans.</i>			
1	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	3,890	3,770
2	" " left in Hospital	35	50
3	" " distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom	20	19
4	" " " subsisted at Sailors' Home	22	24
5	" " seamen left in Jail	4	3
6	Amount of wages of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 3,787	Rs. 3,643
7	" " received on account of estates of deceased seamen	" 73	" 142
8	" " of wages deposited by seamen discharged	" 3,863	" 4,511
9	" " remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office	" 2,730	" 1,111
<i>Natives.</i>			
10	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	55,733	59,025
11	Amount of deposits of seamen left in Hospital and Jail	Rs. 1,668	Rs. 1,821
12	" " received on account of estates of deceased seamen... ..	" 6,933	" 6,808
13	Total receipts	" 56,389	" 59,652
14	" " expenditure	" 17,729	" 17,783

Scamen.

There was a total decrease of 120 men in the number of European seamen shipped and discharged. The majority of these men were transferred from one agreement to another. The number actually discharged to and shipped from the shore was 300, showing an increase of 5 men as compared with 1890-91.

During the year there was again an increase in the number of Native seamen shipped (30,621) and discharged (28,404), which reached the large total of 59,025. About 12,000 Native seamen from Bombay were constantly at sea.

There were 39 distressed European seamen dealt with as against 22 last year. Of this number 15 were from Mauritius and 11 from Calcutta and other Indian ports. The number of certificates fraudulently altered during the year was 52, as compared with 43 in the preceding year. This was the largest number ever impounded in a year, and the raising of the fee for the renewal of certificates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 did not appear to have had the deterrent effect intended.

Financial results.

The total income of the Shipping Office during the year under review amounted to Rs. 59,652, and the total expenditure to Rs. 17,783, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 41,869, or an increase of Rs. 3,209 over the largest surplus yet obtained.

ADEN.

Arrivals of vessels at Aden and Perim.

Against 1,550 shipping arrivals at Aden last year there were 1,669 this year, including 1,572 merchant steamers, of which 1,090 were British. The arrivals at Perim rose from 587 to 956.

Pilgrim Ships.

Forty-eight pilgrim vessels called during the year with 30,468 persons on board against 52 with 19,080 last year. Only 168 pilgrims embarked from Aden.

Lights.

The light-houses and light-ship were maintained in good order.

Shipping Office.

During the year, 34 European seamen were engaged and 53 discharged. The estates of 2 deceased seamen were adjusted. Thirty-five men were sent to the United Kingdom. There were 1,549 Native seamen engaged and 1,126 were discharged. The estates of 14 deceased Native seamen were adjusted, and 5 men were sent to India.

Fees.

The amount of fees realized and placed to the credit of Government was Rs. 2,899 against Rs. 1,469 in 1890-91.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Accounts.

The revenue and expenditure of the Trust for 1891-92 were as follows :—

	Estimated.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	45,06,018	48,10,314
Expenditure (including interest on debt) ...	45,63,561	46,23,962
	2,457	1,86,352
Estimated surplus ...	2,457	Actual ... 1,86,352

The revenue realized was larger than in any previous year since the formation of the Trust.

Capital debt.

The capital debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1891-92 stood at Rs. 4,93,70,035, of which Rs. 3,60,58,359 were due to Government and Rs. 1,33,11,676 to security and debenture-holders. Of the sum mentioned as due to Government, Rs. 2,66,96,907 bore interest at 4½ per cent., Rs. 87,86,226 at 4 per cent., and Rs. 5,75,226 bore no interest. In the course of the year the debt to Government was reduced by Rs. 2,52,351 made up of sale-proceeds of land and plant, the value of land transferred to Government for a wet basin in connection with the Dockyard, and the balance of 1 lakh set aside annually for the reduction of capital debt or the construction of new works chargeable to capital. One-half of these payments was applied towards the reduction of the 4½ per cent. *interest-bearing* and the other half towards the *non-interest-bearing* debt. On the other hand, the Trustees received from Government during the year on account of the Victoria Dock Loan a sum of two lakhs of rupees. The Trustees' capital debt at the end of the year, therefore, stood at Rs. 4,93,17,684. The revenue reserve fund amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 15,57,405.

Financial condition.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past four years compare as follows :—

	1888-89.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	45,07,605	41,97,746	43,00,761	48,10,314
Expenditure	40,45,434	42,93,282	43,40,650	46,23,962
Surplus	2,62,171	Deficit ... 85,536	Deficit ... 48,889	Surplus ... 1,86,352

The number of vessels that entered the port during the past five years was as follows:—

Vessels entering Port.

	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.		1900-01.		1901-02.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam-powered vessels	1,754	1,591,296	1,742	1,572,577	1,657	1,522,379	1,722	1,572,564	1,899	1,922,948
Country craft	19	1,22,562	24	6,477	22	2,287	36	15,774	31	12,711
	18,170	18,89,858	18,227	1,679,054	16,877	1,524,666	18,228	1,588,338	19,201	2,035,659
		2,729,156		2,461,628		2,049,397		2,576,902		2,773,281

The increase of steam tonnage of 156 vessels=231,374 tons was due to the low rates for freight in Europe and the demand in Bombay for large shipments of wheat. The number and tonnage of country craft fell off in consequence of the larger employment of steamers in the coast trade.

A comparison of the quantities imported and exported of the more important articles during the past two years shows a decrease in piece-goods, twist and yarn, sugar, iron-machinery, kerosine oil, building materials, cotton, and an increase notably in grain and also in coal, seeds and ground nuts.

Import and export

Ground, warehouse and shed rents, taken together, realized Rs. 11,33,255, or Rs. 57,951 more than in 1899-00. Owing to the large proportions that the grain trade assumed, the area occupied for the temporary storage of wheat waiting shipment was very much more than usual. More land was also occupied for storage of coal, and the area let on lease was increased by 1,345 square yards. Godown rents also showed an improvement of Rs. 9,731 owing to the demand for storage accommodation for wheat, but the receipts of the warehouses, where goods are taken charge of by the Trustees at a weekly rate of rent per package or ton, were less by Rs. 1,733.

Ground, warehouse and shed rents.

Eight-hundred and twenty-two vessels entered the Docks and 378 were accommodated alongside the harbour walls outside the Docks, making a total of 1,200 or 62.5 per cent. of the number that entered the harbour. Taking the Docks by themselves, apart from the other properties of the Trust, the gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 23,68,357 against Rs. 20,36,217, and their net revenue rose from Rs. 8,36,639 to Rs. 10,66,959. The amount expended on constructing Prince's Dock, excluding the value of the land, had reached Rs. 87,27,028 on 31st March 1892, and Rs. 85,74,261 had been spent on Victoria Dock, excluding the value of the land. The revenue under the head of "Port Department" amounted to Rs. 1,55,252 against an estimate of Rs. 1,47,220, which was an improvement on the previous year's revenue of Rs. 8,022. The expenditure was Rs. 1,99,224, but included three unusual items aggregating Rs. 48,951, viz. a contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the European General Hospital Endowment Fund; a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Seamen's Institute; and Rs. 33,951 held in reserve on account of the maintenance of the Harbour Police.

Dock Accounts.

Pilotage and transporting fees realized Rs. 1,78,044 against an estimate of Rs. 1,64,733. The result of the year's work with regard to the pilotage account was a surplus of Rs. 17,287, which was added to the Pilot Schooners' Replacement Fund.

Pilotage and transporting fees.

The expenditure upon revenue account was in 1899-91 Rs. 43,49,650 and in 1891-92 Rs. 46,23,962. The estimated expenditure under "General Charges" was Rs. 1,63,811 and the actual expenditure Rs. 1,75,629. On the bandar properties, including the land estates, the expenditure was Rs. 11,381 less than estimated, and Rs. 300 less than the previous year. The savings were in establishment (Rs. 10,274), in repairs (Rs. 11,204), and in sundries, such as stationery and printing, cooly hire at warehouses, scavenging and various minor works (Rs. 5,557,) in all Rs. 27,035. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 24,771 in the municipal taxes, of which part was for previous years. The expenditure at the Docks was estimated at Rs. 11,84,244, and the sums actually expended amounted to Rs. 12,14,235, showing an excess of Rs. 60,691. The payments under the head of interest were Rs. 21,19,990, and Rs. 27,267 were withdrawn from Depreciation Funds for execution of repairs to plant. An expenditure of Rs. 46,072 appeared in the capital accounts against the Merewether Dry Dock, which consisted for the most part of payments in respect of works carried out in the previous year. The erection of the boundary walls and other works required to complete the Dock premises remained unexecuted at the close of the year, some experience of the requirements being necessary before finally settling the area to be enclosed. The expenditure recorded under the head of "New Works, Ordinary" amounted to Rs. 2,12,193. The more important works were the new Administrative Offices commenced in 1888-89 and completed at a cost of Rs. 5,27,504; a landing place in connection with the offices to cost Rs. 10,625, nearly completed; and a pavilion at Apollo Bandar for use of passengers to cost Rs. 15,000, which was commenced at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

Total receipts and disbursements during the year 1891-92 are shown in the following statement:—

Total receipts and disbursements.

Receipts.	Government securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Opening balance on 1st April 1891	13,00,600	15,94,876 2 9	17,60,978 10
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892	..	.....	46,05,002 9
Advance from Government for Victoria Dock Works during 1891-92.	..	.....	2,00,000 0
Deposits from Merchants and others, &c., received during the year 1891-92 :-			
Deposits from Contractors	18,400	14,600 0 0	19,412 1
Sale of land, &c. :-			
Land sold at Colaba, &c.	..	.....	1,84,062 9
Provident Funds :-			
General Account	..	43,100 0 0	56,485 7
Pilotage Account	..	10,500 0 0	10,561 12
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c.	..	80,000 0 0	1,60,691 1
Proceeds of Investment of Replacement Fund of Pilot Schooners	..	.....	21,631 8
Sinking Fund of Loan of 1885	..	23,900 0 0	5,347 8
Sundry Receipts	..	.....	6,92,852 2 1
Town Duty Collections for Municipality	..	.....	11,82,566 11
Gross Receipts, Pilotage Account, from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892	..	.....	1,78,044 4 1
Proceeds of Investment of Surplus Revenue under Section 51 of Port Trust Act transferred to other accounts	..	.....	48,906 0
Total	13,19,000	17,66,976 2 9	91,26,542 7

Disbursements.	Government securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures and Municipal Bonds.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paid Interest to Government on 1st April 1891	..	.....	13,53,398 5 1
Expenditure on Revenue Account during year 1891-92	..	.....	..
...Ra. 43,18,650 1 7			
Amount of Interest on debt due to Government payable on 1st April 1892	..	.....	..
...Rs. 11,95,400 9 1			
Amount of Interest payable to Government on account of Fore-shore Securities ..	1,50,856 0 0		
...Rs. 13,46,256 9 1			
Leas... Amount payable to Government on account of the Establishment of the Health Officer of the Port	9,000 0 0		
Amount payable to Government on account of Harbour Police for years 1888-89, 1890-91, arrears ..	33,931 14 4		
Amount payable to Government on account of Harbour Police for year 1891-92	16,500 0 0		
...Rs. 14,05,688 7 6			
Expended on Capital Works	..	.....	29,12,961 10 2
Arrears of Interest paid to Debenture-holders	..	.....	5,51,790 8 0
Deposits returned	..	.....	16,879 13 8
Sale of land, &c., Expenses	15,200	54,000 0 0	23,252 15 11
Paid Government in reduction of Capital bearing Interest	..	.....	291 13 6
Paid Government in reduction of Capital not bearing Interest	..	.....	1,26,175 6 5
Provident Funds :-			
General Accounts, amounts refunded, &c.	..	.....	4,166 0 1
Pilotage do do	..	.....	37 6 0
Amount invested	..	.....	56,012 0 0
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts--			
Amount invested	..	.....	89,200 0 0
Do. expended on Renewals	..	.....	48,012 11 2
Sinking Fund of Loan of 1885	..	.....	25,975 8 0
Sundry payments	..	.....	6,10,287 5 10
Portion of Surplus Revenue investment realized, as per contra	..	46,800 0 0	.....
Portion of Investment of Replacement Fund of Pilot Schooners, as per contra	..	20,700 0 0	.....
Town Duty Municipality Fund	..	.....	11,82,566 11 3
Expenditure on account of Pilotage from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892	..	.....	1,78,044 4 10
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay	15,200	1,21,500 0 0	73,04,707 15 1
Amount of Stock Notes in hand	73,300	16,45,476 2 9	.....
Cash Balance in the Banks and in hand	12,30,500	.....	18,21,834 8 7
Total	13,19,000	17,66,976 2 9	91,26,542 7 8

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

The estimated and actual income, expenditure and surplus revenue of the Karachi Port Finance Trust for the year 1891-92 were as follows :—

	Estimated.	Actual.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income	7,70,346	9,56,962
Expenditure	5,44,074	5,13,977
Surplus	2,26,272	4,42,985

These figures compare with those of the previous year as under :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	7,43,075	4,78,213
1891-92	9,56,962	5,13,977
Increase	2,13,887	37,764

The figures here shown for 1890-91 under "Income" differ from those furnished last year owing to a reclassification of items by the Government Auditor. The increase under "Income" as compared with that of the previous year was chiefly due to increases under the heads of Kerosine Oil Godowns, Erskine Wharf, Pilotage, Interest and Miscellaneous and Port Fund Account, which rose from Rs. 20,265 to Rs. 31,895, Rs. 2,35,728 to Rs. 3,88,381, Rs. 78,988 to Rs. 98,774, Rs. 37,722 to Rs. 57,602 and Rs. 93,161 to Rs. 1,19,894 respectively. The following statement shows the total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for the year 1891-92 :—

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1891	8,85,089 8 9	Expenditure under General Revenue Account	4,71,206 11 4
Gross Receipts from General Revenue Account	6,37,067 8 8	Expenditure under Port Fund Account	42,770 11 8
Gross Receipts from Port Fund Account	1,19,894 6 4	Expenditure on Works	3,83,336 13 0
Grant from Government under \$4 Lakh Grant	24,343 0 0	Paid to Government in liquidation of Capital debt	35,094 7 7
Loan from Government	50,000 0 0	Paid to Debenture-holders in liquidation of Capital debt	40,775 0 0
Provident Fund	10,505 6 10	Provident Fund	1,773 7 2
Income Tax	3,711 13 9	Income Tax	3,711 13 9
Deposits from Merchants, &c.	2,01,525 11 2	Deposits returned to contractors, &c.	1,90,774 6 11
Ditto (for repairs to Humby Vernacular School)	75 0 0	Do. amount expended on repairs to Humby Vernacular School	9 11 3
Unclaimed Wages	3,077 14 9	Unclaimed Wages, &c.	1,586 6 4
Advance Account	38,747 14 11	Advance Account	37,407 3 9
Stock Account, Port Engineer's	1,31,432 6 0	Stock Account, Port Engineer's	1,53,445 9 6
Stores Account, Port Officer's	15,008 3 1	Stock Account, Port Officer's	20,548 9 8
Investment of Surplus Revenue	3,20,000 0 0	Amount of surplus Revenue invested in Government Securities, as per contra	3,34,230 0 0
		Balance on 31st March 1892	9,35,673 10 4
Total	26,42,278 9 3	Total	26,42,278 9 3

The number and tonnage of vessels, excluding Government vessels, vessels put back and fish- Shipping. ing boats, that entered the port were :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam ships	407	512,716	479	616,957
Sailing vessels	2	774	10	3,990
Native craft	4,095	128,004	4,385	128,842

showing an increase in number and tonnage under all three heads.

The total quantity of material dredged was less than that of the previous year owing to Works. deeper dredging and harder material. The quantity dredged compared with the previous year was as follows :—

1890-91	701,997 tons.
1891-92	638,282 "

showing a decrease of 13,715 tons. The most important works which were effected during the year were the deepening of the Entrance Channel, which resulted in a larger class of vessels being able to enter the port.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

The receipts and expenditure of the Aden Port Trust during the year under review, as Finance. compared with those of the previous year, were as under :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,01,656	1,92,768
Expenditure	4,00,553	2,56,349

There were exceptional charges during both years. Owing to the heavy charges on account of dredging, the Port Trustees were obliged to draw largely on the Port Fund balance handed over to them on the formation of the Trust. The balance in hand on the 1st April 1891 was Rs. 2,03,648 and on the 31st March 1892 Rs. 1,40,067, and the budget estimate for the year showed an estimated balance on the 31st March 1893 of Rs. 60,363 only.

Shipping.

The number of steam vessels, sailing vessels and country craft that entered the Port of Aden during 1891-92, as compared with the previous year, was—

				1890-91.	1891-92.
				Nos.	Nos.
Square-rigged vessels.	}	British and Foreign men-of-war, troop-ships &c. ...	...	117	95
		Merchant vessels ...	...	1,425	1,572
		Yachts ...	...	6	2
		Sailing vessels ...	...	2	...
Native craft	...	...	...	1,386	1,367
				2,936	3,036

showing an increase of 100 during the year under report.

Dredging.

Dredging operations were commenced at Aden in December 1890, since when 464,850 tons had been dredged, leaving a balance of 1,838,696 tons to be yet dredged.

INDUS CONSERVANCY AND SEA PILOT DEPARTMENT.

Indus Conservancy.

The constitution of the department remained unchanged during the year. Proposals for its reorganization were submitted to Government, and are under consideration.

Registration fees.

The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 27,920 during the year against Rs. 28,184 in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,467 in miscellaneous receipts, the figure being Rs. 1,991 against Rs. 524 in the previous year. The increase was nominal, being due to an adjustment of accounts. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 30,306 against Rs. 29,084 during 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 1,222. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 31,280 against Rs. 28,785 in the previous year.

Sea-pilotage Department.

The receipts from sea-pilotage (which are credited to Government) amounted to Rs. 5,070 against Rs. 5,151 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,424 against Rs. 2,677 in 1890-91. The receipts after meeting the expenditure left a balance of Rs. 646 to the credit of the department.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

THE agricultural staff was this year introduced into all the districts of the Central Division, the organization being the same as that in the Southern Division. The distribution of the Circle Inspectors as fixed in consultation with the Commissioner, Central Division, is shown below :—

Organization and maintenance of village records :
Central Division.

District.	Former number of Bhag-Karkins.	Forms of Circle Inspectors.			Number of old Bhag-Karkins now left to strengthen Muzamindari Office Staff.
		Bhag-Karkins utilized as Circle Inspectors.	Additional hands.	Total number.	
Khândesh	62	22	16	48	30
Nasik	34	17	19	36	17
Ahmednagar	28	16	19	34	13
Poona	27	11	13	24	16
Sholapur	18	7	13	20	11
Sátára	35	16	17	33	19
Total	204	98	97	199	106

The large reduction of the Deccan Survey set free a number of subordinates, and from them 90 per cent. of the additional hands and all the members of the head-quarter staff were recruited. The Circle Inspectors began work from about the 15th July, except in Khândesh, where they joined in the middle of August. They were employed to the end of August in compilation at taluka head-quarters, in checking village census forms, and on other duties of a like nature, together with measuring work, and in part of the Sholapur District with the preparation of revision survey papers. The head-quarter staff, of the

Head-quarter Assistant.
Record-keeper, Record-karkin and
Dafarband.

strength noted in the margin, all joined by the end of July, and were placed in charge of the survey records, classifying them into A and B divisions for separate housing, as a security against loss by fire. The District Inspectors joined at about the same time. They were employed in compiling the Huzúr agricultural returns, as prescribed, and in supervising the head-quarter establishments, and carrying out other parts of their ordinary duties. The Divisional Inspector joined on the 16th May, and in the interval between that date and the introduction of the staff was occupied in the study of records and standing orders, and in visiting other districts on duties connected with the organization of the department. He was subsequently specially employed in supervising the classification of the records, and visited all the districts of the division to make arrangements with regard to record accommodation. The Khândesh and Násik records were located at Málegaon; those of the other districts at Poona; and the head-quarter staff worked accordingly at these places. The classification was finished, in the case of Sátára, by the 31st October, and the records were handed over to the Collector's charge. Permanent quarters for the accommodation of the records and head-quarter staff in the various districts were being built, or otherwise arranged for.

In the Southern Division, except in Koláha, the agricultural staff was organized and equipped in full last year, and no changes, except of detail, were made. The Divisional Inspector, Southern Division, was on tour throughout the fair season, travelling for the first six weeks in the distressed talukas of Bijápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum. He collected information as to the condition of the rayats, crops, and cattle, and covered in this enquiry a large extent of country. He was throughout in communication with the Collectors, and forwarded notes of the results of his enquiries, carrying on at the same time the check and inspection duties of his office. Settlement work in Kánara and the organization of the staff in Ratná-giri occupied him specially for about a month in each of these districts. Belgaum was again visited in May, and Bijápur in June. In August, a special crop inspection was made in the Gadag taluka of Dhárwár.

Southern Division.

Chap. IV.
PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.
Survey Classes.

In both divisions, district survey classes were formed under the District Inspectors in September and October for the untrained Inspectors, and an examination was held in the Circle Inspectors' Rules, the Revenue Manual, the rules as to boundary marks, and measurement.

Inspection:
general.

To secure uniformity, forms were prescribed (1) for report by Circle Inspectors of work done, and (2) for report by the District Inspector of his test of this work. As full information of this kind was not previously received from Belgaum and Kánara, a detailed comparison with last year's work can only be made for the Dhárwár and Bijápur districts. In Ratnágiri, the conditions are peculiar, owing to the absence of village officers for the most part, and the Circle Inspectors' duties there lie in the direction of original work, rather than in inspection. The operations in this district will be noticed further on.

Crop waste and
boundary-mark
inspection:
Southern Division.

This inspection consists in the Circle Inspector's test of Village Forms 2-4, formerly tested by the general-duty kárkúns. Circle Inspectors examine the boundary marks of those numbers only of which they make crop or waste inspection. Under the Circle Inspectors' rules, the daily minimum was fixed at 12 survey numbers. This minimum was, in practice, found excessive, especially in the plain talukas of the Karnátak, and was experimentally reduced to 10 survey numbers, or an area of 120 acres, in Bijápur, Dhárwár, and Belgaum. In Kánara the minimum was temporarily lowered to 8 survey numbers, the numbers in this district, though small, being much sub-divided, and lying at considerable distances one from another. The following statement shows the percentages of inspection done to villages open to inspection:—

District.	Year.	Villages inspected per cent.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.	
			Occupied lands, percentage inspected.		Unoccupied lands, percentage inspected.	
			On Survey numbers.	On area.	On Survey numbers.	On area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhárwár	1891-92 ...	75	10.01	7.64	24.20	16.85
	1890-91 ...	86	7.42	5.19	28.30	.....
Bijápur	1891-92 ...	69	7.51	6.01	31.58	22.26
	1890-91 ...	76	8.41	7.46	85.60	.....
Belgaum	1891-92 ...	64	7.05	4.22	24.23	14.85
Kánara	1891-92 ...	65	14.15	18.60	19.30	10.72

The annual inspection of every village, in which Form 3 is kept, is the rule, but during the year the number unvisited was large. This was mainly accounted for by the withdrawal of the Circle Inspectors for special famine work. In Kánara and Belgaum, however, the two newly equipped districts, absentee kulkarnis were also a marked hindrance. Sickness, as usual, also prevented the inspection of some villages. The crop inspection of occupied numbers was fair throughout, and compared favourably with that of the previous year, due allowance being made for the obstacles mentioned above. Waste inspection was satisfactory, except in Kánara. In Dhárwár fifty-two encroachments, ten in Bijápur, thirty-five in Belgaum, and 273 in Kánara were discovered, of which only seven, one, five, and 184, respectively, had been noticed by village officers. Village crop registration showed considerable improvement in Dhárwár and Bijápur. In Kánara, it appeared to be particularly satisfactory, owing probably to the circumstance that crop mixtures are not frequent, and also not improbably to want of experience by the inspecting staff. Except in Kánara, the kulkarnis' boundary-mark inspection was very inefficient, though in the two districts, where the Agricultural Inspectors have been longest at work, it was somewhat better. The superior check exercised by the District Inspectors is exhibited in the following statement:—

District.	Year.	NUMBER OF CIRCLES.		Number of villages in which test taken.	CROP INSPECTION.		WASTE INSPECTION.		BOUNDARY-MARK INSPECTION.	
		Total.	Visited.		Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspector's work.	Quality of work found.
		Dhárwár	1891-92 ...		28	10	24	0.66	80	0.60	85	0.60	91
1890-91 ...	37		33	67	8.60	90	3.90	99	2.50	86
Bijápur	1891-92 ...	24	15	37	2.00	77	1.30	94	1.70	99
	1890-91 ...	38	33	37	5.10	78	4.60	99	5.30	91
Belgaum	1891-92 ...	24	7	18	0.62	90	1.00	91	0.60	97
Kánara	1891-92 ...	23	17	28	0.80	70	0.40	90	0.07	68

The duty of testing Circle Inspectors' regular work primarily rests on Mámlatdárs and sub-divisional officers, the District Inspectors being responsible for check of measurements and classification. They are required to take a test of other regular work, sufficient to satisfy themselves that the Circle Inspectors understand their duties, and that standing orders are followed. Owing to the abolition of the Assistant District Inspectors, the tests thus taken have necessarily fallen off considerably from those of the preceding year; but, even taking this into consideration, the amount of work done by the District Inspectors was small. The falling off in quality of Circle Inspectors' work in Bijápur and Dhárwár was due to the introduction of new and untrained hands. Remembering this, they, on the whole, performed their duties well. The supervision and test of Circle Inspectors' work by sub-divisional officers and Mámlatdárs was wanting in method; and to remedy this a form for the regular and uniform report of such tests was drawn up.

The commencement of the work of checking the census of population and live-stock, which, under the rules in force, is to be done in the month of July in one of the four divisions of each circle, was in many places delayed for various reasons. Of the entries checked, 81 per cent. were found to be correct. The check of the births and deaths registers showed an improvement in the work of the village officers in this respect, though a considerable number of omissions was brought to light, especially in the larger towns.

Check of village
forma.Boundary-mark
inspection.

This inspection was carried on in 52 villages in each of the districts of Belgaum and Dhárwár, in 15 in Bijápur, and in 61 in Kánara. The totals inspected under the new system in Bijápur and Dhárwár were 545 and 470. Progress was much retarded by the detailing of the men on famine duty. Re-inspection, omitted last year in Dhárwár, was brought up to date. The number of boundary marks found out of repair was 14 per cent. in Kánara, 32 per cent. in Bijápur, and 29 per cent. in Dhárwár and Belgaum. The need for this systematic inspection is forcibly shown by these figures, and it is satisfactory that, for the most part, on re-inspection the marks were found repaired by the rayats, without further trouble.

The arrears of the measuring and classing work of the Circle Inspectors continued to be heavy, but this was to be expected under the circumstances of the year, and with a number of recruits untrained in measuring.

Measuring and
classing.

A large amount of office work was got through at head-quarters. It included corrections of the survey record, and of ákárbandas, of maps and field books, as well as the supply of maps to village officers, and the provision of true extracts from survey books to revenue officers and petitioners.

Office work.

The number of Circle Inspectors originally sanctioned for this district was 27. These were, as a temporary measure, reduced to 18. In the khoti tálukas there is, as a rule, no village establishment, and in these Circle Inspectors can, therefore, be utilized only for original work. The standard Circle Inspectors' rules also are not applicable to the district. Under these circumstances, the rules were modified for temporary use in the two tálukas named, and the Circle Inspectors allotted to them carried out a routine of crop inspection.

The Agricultural
Staff in the Ratnágiri
District.

The three Circle Inspectors also examined the boundary marks, (6,750), of the survey numbers, of which they made the crop or waste inspection. The waste inspection brought to light 12 encroachments, of which 2 only had been noticed by the village officers. Village crop registration was found correct in only 30 per cent. of the fields. In the rest of the district the men were employed by the Collector in such original crop and boundary-mark inspection as could be usefully made. Government waste, public roads, and village sites are not plentiful in Ratnágiri: of 27 per cent. boundary marks found out of repair, or missing, about half were put in order. The census registers of 250 villages were examined, or prepared in original, and in the inspection of vital statistics, 637 omissions of births, and 78 of deaths were reported. Measurement cases to the number of 257 were disposed of.

The rainfall (27.56 inches) was on the whole favourable. Though it commenced very late in June, and was excessive in the middle of the season, the principal crops grown on the farm—cotton, jowári, wheat and gram—yielded better than the average of the district. In spite of low prices for cotton, the net profit per acre was Rs. 12, as against Rs. 4 in the previous year. This was partly due to a reduction of the cultivated area, which rendered possible better farming, the dearth of labour being one of the disadvantages with which the farm has to contend. Exclusive of the Superintendent's pay, the net cost to Government was Rs. 4,399, but of this Rs. 2,164 were capital expenditure, devoted to fencing and clearing land. The valuation of dead stock also was reduced by more than 25 per cent. by striking useless experimental implements off the accounts. As in the previous year, nearly half of the cost of the farm was debited to live stock, as the Mysore herd could not be made to pay expenses. Of the crops, cotton occupied 73 acres, the Varádi variety yielding by far the best result (187 lbs. clean cotton per acre). Bani and Jári yielded fairly, but this was probably due, in some measure, to their having followed poor linseed and gram crops. Among the American varieties, the Louisiana yielded better than the Bruder. Experience has proved the superiority of Varádi, in outturn and profit, to all introduced varieties in Khándesh, and its staple may be improved by selection of seed and by careful cultivation. It is probable that all American and certain Broach varieties might do better with more room for growth than is usually allowed, the branching habit being very distinctly marked in them, and on this point further observations were being made. Jowári occupied 94 acres, and yielded 1,174 lbs. of grain per acre, the highest yield being 1,674 lbs.

Agricultural experi-
ments:
Bhadgaon Farm.

Roller threshing was again found successful, but the cost of the rollers is against its general adoption. Wheat occupied 30 acres, and did excellently with green manure, (san, *Crotalaria juncea*), which also leaves in the soil a residue valuable for cotton in the next season. Gram was grown on 44 acres, and yielded a good profit of more than Rs. 3 per acre. The introduced giant variety of bajro, from Nadiád, was being widely spread, by distribution of seed from the farm. The results of experiments with manures for cotton were inconclusive, owing to sources of error which could not be eliminated. A combination of bone meal and fish manure gave the highest yield, while the sulphuric acid treatment was found useful only in removing light seeds; but the rayat can and does attain the same object by pulling out weakly seedlings. The experiments with manures for jowári and wheat showed that ordinary farm-yard manure gave the best results, but the sulphate of copper pickle was proved absolutely specific against smut in jowári, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for 5 to 7 lbs. of seed, while for a bushel of wheat, (60 lbs.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in 2 lbs. of water was the quantity indicated. For sugarcane, castor cake proved itself undoubtedly the most productive manure. The experiment was interfered with by failure of the canal water, when the crop was ripening, which led to the juice in the cane being too thick for complete expression of sugar. Native cultivators are most careful to prevent over-ripening, or drying of the canes, before squeezing, for this reason. Of the experimental varieties of fodder, the *Itheana luxurians* again did well, but its comparative value, as against jowári, guinea grass, and lucerne was hardly established. Bi-sulphide of carbon, as a preservative of grain, was used with success, and a note on the use of the chemical was issued by the department. Experiments on the stability of introduced wheats went to prove that these wheats maintain their colour and consistency when grown in the Deccan, but they had not, up to the end of 1891-92, been tried as an unirrigated crop. Arrangements were being made for their introduction into the Tápti valley, where they can be grown without irrigation, and on the result of this test their value as an economical staple in the Presidency will mainly depend. Potatoes failed altogether owing to disease: and since the seed potatoes were selected from the Poona market, as being free from taint, the failure of the crops showed that the disease germs may be present even where the diagnostic symptoms are not apparent to the eye. The experiments in ensilage were continued, but the loss of 36 per cent. wastage in a masonry silo filled with grass and millets was not satisfactory, and, generally speaking, ensilage is not profitable, except where fodder, otherwise too coarse, can by this process be made soft and esculent.

The breeding herd of Mysore cattle was reduced by 104 head, and the sum of Rs. 1,931 was realized. The flock of sheep and goats was increased in numbers, and improved by the addition of selected strains. About 30 acres of arable land were manured by folding; it is hoped that while the increase of the flock will yield profit, its distribution will tend to improve the breed in Khándesh. Pony-breeding was abandoned as unsuited to the circumstances of the farm, but a Government pony stallion was stationed at the farm for the use of breeders.

Poona Farm.

Owing to the conversion of a piece of inferior land into a threshing yard, the cultivated area of the farm was reduced from $34\frac{1}{2}$ to $32\frac{1}{2}$ acres; of this area, 3 acres were devoted to experiment. Exclusive of the dairy, which was worked at a profit, and the Assistant Superintendent's pay, (Rs. 1,200), the farm cost Government Rs. 1,286, as against Rs. 1,286 in the previous year. The greater portion of the farm was occupied by fodder crops for the use of the dairy herd, and the interest of the experiments conducted during the year centred mainly in these crops. They were *Lathyrus sylvestris*, lucerne, guinea grass, *Rheana luxurians*, kulthi (*Dolichos uniflorus*), Sundhia jowári, and Kadwal (two varieties of *Sorghum vulgare*). The first-named plant, which was widely advertised, proved practically a failure. Lucerne, though second to guinea grass in yield, produced, owing to its high price, the largest net profit; but it is a delicate crop, and its young seedlings are subject to insect attacks between July and October. Guinea grass had the highest out-turn, at the same time being practically exempt from disease and insect pests, and growing well under shade trees. *Rheana luxurians* gave promise of being a useful fodder, but it did not appear to have any advantage over jowári, beyond that of being a perennial plant; its permanency had not been tested. The indigenous fodder crops are all seasonal, and their yields are necessarily comparatively low. The Kadwal, or hot-weather jowári, yielded best, but cost heavily for irrigation; the Sundhia, or Gujarát fodder jowári, came next in yield, but proved rather delicate in the Deccan climate; while kulthi appeared to be rather a wasteful fodder for well-fed cattle, as they reject the coarser stalks. The sugarcane plots had not had time to show the value of manures applied; they were attacked by the sugarborer, and it was found best to cut and burn all affected canes. The study of improved potato cultivation was continued, measures to combat the prevalent disease were actively pursued, and a separate note on this subject was published. The dairy herd was increased from 55 to 93 head, which is the maximum number able to be kept on the farm. The herd was maintained at a net profit of Rs. 613, and the profit would have been greater, but for the high prices of food and fodder during the year, which had to be bought in large quantities, owing to the want of grazing ground.

Ganesh Khind Gardens.

The Ganesh Khind Gardens were worked at a loss of Rs. 214, outlay having been incurred in manuring, planting and clearing the scrub-growth. The mango crop, however, fetched Rs. 175 as against Rs. 85 in the previous year; and the orchard, which was also stocked with figs, oranges, and date-palms, promised to be very profitable.

The farm management somewhat improved. The cost of cultivating the cropped area (7 acres 26 gunthās) was Rs. 346, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 323; the loss was, therefore, Rs. 3 per acre, as against nearly Rs. 12 last year, and this result was not unfavourable, considering the necessarily high cost of cultivating small plots. As the new experimental scheme was only in its first year, no further notice is needed, except that the potato crop failed owing to disease, and that the Ghogāri cotton gave over 300 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, the ordinary Broach and the American varieties yielding 264 and 35 lbs., respectively. The Association continued to maintain its seed store, and seed was sold to sow 400 acres.

The District Local Board had charge of the farm during the year. In all about 70 acres were cultivated. In spite of an unfavourable season, the farm cleared a profit of Rs. 201, or about Rs. 3-12-0 per acre. The future of the farm is still undecided, mainly owing to the difficulty of finding a competent superintendent. Hyderābād Farm.

The experiment with the Muzāffarnagar soft white wheat, in Thar and Pārkar, was continued with decided success during the year under report, the area occupied by this variety rising from 3,166 acres in the previous year to 5,435 acres, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total wheat area in the Nāra Valley. The yield, which was more than 6½ maunds per acre, or about five times the seed sown, compared very favourably with that of the previous year. This result was attributed to the absence of rust and the confinement of the cultivation to the fertile lands along the Mithrān Canal. The following table shows the details:— Experiments on indigenous and exotic products: Wheat.

Kind of seed.	Area.		Seed.		Outturn.	
	A.	g.	Mds.	s.	Mds.	s.
New seed imported by Government ...	177	8	233	33	1,300	4
Acclimatized seed, being Government share of previous year's produce ...	481	18	625	33	2,570	25
Acclimatized seed being zamindār's share ...	4,776	23	6,063	9	30,191	2
Add—Esper's share ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,703	0
Total ...	5,435	19	6,962	25	35,764	31
Average per acre ...	.....	.....	1	11	6	23

This wheat ripens quicker, gives a better yield, and fetches prices higher by two to four annas per maund than the Sindi variety, being specially valuable for export. Its drawbacks are that it is unable to stand as much cold as the Sindi wheat, and is more subject to insect attacks on account of its greater softness. Government sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 1,000, and the experiment will be continued next season.

In Morvi, Kāthiawār, 11 maunds and 8 seers of Nāgpur Pissi wheat were sown in October 1891, in black cotton soil, on which a crop of sugarcane had been raised previously. The crop was watered twice a week, and the yield was 6.5 times the seed. The experiment will be continued. Pissi wheat.

In the Nāra Valley the Dhārwār-American cotton promised to give excellent results. The Karāchi Chamber of Commerce considered the sample submitted superior to the Sindi in quality and length of staple. This success encouraged the extension of the experiment, and a larger area was sown with fresh seed, and with the seed from the previous year's crop. In the Presidency proper, the American cotton failed to establish its superiority to the indigenous growths, owing to its comparatively small outturn and tendency to destructive hybridization; and its area was being steadily encroached upon by the Varādi in Khāndesh, and the Kumta in the Southern Marātha Country. It was a failure in Gujarāt. In an experiment on the Nadiād Farm the indigenous Broach variety yielded 264 lbs. per acre against only 35 lbs. of clean cotton from the American seed. The attempt to introduce this variety in Morvi failed owing to scarcity of water. Cotton.

As in 1890-91, Mr. Gogté, of Dāpoli (Ratnāgiri), planted 10 acres with about 8 cwts. of arrowroot; but the monsoon rains of 1891 being unfavourable the crop suffered, and the outturn was reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ ths. Some of the produce was sold at the rate of Rs. 20 per cwt. to Bombay firms. A trial consignment of 4 cwts. was sent to England, and fetched 3 d. per lb., the rate for Bermuda arrowroot being 7 d. per lb. A larger consignment was subsequently shipped. The waste water from the arrowroot manufacture was reported to be a good restorative for exhausted land. Arrowroot.

Mr. Gogté's experimental coffee plantation yielded well, each tree giving from one to two lbs. of berries. At this rate an acre with about 600 trees, would yield a net profit of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, even at the low rate of 6 annas per pound. Coffee.

There being no local demand, the Borneo tobacco was not grown on the Hyderābād Farm. On the Nadiād Farm it did well, yielding 1,010 lbs. of dry leaves per acre, against 550 lbs. last year. Borneo Tobacco

The Sahāranpur strawberry plants continued to flourish at Mahābaleshvar, while the English plants all died. Strawberries.

As in 1890-91 indigo was persevered with in Junāgad only, and there, owing to heavy rain, seed sown on 35 acres was lost. Five acres were, however, resown, and 37 lbs. Indigo.

of dye were obtained from 3 acres, the other portion of the crop being allowed to seed. The dye was sold at the rate of Re. 1½ per pound.

Date Palm.

The progress of the date-palm plantations in the Presidency, excepting in the forests of the Northern Circle and in a few other instances, was fair, especially in the Native States of I'dár, Gondal, Morvi, and Junágad. All the trees in the Chorási Division (Surat) died in the hot weather, and in Porbandar few of the plants survived. Reports were discouraging from the forests of the Northern Circle, where nearly one-third of the seed was distributed. Whole plantations in South Thána, Násik, Sholápur, Khándesh, and Sátára succumbed in the hot season, and in Ahmednagar the seeds failed to germinate. These results were partly due to want of sufficient care, owing to the inability of forest guards, with large areas to patrol, to spare the necessary time. In Karáchi the exceptional heat towards the end of June followed by heavy rain destroyed the young Djereed palms planted in the saline soil along road sides, and seed generally failed to germinate in the Tatta táluka. On the other hand, the trees in Merewether Garden, (Karáchi), and in Mirpur Sakro were expected to bear fruit in about three years. There were about 500 fair plants and seedlings in the Burns Garden, and more than 700 were doing well on the Sehwan road. In the Hyderábád District, the plantations in Nausháhro, Kandiáro and Tando divisions were in good condition, and the climate seemed favourable, but in the Economic Garden, Hyderábád, out of 319 remaining alive last year, only 36 plants survived the recent flood. In Shikárpur, except in the Kámbar táluka, where soil and water are too saline, the trees were thriving, and in some cases attained a height of 6 feet.

Divi-divi.

The Bhadgaon produce was not sold this year. That of the road-side trees in Dhárwár fetched Rs. 20 at auction.

Potato disease.

This subject has been noticed above, and it need only be added that the disease was found to be far more widely distributed than was at first thought, and to threaten the crops of the whole peninsula. Surgeon-Colonel Cunningham's microscopical investigations were being continued, and elaborate experiments were being pursued in the practical treatment of the crop and of diseased soils. The disease was proved not to be identical with the European blight, and it attacked all the new stocks imported last year, however robust. Treatment of the soil was clearly indicated, and the experiments in progress were being conducted on this line, while improved methods of cultivation, tending to a more healthy habit of the plant, were also under trial.

Bone manure.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to the export of bones and their utilization as manure. The yield of each district was not accurately ascertainable, but the following provincial figures are approximately correct:—Gujárat 1,640 tons; Deccan 6,017; Karnátak 544, and Konkan 500—total 8,701 tons. These exports were all to Bombay, and a few tons were sent to Mysore from Dhárwár. The imports into the port of Karáchi from Sind, excepting Shikárpur and Karáchi, were estimated at 1,687 tons. The experimental farms continued to test bone manures, but definite conclusions had not been reached. The use of bones as a manure, although the caste prejudice against them was dying out, was very limited in the Presidency proper, and only slightly less so in Sind. Exports of bone from Panch Maháls, Sátára, and Thar and Párkar were increasing, and in a less degree those from Broach, Thána, Kolába, Nagar, and Belgaum. Elsewhere the trade was either steady or decreasing. The total exports from Bombay, which were almost wholly to the United Kingdom, were considerably above those of the preceding year.

Locusts.

Locust attacks during the year were confined to Sind, the province most open to their depredations: they appeared several times between March and May, but passed away without doing any damage. In August and September, they caused slight damage in Karáchi, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Párkar, and in October they appeared in greater numbers, causing more serious injury to crops. Crickets, too, attacked the young kharif jowár, in June, July, and August, in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Cultivated and uncultivated areas.

Details of areas cultivated, uncultivated, and under forest are shown in Appendix IV of this report. The following table gives the percentages represented by the figures therein shown. On comparing the statistics with those for previous years, it must be borne in mind that in some districts, especially those in Sind, they are liable to considerable variation, in consequence of the progress of the survey settlement, and of the correction of previously erroneous returns. In the Presidency proper the gross area showed a net increase of 56,000 acres attributable partly to corrections made in survey, and partly to the inclusion of estimated areas of unsurveyed villages hitherto omitted in the district returns. In the total number of villages there was an apparent increase of 5, which was due to the return of certain areas as new villages. In Sind the gross area showed a considerable increase. The large increase in Karáchi was attributed to the correction of wrong figures; elsewhere it was due to the progress of survey, and to the inclusion of river-side land hitherto unaccounted for. In the Presidency proper there was a net increase of 93½ in the number of villages, for which statistics are available, and of 187,000 acres in area. In Sátára a large decrease was accounted for by the exclusion of 49 unsurveyed alienated villages, for which rough estimates were hitherto accepted. In Ratnágiri an increase was due to the revised classification of villages, for which statistics are returned. In other districts the increase was due chiefly to the inclusion of surveyed villages hitherto excluded. In Sind there was an increase in area due to the causes stated above.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area of areas for which statistics are not available.	PERCENTAGE ON NET AREA FOR WHICH STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE OF AREAS.				Forest.
			Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		
			Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.							
<i>I.—Gujarāt.</i>							
1	Ahmedābād	1.0	57	20	4	18	1
2	Kaira	8.4	75	5	8	12	...
3	Panch Mahāls	12.7	37	16	20	9	18
4	Brouch	1.9	65	6	3	26	...
5	Surat	2.4	48	24	6	18	4
	Average ...	4.4	56	16	7	17	4
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>							
6	Khāndesh	9.8	60	3	15	12	10
7	Nāsik	4.3	57	8	4	9	22
8	Ahmednagar	2.5	67	8	3	9	13
9	Poona	1.2	53	11	0.5	12.5	13
10	Sholāpur ... ..	...	75	10	1	8	6
11	Sātāra	7.2	60	14	1	10	15
	Average ...	4.7	63	8	5	10	14
<i>III.—Karnātak.</i>							
12	Belgaum	2.4	59	15	4	6	16
13	Bijāpur... ..	0.7	75.5	11	3	5.5	5
14	Dhārwar	2.5	57	24	2	7	10
	Average ...	1.8	65	16	3	6	10
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>							
15	Thāna	2.7	21	22	5	30	22
16	Kolāba	8.2	20	24	4	21	21
17	Ratnāgiri	76.3	31	35	1	31	2
18	Kānara ... ..	...	9	4	2	8	77
	Average ...	23.3	19	16	4	20	41
	Average A. ...	7.5	56	12	5	12	15
B.—SIND.							
19	Karāchi... ..	28.4	7	8	19	64	2
20	Hyderābad ... ..	...	14	24	40	20	2
21	Shikārpur	17.7	18	17	40	18	7
22	Upper Sind Frontier	48.3	23	40	18	13	6
23	Thar and Pārkar ... ..	...	7	10	5	76	2
	Average B. ...	13.9	11	15	23	48	3
	Average for the Presidency ...	9.9	39	13	12	25	11

To secure a fair comparison of the cultivated areas in 1890-91 and 1891-92, Sind and Ratnāgiri ought to be omitted. The gross cropped area, exclusive of these, showed a net decrease of 604,000 acres, or 2.37 per cent., and the area cropped more than once a decrease of 116,000 acres, or 21.48 per cent. Thus the total net area cropped decreased by 488,000 acres, or 1.96 per cent. There was a large decrease in the net cropped area in the Karnātak, due to scanty and unseasonable rainfall. In Sātāra there was a nominal decrease, arising from the exclusion of 49 alienated villages. There was a considerable increase in Ahmedābād and Khāndesh, owing to the seasonable rainfall. In the Karnātak and Sātāra, current fallows showed a large increase, in consequence of the unfavourable season. In the total assessed cultivated land, excepting a nominal decrease in Sātāra, Kaira alone showed a small decrease, while there was a considerable increase in Thāna (35,000 acres), in the Panch Mahāls (31,000 acres), and in Khāndesh (21,000 acres). There was a decrease of 97,000 acres, or 7.33 per cent., under "assessed" land, and of 28,000 acres, or 3.24 per cent., under "unassessed land available for cultivation." The decrease was especially noticeable in the Deccan and Karnātak, and was due partly to increased cultivation and partly to the extension of forest. Land under forest increased by 72,000 acres, or 1.1 per cent., chiefly in the districts noted in the margin.

	Thousand Acres.
Khāndesh...	+27
Nāsik	+17
Poona	+12
Kolāba	+9
Thāna	+7

Crops :
area under
cultivation.

The main features of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the effect of the season so far as the area sown was concerned :—

Crops.	AREA, THOUSAND ACRES.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.	Thousand Acres.	Per cent.
	Jowári	8,322	8,325	3	0·03	...
Bájrí	4,449	4,837	388	8·72	...	...
Paddy	1,555	1,554	...	...	...	0·06
Wheat	1,913	1,738	...	...	175	9·14
Others	1,694	1,623	...	...	71	4·19
Total Cereals ...	17,933	18,077	144	0·80	...	...
Tur	524	451	...	...	73	13·93
Gram	704	617	...	...	87	12·35
Others	1,058	1,109	51	4·82	...	...
Total Pulses ...	2,286	2,177	...	...	109	4·78
Tobacco	98	76	...	...	20	20·83
Sugarcane	63	75	12	19·04	...	...
Oil-seeds	1,581	1,500	...	...	81	5·12
Cotton	3,052	2,521	...	...	531	17·89
Food crops, Total ...	20,447	20,499	52	0·25	...	...
Non-food crops, Total ...	5,011	4,355	...	...	656	13·09
Total Crops ...	25,458	24,854	...	...	604	2·37

Kharif and rabi crops.

The details given in the appended table show the variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses :—

Figures in thousand acres.

Year.	KHARIF.		RABI.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1890-91	10,373	1,394	7,559	892
1891-92	10,664	1,403	7,569	792
	+291	+9	+10	-100

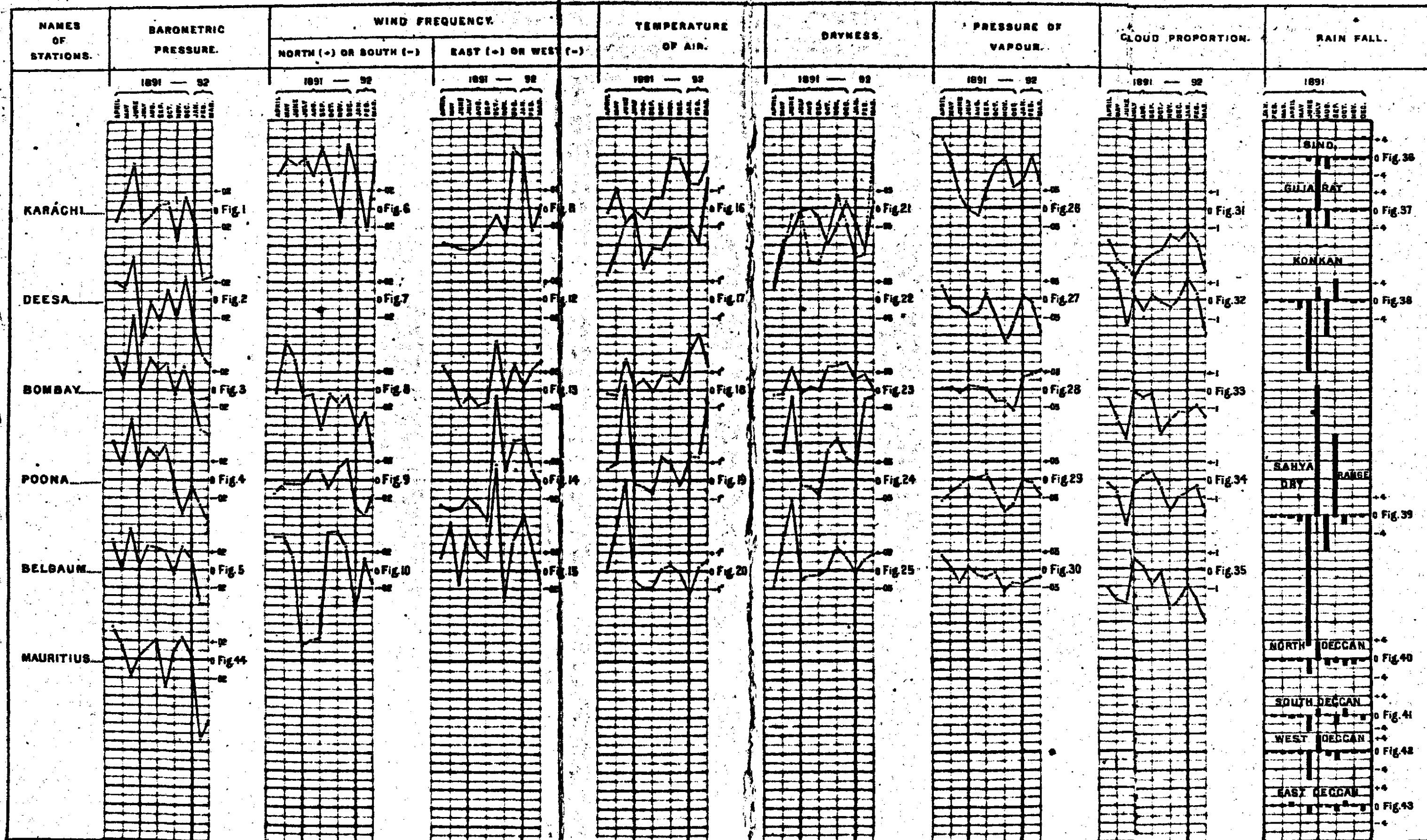
The fall in rabi pulses was due to the deficiency of late rain ; there was, on the other hand, a considerable rise in kharif cereals.

The following statement shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district :—

No.	District.	FOOD CROPS.									NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.	
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grain.	Others.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.															
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>															
1	Ahmedábád	25	14	5	12	4	2	62	7	1	25	4	1	70	30
2	Kaira	10	34	13	2	21	1	81	11	1	1	2	4	93	7
3	Panch Maháls	1	13	14	4	13	25	70	19	...	...	9	2	89	11
4	Broach	18	8	3	15	1	...	40	11	5	41	2	1	56	44
5	Surat	22	1	20	7	10	...	60	18	2	18	6	1	75	25
	Average ...	18	14	9	9	9	4	63	11	1	20	4	1	75	25

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1891-92

Plate 1.



No.	District.	FOOD CROPS.							NON-FOOD CROPS.			TOTAL.			
		Cereals.							Pulses.	Oilseeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food crops.		
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Other Grains.	Others.	Totals.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PRESIDENCY PROPER—continued.															
II.—Deccan.															
6	Khândesh	17	23	1	9	1	...	51	7	...	36	5	1	58	42
7	Nasik	5	40	3	16	10	...	74	10	1	3	11	1	85	15
8	Ahmednagar	37	35	1	9	2	...	84	8	...	1	6	1	92	8
9	Poona	38	34	3	4	5	1	85	6	1	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sboldspur	67	9	1	2	...	1	80	7	...	...	12	1	87	13
11	Satara	30	32	2	3	7	1	75	16	1	1	5	2	92	8
	Average	32	29	1	7	4	1	74	8	1	9	7	1	83	17
III.—Karnatak.															
12	Belgaum	45	9	7	5	9	...	75	11	1	6	4	3	87	13
13	Bijapur	66	6	...	5	2	...	79	5	...	9	6	1	84	16
14	Dharwar	26	...	9	9	9	...	63	12	1	17	3	4	76	24
	Average	62	5	5	6	6	...	74	8	1	10	5	2	83	17
IV.—Koum.															
15	Tháná	...	...	64	...	22	...	86	7	2	...	3	2	95	5
16	Kolaba	...	...	59	...	32	...	91	6	1	...	2	...	98	2
17	Katnágiri	...	...	32	...	48	...	80	9	4	...	5	2	93	7
18	Kánara	...	...	78	...	3	...	81	3	10	...	...	6	94	6
	Average	...	...	61	...	25	...	86	6	3	...	3	2	95	5
	Average A	33	19	7	7	6	1	73	9	1	10	6	1	83	17
B.—SIND.															
19	Karachi	16	6	42	14	...	3	81	8	3	...	7	2	91	9
20	Hyderabad	13	33	20	7	...	1	74	3	3	8	10	2	80	20
21	Shikarpur	20	1	27	26	...	...	74	14	1	1	9	1	89	11
22	Upper Sind Frontier	32	5	5	13	...	...	55	7	1	1	36	...	63	37
23	Thar and Parkar	1	60	15	6	...	...	91	1	...	4	4	...	92	8
	Average B	15	24	23	14	...	1	77	6	2	4	10	1	85	15
	Average for the Presidency	31	20	8	8	5	1	73	9	1	9	7	1	83	17

The following table gives the anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation by Mámlatdárs purports to conform to the prescribed standard, i. e. 16 annas representing an average crop. The table must, however, be taken as representing a merely approximate estimate:—

Outturn of crops.

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Bajl.	Varl.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
I.—Gujarát.											
1	Ahmedábád	12	10	11	10	5	8	9	8	6	9
2	Kaira	14	10	9	12	11	12	4	9	7	10
3	Panch Maháls	13	10	9	12	11	10	10	12	12	10
4	Broach	11	14	11	15	15	...	...	9	12	16
5	Surat	12	9	13	14	11	11	5	10	9	13
II.—Deccan.											
6	Khândesh	15	13	14	15	14	12	...	13	10	13
7	Nasik	10	14	10	11	...	12	11	12	9	12
8	Ahmednagar	8	9	9	8	9	10	10	9	8	6
9	Poona	8	6	8	7	8	9	7	4	6	6
10	Sboldspur	8	2	6	9	1	2	4	7	8	6
11	Satara	8	6	7	6	4	8	8	5	6	5

No.	District.	AVERAGE ANNA VALUATION.									
		Jowari.	Bátri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Bágl.	Varl.	Tor.	Gram.	Cotton.
<i>III.—Karnátek.</i>											
12	Belgaum	6	4	9	4	8	10	8	5	4	5
13	Bijápur	8	2	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	2
14	Dhárwár	5	4	7	2	8	7	5	3	2	3
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>											
15	Thána	—	—	15	—	16	13	13	12	12	—
16	Kolába	—	—	12	—	8	10	10	9	13	—
17	Ratnágiri	—	—	12	—	7	9	10	6	6	—
18	Kánara	—	—	14	—	—	15	12	12	14	—
<i>V.—Sind.</i>											
19	Karáchi	18	11	13	12	—	11	9	—	4	7
20	Hyderábád	13	13	14	11	—	—	—	—	9	9
21	Shikárpur	14	13	16	11	—	—	—	—	12	12
22	Upper Sind Frontier	8	6	13	9	—	8	—	—	9	9
23	Thar and Párkar	—	—	—	—	Not returned.		—	—	—	—

The outturn all round was certainly very poor in the famine-affected districts of the Karnátek and in the South Deccan, owing to failure of late rain. In the Konkan, Gujarát and Khándesh, the crops yielded a fair average return. Cotton, wheat, millets, and rice all did well.

Fruit trees.

A slight increase was reported in the number of mango, tamarind, jack, and cocoanut trees, and a slight decrease in the number of date and toddy-palms. The enumeration of trees was, however, necessarily a rough estimate, and the returns cannot generally be made accurately.

Irrigation.

The net irrigated area amounted to 3.23 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency proper, and to 87.31 per cent in Sind, as against 3.13 and 86.79 in the previous year. While the total area irrigated showed an increase of 10,000 acres, or 1.28 per cent., the total area under crops irrigated exhibited a decrease of 7,000 acres, or 0.79 per cent. The chief variations in the areas irrigated from various sources were found in the districts of Khándesh, Násik, Poona, and Sholápur, where there was an increase, and in Ahmedábád, Sátára, and Dhárwár, where there was a decrease. Irrigation in the Presidency varies a good deal with the seasonableness or otherwise of the rainfall of the year, and from other causes is apt to appear capricious.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The following table shows the amounts advanced by Government, under Acts XII of 1884 and XIX of 1883, to cultivators in the various districts of the Presidency during the past two years:—

District.	AMOUNT ADVANCED IN 1890-91		AMOUNT ADVANCED IN 1891-92	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád	1,835	7,475	11,342	3,900
Kaira	—	—	883	4,025
Panch Maháls	—	—	565	—
Broach	—	—	2,407	188
Surat	—	—	975	9,901
Thána	50	—	—	—
Násik	1,540	6,575	9,367	19,013
Khándesh	5,128	—	5,721	2,000
Ahmednagar	650	2,800	1,360	13,500
Poona	—	—	—	86,185
Sholápur	—	2,300	4,461	23,105
Sátára	545	2,950	480	17,645
Belgaum	—	57,450	1,120	1,78,170
Dhárwár	—	39,450	—	2,60,300
Kánara	—	4,200	—	18,950
Bijápur	175	2,325	500	1,04,473
Ratnágiri	—	—	—	—
Kolába	203	—	1,525	—
Karáchi	27,500	1,000	23,200	2,400
Hyderábád	3,900	1,000	5,967	2,333
Shikárpur	1,400	5,450	3,740	19,150
Thar and Párkar	14,555	—	9,025	—
Upper Sind Frontier	1,650	—	41,573	200
Total	59,031	1,32,975	1,24,211	7,71,943

The enormous increase in advances under both Acts was distributed through all the districts of the Presidency, with the exception of Thána, Ratnágiri and Thar and Párkar. It was in great measure due to the orders of Government, tending to simplify the procedure and to render more widely known the advantageous terms on which money, for agricultural improvements, was obtainable from Government; but a special stimulus to the system of takávi advances was found in the scarcity, which affected, in a greater or less degree, several districts, and to this cause must be ascribed the very large amounts, which were distributed in Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur. The amounts advanced in these districts not only averted a large measure of distress, by giving occupation to otherwise unemployed agricultural labourers, on private works initiated by those who had availed themselves of takávi, but these works themselves, being to a large extent directed to the improvement of the water-supply, or of the land, were calculated to reduce the severity of any future scarcity. A further advantage, which is likely to accrue from the extension of Government advances, is a reduction in the rates of interest charged by native money-lenders, and this was, last year, reported to have actually occurred in the Belgaum District, while in the year of report similar information was received from Kolába. The amount advanced during the year in the Panch Maháls, though small, was a hopeful beginning, and the increase in Kánara proved that the advantages of the system were there, as elsewhere, becoming widely known and appreciated.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The figures in the following paragraphs are taken from Appendix IV—A (4) in Part III of this report, the figures for which are supplied by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No trustworthy information as to the agricultural stock in Sind has been supplied.

Sind.

The number of head of cattle in the Northern Division fell from 1,974,718 in the previous year, to 1,937,107 in the year under report, while that of horses and ponies rose from 17,050 to 17,377, and there was a larger number of ploughs, both large and small, in the division. The decrease in the number of cattle was almost entirely confined to Thána, and it was there due, among other causes, to the closing of the operations in connection with the Tánasa water works and to the prevalence of cattle-disease. The former cause was also responsible for the decrease in the number of carts for carrying loads in the same district, though the increase in other districts, especially the Panch Maháls, where it was due to the opening of the works on the Godhra-Rutlam line, more than counterbalanced the diminution in numbers in Thána. The number of sheep and goats in Broach decreased, but there was a corresponding increase in the Panch Maháls; the other variations, in the different districts, call for no special remarks.

Northern Division.

In the Central Division, a decline from 3,810,647 to 3,703,038, in the number of cattle, was accompanied by an increase in the number of small ploughs, though that of large ploughs declined. The number of horses and ponies fell from 97,049 to 95,569, and there were fewer sheep, but more goats, while a distinct rise occurred in the number of carts. In Sholápur the number of cattle, as well as of sheep, considerably fell, a natural result of the scarcity of fodder in that district, but there was a rise in the number of goats in the district. Similar causes produced identical results in Sátára. The decrease of cattle in Ahmednagar was ascribed to a very heavy and continued rain storm, accompanied by a severe cold, which killed off a number of cattle enfeebled by want of fodder. The decrease of cattle in Khándesh was confined to cows, for there was an increase in other descriptions of cattle, as well as in other agricultural stock, of all sorts, except sheep and large ploughs.

Central Division.

In the Southern Division, the number of cattle fell from 2,534,067 to 2,505,912; horses and ponies fell in number from 26,029 to 22,278, but, while sheep numbered 502,681 against 547,570 in the previous year, goats rose from 345,595 to 381,333; the total number of ploughs considerably increased, though there was a falling off in that of large ploughs, and carts of all kinds were more numerous than in 1891. The effects of the scarcity of fodder were very plainly indicated in the figures with regard to cattle in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Bijápur districts, and the increased number of cattle in Kánara, Ratnágiri, and Kolába showed that those districts benefited by the scarcity above gháts. The same results occurred with regard to sheep, but the hardier qualities of goats enabled them not only to maintain, but to considerably increase their numbers, in the districts affected by scarcity, as well as elsewhere. The number of ploughs was greater in all districts, except Bijápur and Dhárwár, and the number of carts in the below-ghát districts seemed to have increased, as in the case of cattle, at the expense of those in the above-ghát districts.

Southern Division.

HORSE AND MULE BREEDING.

The number of stallions serving in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Beluchistán, was 76 against 83 at the close of the previous year. In Beluchistán the number of stallions serving rose from 21 to 23, so that on the whole there was a decrease from 104 to 99 in the number of Government stallions under the supervision of the Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations. During the year, in the Presidency proper, 6 stallions died, 4 were sold, two were transferred to Bengal, and 5 were acquired by purchase, gift or transfer. Of the total number, 10 were thorough-bred English horses, 8 half-bred English including

Number and
location of stallions.

Norfolk trotters, 1 was a three-quarter-bred English horse, 26 were Arab horses, 30 Arab ponies and 1 a Pegu pony. Of those in the Presidency proper, 45 were standing in the Deccan, 11 in Gujarát, and 20 in Sind and Cutch.

Horse-breeding.

The number of branded mares covered fell from 3,270 in 1890-91, to 3,087 in the year of report. The percentage of produce foaled to mares covered rose from 34.68 to 40.76. The average cost of maintenance per stallion rose from Rs. 343 to Rs. 386. The number of registered branded mares rose from 12,372 to 13,125.

Castration.

The number of castrations, apart from the operations performed at the depôt, rose from 127 to 320.

Mule-breeding.

At the close of the previous year there were 24 donkey stallions in the Presidency; during the year under report, 3 died and 2 were imported, making the total at the close of the year of report 23. Besides these there was one serving in Beluchistán. They covered 1,019 mares against 868 in the previous year. The general average cost of keep, &c., fell from Rs. 272 to Rs. 254.

Expenditure.

The total cost of horse and mule-breeding operations fell from Rs. 68,502 to Rs. 66,767. Of this amount Rs. 13,873 were paid from local funds, and Rs. 10,050 by the Government of India.

HORSE, CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The shows subsidized by Government were—

Province.	Place.	Kind of Show.	Date.	Prize Money.	Contributions.
Deccan	Poona	Horse Show	32nd September 1891.	Rs. 1,815 Breed- ers classes and Rs. 930 Fancy classes.	Government grant Rs. 2,000. Local Board do. " 500. Subscriptions " 1,000.
Do.	Ahmednagar ..	Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhi- bition.	9th November 1891 ..	" 1,567 ..	Government grant " 1,000. District Local Board " 300.
Gujarát	Ahmedábád ..	Horse Show	8th February 1892 ..	" 2,425 ..	Government grant " 2,000. From His Highness the Gáekwár " 1,000. District Local Board grant .. " 1,000. Other Native Chiefs " 730.
Sind	Shikárpur ..	Do.	11th January 1892 ..	" 4,510 ..	Government grant " 2,000. Upper Sind Frontier District Local Board " 1,000. Shikárpur do. do. .. " 3,700.

Poona Horse Show.

The number of exhibits was 255, showing a falling off of 48 animals from the previous year. This was due to the weeding out necessitated by the reduction of the Government grant from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000. The show was a poor one, the only good classes being the brood mares and yearlings. Some young stock was purchased for the Ahmednagar nursery, but no remounts were secured, and no less than Rs. 1,220, out of Rs. 3,035 advertised as prize money, were withheld. Experience proves that, in the absence of an extended nursery system, most of the produce of the stallions is lost to Government.

Ahmednagar Horse
and Cattle Show and
Agricultural Exhi-
bition.

The show was open to all comers, and, being well advertised, the number of outside horses rose from 31 to 81, the total number exhibited being 271, against 160 at the last show. The increase in numbers was not accompanied by any improvement in quality. Branded mares and yearlings only made a good show. The geldings were, as usual, insignificant. Only 4 animals were purchased by the Remount Agent, as against 12 at the show of 1890; but a few purchases, on behalf of Government, were made in the districts during the year. Rs. 890 were given in prizes, of which Ahmednagar took Rs. 485. In the cattle branch, the show exhibited a small improvement, the number of animals rising from 105 to 124, but on the whole the display was indifferent, Rs. 123 being withheld out of Rs. 360 provided for prizes. In the agricultural produce branch, the exhibition of grains and seeds was larger than formerly, and Rs. 256 were awarded in prizes. But the exhibits were bazar samples, mostly of the previous year's crop. Fruits and vegetables were a poor show, and mainly from private gardens. In the miscellaneous class, cotton, sugarcane, wool, &c., were only "fair samples of the produce of the district." Folder crops, such as lucerne and guinea grass, were beginning to attract attention owing to the demand at the Remount Rearing Depôt. The Poona and Ahmednagar shows will in future be amalgamated.

Ahmedábád Horse
Show.

As far as numbers are concerned, the show was successful, the exhibits (811) showing an increase of 108 over 1891, which is the more marked, as worthless animals were excluded. But the promise of 1891 was not fulfilled as regards quality, the exhibits, all round, being a poor lot. The anticipated increase, in the number and quality of geldings shown, was not realized. The remount class fell from 62 to 30, and no remounts were purchased. Rs. 2,425 were awarded in prizes, against Rs. 2,575 last year, the amount of prize money offered being Rs. 3,025. The entire absence of entries in three of the gelding classes accounted for this restriction of the prize money.

Sind Horse Show.

The Sind Horse Show was held at Shikárpur. Though the number of exhibits (870) was greater than the average of the previous 5 shows held at this place, it was far below that (1,323) of the two shows held at Jacobábád, and the question of the permanent localization

of the show at Jacobábád is under consideration. In point of quality, however, the show was better than any show held hitherto in Sind, the brood mares and mules being particularly good. The young stock also was excellent, and the Remount Department purchased 13 animals for the nursery. The gelding class also showed some improvement. The 2-to-4-year-old fillies were poor, owing to private purchasers having secured and deported the best of this important class. Only 50 remounts were purchased, as against 147 at the Jacobábád show of 1891, and 167 at the Shikárpur show of 1890; and only 1 mule. Many purchases were, however, made before the show opened, and 29 mules were bought after it was over. Of the prizes awarded, Shikárpur took Rs. 1,205, Jacobábád Rs. 1,165, Beluchistán Rs. 1,705 and Afghanistán Rs. 335. The fruit and vegetable shows were very successful, and Rs. 237 were awarded in prizes.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

As in the previous year, there were twelve second class and eleven third class observatories:—

Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Bombay Presidency	Karáchi	Hyderábád.	Rájputána	Mount Abu	Bickanir.
Do.	Deesa	Bhúj.	Central India	.....	Neemuch.
Do.	Poons	Rájkot.	Do.	.....	Indore.
Do.	Belgaum	Verával.	Berár	Akola	.....
Do.	Jacobábád	Surat.	Do.	Chikulda	Amráoti.
Do.	Sholápur	Málegaon.	Do.	Buldána	.....
Do.	Ratnágiri	.....	Malabár Coast	.....	Calicut.
Do.	Kárwár	.....		

The second class observatories recorded the readings of their meteorological instruments three times a day, namely at 8 A.M., 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and the third class observers at 8 A.M. only. As usual, the second class observers communicated their 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. observations at the end of each month direct to the Bombay office for tabulation, reduction and correction. The readings taken at 8 A.M. at the third class observatories were forwarded to the head office at Simla. All the above-named observatories, with the exception of those at Chikulda, Buldána, Hyderábád, Bhúj, Mount Abu and Bickanir, sent in their observations at 8 A.M. to the Bombay as well as to the Simla Meteorological Offices. Copies of daily rainfall kept at more than 400 stations in the Presidency under the supervision of revenue officers were furnished to the Bombay Meteorological Office, where they were collected and filed for future reference. At Belgaum and Deesa, self-registering anemographs were in operation, and their traces were communicated direct to the Calcutta Office by the observers at those places. The anemographs of Beckley's pattern at the harbours of Karáchi and Marmagão were working independently of the Meteorological Department, and were under the supervision of the Chief Engineers of the harbour works. The observatories in Berár were under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner of the province, and the observations recorded by observers were sent to the Bombay and Simla offices for reduction and tabulation as in past years.

The thermometer shed at Kárwár was rethatched, and that at Sholápur was repaired. At Rájkot the ladder leading to the anemometer was repaired. At Belgaum the anemograph got out of order, and was thoroughly cleaned and repaired. Several other minor repairs were effected elsewhere.

The observations recorded at Chikulda, Akola, Deesa, Sholápur and Kárwár were continuous and trustworthy. The observations made at seven stations were not continuous, and a few of them were of doubtful character. The large Beckley's anemograph at Belgaum was in operation throughout the year, except on 35 days, when the instrument was out of order. A similar instrument at Deesa also provided continuous traces except on 29 days.

The work of preparing and publishing the Bombay daily report and chart was continued in the same way as in past years, and warnings of the approach of cyclonic storms to the mercantile community were regularly issued. The number of daily reporting stations was increased by one, and 43 daily telegraphic weather reports from the coast and inland stations were received. The telegrams as they came in, were translated into the corresponding instrumental readings. These were corrected, reduced and entered on a chart and also in the daily telegraphic observation report. On Mondays and Thursdays from 1st July to 15th February weather and crop reports from the following stations were regularly prepared and sent to the Central Press to be printed on the back of the daily report:—

Agra.	Amráoti.	Hubli.	Virangám.
Delhi.	Khángaon.	Dhulia.	Dholera.
Cáwnpore.	Bárn.	Jalgaon.	Bhávnagar.
Beáwar.	Sholápur.	Broach.	
Nágpur.	Bellary.	Wadhván.	

Observatories and observations.

Meteorological buildings.

Character of the work done.

Daily Report and Chart.

The usual weekly rainfall statements from 49 stations on the G. I. P., Rájputána-Málwa and B. B. & C. I. Railways were also on each Monday from the 1st of July to the end of November incorporated in the weather and crop reports. Short reports containing information of the weather experienced in the Arabian Sea by the P. & O. mail steamers were prepared and published weekly as in past years. Other reports from ships when of sufficient importance were also often published in the daily reports.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE METEOROLOGY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1891-92.

General character.

The year 1891 was one of barometric maximum and was marked by an unseasonable distribution of rainfall throughout the greater part of the Bombay Presidency. The year was, in some respects, similar to 1877, and, although it was not a year of intense famine, it will be remembered as one of severe drought in the Meteorological History of India. From a scientific, as well as from a practical point of view, it presented several features of importance, such as a high barometer in June, a relatively low barometer in July and an unusually late commencement of the monsoon rains on the west coast of India.

Tables and diagrams.

The mean monthly values of the various meteorological elements at Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum and the deviations of these values from the normal are given in the accompanying diagram. Figures I to XXXV exhibit the deviations in a graphical form. The excessive or defective rainfall in the several districts is represented by figures XXXVI to XLIII.

Abnormal
Barometric
pressure.

The variations of barometric pressure are represented in figures I to V, and in figure XLIV the Mauritius abnormal pressure values for each month of the year under review are shown for comparison with those given in the first five figures. The deviations shown in figures I to V, when compared with each other, indicate that the general character of all the curves is, on the whole, the same. With few exceptions, they all rise and fall together, and the magnitude of the variations at the northerly stations is, in some cases, moderately greater than at the three southerly ones. At Poona and Belgaum the pressure was about normal in November, January and April, much below the average in February and March, and generally above the average in all other months. At Bombay, it fell either quite or very nearly to the average in July, November and January, and remained above the normal in all other months, except February and March, when it was from $\cdot 027''$ to $\cdot 047''$ in defect of the normal average. At Deesa, the barometer was abnormally high in May, April, June, October and December, and more or less in defect of the average in all other months. At Karáchi, it was in excess of the average in May, June, September, October and December, and was generally below the normal in the remaining seven months. In the month of July, the most noticeable departure from normal conditions, as shown by the curves, was the disproportionate fall of the barometer at the five stations, the fall being greatest at Deesa and proportionally least at Bombay, Poona and Belgaum. These unequal changes were mainly attributable to the passage of a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity which, originating in the Bay of Bengal, appeared in the Central Provinces in the last week of July and passed through Rájputána in a west-north-westerly direction. In June, the barometer was very high at all the five stations, Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Deesa and Karáchi, and this excess of pressure was accompanied by a general deficiency of rainfall in Sind, Gujarát, the Konkan, on the Sahyádrí Range and in all districts above the Gháts. Again, in August and October, the barometer was moderately above the normal, and there was then also some small deficiency of rainfall in many districts.

Winds.

The variations of wind directions are shown by figures VI to XV. Of these, figures VI to X show the abnormal frequency of the north or south winds and figures XI to XV the abnormal frequency of the east and west winds in each month of the year 1891 and 1892. The curves in the first set differ considerably from each other, showing thereby that the winds were in most instances of nearly local origin. Figure VI shows that northerly winds were most frequent at Karáchi in all months, except November and February, when they were more southerly than usual. At Bombay, northerly winds were more frequently observed in May and June, while in the remaining months, an abnormal southerly wind was blowing there. At Poona, the winds were generally normal throughout the year, except in January, February and March, when they were mostly from the south. At Belgaum, southerly winds were predominant in July, August, September and January, and northerly in April, May, June, October, November, December, 1891, and February, 1892. Figures XI to XV show that the variations at the three southerly stations were of a similar nature, but that those at Bombay were less pronounced. At Karáchi, in December, January and March, winds were most frequently from the east, while, in other months, they were more westerly than is usually the case at that station.

Temperature.

The variations of the temperature of the air are shown in figures XVI to XX. These diagrams show that the temperature was from $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in excess of the average at Deesa in all the months of the year 1891-92. At Karáchi, it was about average in April, June, July and August and above it in the remaining months. At Bombay, the hottest months were June, January, February and March, while in other months, the departures in either direction were small. At Poona and Belgaum, the temperature was as much as 5°

in excess of the average in June and about average in other months of the year, except at Poona, in March 1892, when it was 4" above the mean.

The abnormal amount of dryness is shown in figures XXI to XXV. These curves generally agree with the abnormal temperature curve, excessive dryness being accompanied by an abnormally high temperature and excessive dampness by a temperature lower than the average. Figures XXVI to XXX exhibit the variations of vapour pressure. These were generally small at all the five stations, except at Poona and Deesa, in November, when it appears to have been much below the average.

Dryness and Vapour Pressure.

The extent of the abnormal amount of cloud at each of the five stations is shown in figures XXXI to XXXV. These curves show that the variations of cloud proportion at the three southerly stations were nearly alike, while those at Karachi and Deesa were of a somewhat different character. Figures XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV show that in July and August, at Belgaum, in August and September, at Poona, and in July and September, at Bombay, the amount of cloud observed was nearly equal to or slightly in excess of the normal, while, in all the remaining months, the amounts observed were unusually less than the normal. Figure XXXII shows that at Deesa the skies were almost clear in June and March and that, in April, May and January, there was slightly more cloud than usual. Figure XXXI shows that the cloud proportion observed was less than the average amount throughout the whole year.

Cloud.

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that the registration of this element at only five meteorological stations cannot be taken as fairly representing the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The amounts of the normal and actual rainfall are given in tables A, and B and the deviations from the normal are given in Table C.

Rain.

TABLE A.

Showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division during the year 1891.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	0.47	0.16	0.36	0.11	0.14	0.01	0.93	0.26	0.54	...	...	...	2.99
Gujarāt... ..	0.10	...	0.13	...	0.03	0.67	20.01	6.58	5.24	0.24	...	...	33.00
Konkan... ..	...	...	0.05	0.07	0.04	16.48	38.60	13.09	17.07	2.99	0.09	...	88.60
Sahyādrī Range	...	...	...	0.03	...	4.86	100.21	47.36	34.43	2.94	0.62	...	190.45
North Deccan ...	...	0.01	...	0.16	0.20	2.21	8.00	3.42	4.14	1.93	...	...	20.07
South Deccan ...	0.14	0.53	0.54	1.41	1.58	2.04	8.02	5.23	1.57	5.61	0.57	0.04	27.29
West Deccan ...	0.06	0.37	0.03	0.69	0.83	1.12	13.50	5.82	2.47	3.80	0.49	0.05	29.23
East Deccan ...	0.13	0.34	0.69	1.33	1.44	2.47	2.13	3.20	2.69	5.18	0.26	...	19.78

TABLE B.

Showing the Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall in each Division.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind	0.37	0.23	0.27	0.10	0.14	0.60	2.78	2.82	0.72	0.12	0.12	0.15	8.42
Gujarāt	0.02	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.38	4.55	11.32	10.14	5.46	0.56	0.15	0.05	32.88
Konkan	0.56	...	0.08	0.21	1.28	31.77	35.72	20.64	11.77	2.90	0.62	0.09	105.89
Sahyādrī Range	0.25	0.02	0.22	0.44	1.09	33.98	71.01	54.74	16.29	4.43	0.70	0.14	183.31
North Deccan ...	0.45	0.05	0.08	0.28	0.54	4.97	4.15	4.26	4.46	2.67	0.66	0.24	22.80
South Deccan ...	0.16	0.02	0.25	1.00	1.76	5.49	6.64	4.99	3.42	4.15	0.60	0.77	29.25
West Deccan ...	0.24	0.03	0.14	0.93	1.32	7.12	9.91	6.51	3.82	3.70	0.87	0.32	34.96
East Deccan ...	0.21	0.04	0.27	0.71	1.60	4.03	2.78	3.50	3.87	3.97	0.44	0.90	22.32

TABLE C.

Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall of 1891 with the average Rainfall.

Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Sind... ..	+ 0.10	- 0.07	+ 0.09	+ 0.01	...	- 0.34	- 1.85	- 2.56	- 0.18	- 0.12	- 0.12	- 0.15	- 5.43
Gujarāt	+ 0.08	- 0.21	+ 0.10	- 0.02	- 0.85	- 3.88	+ 3.09	- 3.56	- 0.22	- 0.32	- 0.15	- 0.05	+ 0.12
Konkan	- 0.26	...	- 0.03	- 0.14	1.19	- 15.29	+ 2.38	- 7.55	+ 5.30	+ 0.08	- 0.52	- 0.09	- 17.00
Sahyādrī Range	- 0.25	- 0.02	- 0.22	- 0.41	1.09	- 29.12	+ 29.20	- 7.85	+ 16.14	+ 1.49	0.08	- 0.14	+ 7.14
North Deccan ...	- 0.45	- 0.04	- 0.08	- 0.12	- 0.34	- 2.76	+ 2.35	- 0.84	- 0.32	0.74	- 0.66	- 0.24	- 2.87
South Deccan ...	- 0.02	+ 0.51	+ 0.29	+ 0.41	- 0.18	- 3.45	+ 1.33	+ 0.24	- 1.85	+ 1.46	- 0.3	- 0.73	- 1.96
West Deccan ...	- 0.18	+ 0.34	- 0.11	- 0.29	- 0.40	- 6.09	+ 3.59	- 0.66	- 1.35	+ 0.10	- 0.38	- 0.27	- 5.73
East Deccan ...	- 0.06	+ 0.30	+ 0.42	+ 0.62	- 0.16	- 1.56	- 0.65	- 0.30	- 1.18	+ 1.21	- 0.18	- 0.90	- 2.54

The figures given in the above tables are graphically represented in figures XXXVI to XLIII, which show at a glance, by the direction and length of the black vertical lines, whether and to what extent the monthly rainfall of each district was in excess or in defect of the normal, the lines being drawn upwards to represent an excess and downwards to show a defect. The rainfall of the monsoon months, June to October, and also of the whole year is given in the following table in the form of percentages of the average fall :—

Division.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Year.
Sind...	17	34	9	75	...	36
Gujarát ...	15	177	66	96	43	100
Konkan ...	52	108	64	145	101	84
Sahyádrí Range ...	14	141	87	212	67	104
North Deccan ...	45	193	80	93	73	88
South Deccan ...	16	137	90	95	102	84
West Deccan ...	87	121	105	46	125	94
East Deccan ...	61	77	93	70	130	89

In this table, 100 means that the rainfall was equal to the average of many past years; 150 means that it was 50 per cent. above the average; 50, that it was 50 per cent. below the average; the excess above or defect below 100 indicating by how much per cent. of the average rainfall the fall of the month exceeded or fell short of the normal quantity. For example, in July, the Konkan received 8 per cent. in excess of the average rainfall of that month, while the rainfall for the whole year in the Konkan was 16 per cent. less than the average rainfall in that district. The total percentage rainfall of the year was slightly above the average on the Sahyádrí Range, equal to the average in Gujarát and below the average in all other districts. The general distribution was unseasonable, and the year was marked by severe drought in several districts above the Gháts.

Storms.

On the 27th, 28th, 29th of April, the barometric changes were very irregular, and local depressions were shown over Lower Sind and the North-West Provinces, and several dust and thunder storms, accompanied by rain, occurred in parts affected by the depressions, and on the 30th the weather became fine and clear.

On the 12th and 13th of May the abnormal chart pointed to the existence of a shallow depression between Mangalore and Cape Comorin, and the weather appeared to be slightly disturbed on and off that coast.

Again on the 17th and 18th of May the chart showed disturbed weather conditions on and off the Malabár Coast and Colombo, and the logs showed that the weather was squally off the Malabár Coast and also off Colombo. The logs also showed that strong squally winds were blowing in the extreme south of the Bay.

On the 17th 18th 19th and 20th of May the rainfall at Colombo was heavy, and a disturbance appeared likely to form either off the Malabár or the South Coromandel Coast. The 8 A.M. chart of the 21st indicated the existence of a depression to the east of Negápatam, and conditions appeared to be very suspicious there. By the morning of the 22nd the depression moved slowly northwards, but did not develop at all. On the morning of the 23rd the centre appeared to lie in latitude 14°N., longitude 83°E., and on the 24th, 25th and probably on the 26th it moved slowly northwards. At this time the baric gradients were steep in Ceylon, the south of the Peninsula and off the Coromandel Coast, and moderate to strong winds, accompanied by strong squalls and heavy rain, prevailed there.

On the 2nd of June the monsoon rains began to travel northwards along the coast, and, though the monsoon broke early in June with light showers, good rain did not fall in the Konkan till after the third week in June. The logs of the *S. S. Deccan* and *Sculptor*, which left Bombay on the 6th and 7th of June respectively for Aden, show that these vessels encountered a strong monsoon with moderate to strong gales in the Arabian Sea, with a cloudy or overcast sky and a heavy sea. The rainfall was only occasionally heavy in strong squalls, but there were frequent light showers. As, however, the pressure was abnormally very high both at the coast and inland stations, the rain due to the monsoon was generally scanty.

On the 17th of June abnormals pointed to the existence of a somewhat large depression in the Arabian Sea very near and to the west-south-westwards of Cochin, and the weather appeared to be squally and very unsettled there.

On the morning of the 29th of June abnormals showed a large disturbance to the west-north-westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea, and a strong gale accompanied by heavy rain appeared to be blowing there. On the 30th, also, the isabnormals indicated a depression to the south-westwards of Verával in the Arabian Sea, and a strong gale accompanied by heavy rain appeared to be still blowing there, as was proved to be the case by ships' logs subsequently collected.

The next great disturbance was noticed on the 26th of July, when a large low pressure area lay over a portion of the Central and North-West Provinces and a portion of Central India. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast was unusually steep, and indicated the

probability of strong squally winds, accompanied by rain, on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Cochin. On the morning of the 27th the low pressure area had deepened, and constituted a cyclonic depression in the neighbourhood of Saugor or Jubulpore, and showed a tendency to move westwards. The baric gradients on this day were very steep, and high wind velocities, accompanied by heavy rain, were forecasted on and off the West Coast between Kárwár and Porbandar. At 8 A. M. on the 28th the cyclonic storm moved northwards and was central over Jhánsi. Gradients were very steep, and high winds were indicated as likely to continue. By the morning of the 29th the storm centre had moved westwards, and lay over Ajmir. The gradients around the storm were steep, and winds were still cyclonic, and high wind velocities were recorded in several districts. On the 30th the chart showed that the storm was moving north-westwards, and the baric gradients were now less steep than during the past three or four days. During this disturbance winds at Bombay were steadily increasing in force from the 24th, and the maximum wind velocity recorded in 24 hours was 726 miles on the 27th of July. The hourly velocity was at its maximum (41 miles) between 2 and 3 A. M. on the 28th. From the time that this storm appeared in the Central Provinces on the 26th strong squally winds, accompanied by heavy rain, were blowing on the West Coast.

The S. S. *Norna*, which left Aden on the 21st of July, experienced a light to fresh monsoon and dark, cloudy, showery weather up to latitude 14° N., longitude 49° E., at noon on the 22nd; thence to arrival on the 28th July, a strong monsoon gale, increasing to a whole gale from longitude 70° E. and a very high, terrible and mountainous sea. The S. S. *Knight Companion*, which left Bombay at 2 P. M. on the 26th of July, experienced a strong westerly gale with terrific squalls, a tremendous sea and torrents of rain up to about latitude $18^{\circ} 51'$ N., longitude $68^{\circ} 34'$ E., at noon on the 28th. Great damage being done to the ship, she determined to put back, and experienced strong monsoon gales and a high and very heavy sea up to the midnight of the 29th; thence to arrival in port at 6-30 P. M. on the 30th of July a strong monsoon and very heavy sea. This storm, whose centre on the 24th and 25th lay somewhere to the eastwards or south-eastwards of Ráipur, also affected the weather on the other side of the Peninsula a good deal, as will be seen from the log of the S. S. *Fazilka*. This vessel left Diamond Harbour at 6-20 P. M. on the 24th, and encountered a moderate to strong monsoon gale, accompanied by terrific squalls of wind and rain and a heavy sea up to latitude $16^{\circ} 18'$ N., longitude $84^{\circ} 14'$ E., at noon on the 27th. On the 25th, when the centre of this storm was a little to the north of Saugor Island, the *Fazilka* encountered a heavy gale at 4 A. M. in about latitude 19° N., longitude $87^{\circ} 17'$ E. The high squally winds which prevailed on and off the Bombay Coast caused more or less damage to several ships.

During this disturbance the monsoon gradient between Kárwár and Bombay or Porbandar was steadily increasing, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ times steeper than usual on the 25th and a little more than twice its usual strength on the 26th, 27th and 28th. These unusually steep gradients are found to produce strong winds and heavy rain, and accordingly, in the daily report, due warning of strong winds and heavy rain were issued; unusually heavy rain fell in Gujarát and on the North Konkan Coast. These heavy rains, amounting in 24 hours to as much as 25.55 inches in one place and to more than 10 inches at several stations, caused high floods in Gujarát, and great damage was done to houses and other property there.

The weather chart of the 3rd of August showed a depression to the south-eastwards of Allahabád. This was, however, small and, on the morning of the 4th, it appeared to approach the Central or North-West Provinces near Ráipur or Allahabád. On the 5th its centre lay somewhere between Jhánsi and Allahabád, and by 8 A. M. on the 6th it appeared to pass eastwards or north-eastwards of Allahabád. This disturbance only slightly affected the North Konkan Coast, and caused a moderate increase of wind and rain on and off that coast.

On the 19th of August a fresh depression appeared to the east of Allahabád, and on the 20th it moved close into the neighbourhood of that station. By the following morning the storm had passed westwards and was central over Jhánsi. On the 22nd it became shallower and on the 23rd it altogether disappeared.

Another depression was shown by the weather chart of the 25th of August very near and to the eastwards of Ráipur. On the morning of the 26th the disturbance approached Ráipur and at 8 A. M. on the 27th it began to move north-westwards into the neighbourhood of Jhánsi. This disturbance disappeared on the 28th.

On the 30th and 31st of August there was a slight tendency shown to the formation of a depression off the North Madras Coast, and the weather was squally off Masulipatam and Madras on that day.

On the 6th of September the isobars indicated a small depression to the eastwards of Ráipur or Allahabád, which by 8 A. M. on the 7th appeared to approach Allahabád. The chart of the morning of the 8th showed that the storm was moving westwards, and its centre lay between Jhánsi and Allahabád. On the 9th it was central over Jhánsi, and on the 10th it diminished in intensity, and at 8 A. M. on the 11th it disappeared altogether.

The weather chart of the 17th of September pointed to the existence of an atmospheric disturbance off the South Coromandel Coast, where the weather appeared to be very unsettled. On the 18th the disturbance moved northwards, and its centre lay somewhere to the east-south-eastwards of Raipur. On the 19th it became diffused, and constituted a small area of low-pressure over Berar, a portion of the Central Provinces and Central India. At 8 A. M. on the 20th it moved quickly to the west of Karachi, and appeared to be passing further westwards on the 21st.

Another storm of some intensity appeared on the 23rd of September to the eastwards of Raipur. The baric gradients were steep in Berar, the Central Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. On the 24th it began to move slowly into the Central Provinces, and on the 25th it was central over Nagpur. The winds were cyclonic, and moderately heavy rain was falling in the neighbourhood of the centre of the disturbance. On the 26th it was shown by the chart to be nearly stationary, but by 8 A. M. on the following morning it had moved northwards into the neighbourhood of Saugor. On the 28th it diminished in intensity, and continued to move northwards. On the 29th it was central over Jhansi, but was very shallow. On the 30th it still lay in the North-West Provinces, and by 8 A. M. on the 1st it disappeared.

In the middle of October,—that is to say on the 14th, 15th and 16th,—a small depression appeared on and off the South Coromandel Coast, and the ships' logs subsequently collected showed that the weather was squally there. From the 18th to the 25th of October again the weather off Ceylon and the Coromandel Coast remained in a more or less unsettled condition, and rainy, squally and unsettled weather was experienced by several vessels there.

The month of November opened with unsettled weather conditions on and off the South Coromandel Coast, and a depression appeared to be in course of formation there. On the 2nd the chart indicated a barometric depression very near and to the east-south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. The barometer was falling rapidly at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, thereby showing that the disturbance had a tendency to approach the South Coromandel Coast near Negapatam. The baric gradients were rather steep, and, as the weather was unsettled, more or less rain fell in several districts of the Madras Presidency. By 8 A. M. on the 3rd the small disturbance had crossed the Peninsula and appeared to be lying somewhere in the neighbourhood of Calicut. The depression moved northwards near Mangalore, but was extremely shallow on the 4th; on the 5th the isobars indicated a depression to the eastwards of Masulipatam or Raipur and a low pressure area, on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin. The weather became unsettled on and off the East and West coasts that day. On the morning of the 6th the low pressure area on the West Coast concentrated, and constituted a depression between Ratnagiri and Mangalore with its centre somewhere off Karwar. The depression to the eastward of Masulipatam or Raipur remained nearly stationary, and the weather in the Bay appeared to be cloudy, rainy, stormy, and unsettled. The weather on the West Coast appeared to be becoming more and more unsettled, and the squally south-easterly winds with rising or rough sea at Cochin and Calicut were sure indications of bad weather. At 8 A. M. on the 7th, however, the chart indicated that the depression on the West Coast was slowly filling up, but was continuing to move northwards and was off Goa. On the 8th and 9th the weather on and off the West Coast was still unsettled, but by the 10th the depression appeared to have filled up, and the weather became settled again.

On the 13th of November a large barometric depression appeared to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and the weather seemed to be very unsettled in the Persian Gulf. The *S. S. Simla*, which left Bushire on the 13th for Fao, had fresh to strong westerly to north-westerly winds, which sometimes increased to a moderate gale with a high rising sea up to about 10 A. M. on the 14th.

The weather chart of the 19th of November pointed to the existence of an atmospheric disturbance very near and to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, and the weather appeared to be very unsettled on and off the South Coromandel Coast. At Madras the sea was rough, while at Negapatam it was tremendous, and strong winds were probably blowing off that coast. By the morning of the 20th the storm began to move slowly northwards and appeared to be of somewhat considerable intensity, and strong squally winds, accompanied by rain, were likely to blow there.

On the 21st of November, a barometric depression appeared over Sind, and the weather was unsettled in the Persian Gulf.

From the 25th of November to the 8th of December the weather off the South Coromandel Coast was more or less unsettled, and finally the chart of the 9th of December showed the existence of a small depression very near and to the eastwards of Negapatam. The barometer was falling on this day at Negapatam, and, as the sea was rough at Madras and Negapatam, the disturbance appeared to be approaching the coast near Negapatam. The weather hence was probably rainy and very unsettled, and fresh to strong squally winds were probably blowing there. The 8 A. M. chart of the 10th indicated that the disturbance was moving westwards, and on the 11th its centre lay to the south-westwards of Cochin and somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Maldivé Isles. The isobars over land showed that

strong squally winds, accompanied by rain, were probably blowing off the West and East coasts out at sea. Again, on the 12th of December the weather off Negápatam became unsettled, and continued so till about the 15th.

On the 1st of January 1892 the abnormal chart pointed to the existence of a disturbance over Sind, and showed that the weather in the Gulf was probably very unsettled. This depression disappeared by 8. A.M. on the 2nd. The *S. S. Calder* left Fao on that date at about 2 P.M. for Bushire, and experienced fresh to strong south-easterly winds, a heavy sea, hard squalls and heavy showers of rain.

On the 3rd of January the isobars, as well as the isabnormals, evidenced a low pressure area off the West Coast between longitude 60° and 68° E., and showed that the weather was probably cloudy, rainy and disturbed. On the 4th the low-pressure area moved northwards, and abnormals indicated a depression to the west-south-westwards of the Cutch Coast, and strong winds and squally, cloudy and rainy weather out at sea.

On the 21st of January 1892 there appeared a barometric depression whose centre lay between Karáchi and Deesa. The winds were cyclonic, and the weather was much disturbed. On the 22nd the depression became shallower, and lay over Rájputána, Central India, Berár and a portion of the Central and North-West Provinces. This disturbance disappeared on the 22nd, and gave several local showers on the 21st and 22nd in Sind, Rájputána, Gujarát, Central India, the Punjab and the Central and North West-Provinces.

On the 1st of March 1892 the chart indicated a large disturbance to the north-westwards of Sind, and a strong gale, accompanied by rain, appeared to be blowing in the Persian Gulf. By the morning of the 2nd the depression had moved eastwards into the neighbourhood of Jacobábád. On the 3rd it moved further eastwards, and lay somewhere near Allahábád. The *S. S. Simla*, which was at Linga on the 1st of March, encountered a moderate to strong gale and a high sea. On the 2nd she arrived at Baherim and during the voyage experienced the same sort of weather.

On the 13th, 14th and 15th of March there were further indications of disturbances on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Goa.

On the 27th and 28th a large area of low-pressure formed near Allahábád. It affected the weather on the West Coast slightly, and fresh to strong unusual south-westerly winds, which began to blow at noon on the 27th at Bombay, caused some damage to country crafts and boats.

COLÁRA OBSERVATORY.

The grounds and buildings of the Observatory remained in a satisfactory condition, necessary repairs being effected and the lightning conductors tested by the Public Works Department. During the winter the site in the Observatory grounds of the longitude signalling station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India was again called into request: the pillars for supporting the transit instrument, collimators and clock were re-erected and again removed after the signalling operations had been completed: the foundations were left in the ground, as before, to fix the site in case of an unforeseen resumption of the operations at some future time. The zinc ventilating pipes, which carry away foul air from the lamps of the magnetographs and barograph in the under-ground room, had a branch attached, bringing the new vertical force magnetometer lamp into connection with the system.

Grounds and
Buildings.

The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were the Declination Magnetograph, Horizontal Force Magnetograph, Vertical Force Magnetograph, Barograph, Thermograph (dry-bulb and wet-bulb), Pluviograph, and Anemograph (direction and velocity). Of these, the first six register photographically and the last mechanically; they were all in good order and worked well during the year. Deflection experiments of the usual kind for the determination of the scale-coefficient were made upon the horizontal and vertical force magnetographs: and corresponding deflections were made by the same deflector magnet upon a magnet appropriately suspended over the spot where the regular absolute magnetical observations are taken. Much time was expended, and many and varied experiments tried, to secure a persistent partial vacuum in the enclosure of the new vertical force magnetograph, but with only temporary success. The Kew unifilar magnetometer, the large transit instrument, its collimator and the standard sidereal clock, as well as the electrical clock were all in good order throughout the year. But the harbour clock was subject to irregularities, so that, though it was going well at the close of the year, it was in correct correspondence with the electrical clock during 316 days and 18 hours only. The Docks clock, too, was subject to irregularities, and was accordingly taken to pieces and cleaned and oiled with satisfactory results. Of chronometers belonging to the Admiralty, 13 were received from and 7 issued to ships of the Royal Navy, and 3 were received from and 10 sent to the Astronomer Royal, Greenwich: at the end of the year the number in store was 4. The number of chronometers belonging to Government received in the Observatory during the year was 48, including 25 in store at the beginning of the year; the corresponding number of chronometers belonging to ships' captains and others was 57. Eighty-four were issued.

Instruments.

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year, and the weather and other reports were sent regularly to the same newspapers and officials as in previous years.

Work.

Tables of the results of the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1891," were ready for the press, and the distribution of the same compilation for the preceding year was in progress. The project for producing on the Observatory premises waxed paper for photographic registrations was successfully put into execution. The resulting photograms were but little inferior to those obtained in recent years on waxed paper manufactured in England.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

Rainfall.

The monsoon rains of the year 1891 may be said to have begun on the 21st June and ended on the 7th October, though there were slight falls aggregating 0.35 inch on the 7th, 8th, 10th and 12th June. The setting in of the rains was thus unusually late, there being only one year (1878) since 1843 when it occurred on, so late a date. Once begun, the rains were, however, very persistent till the end of September, there having been only 10 rainless days in the whole interval; and the aggregate rainfall of the year reached, 76.98 inches, or 6.68 inches in excess of the total fall of an average year. The number of rainy days in the year was 99, or 8 less than the average. The heaviest fall on any one day was 5.82 inches, that amount having fallen on the 1st September. No rain fell between the 1st April and 6th June, nor more than 0.01 inch between the 8th October and 31st March. The following table exhibits the principal alternations of relatively heavy and light rainfall during the monsoon:—

Period.	Number of days.	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1891, June 21st to 23rd	3	4.56	1.75	.....
" June 24th to 26th	3	0.28	.....	1.47
" June 27th to July 8th	12	18.04	10.28	.....
" July 9th to 15th	7	0.16	.....	5.84
" July 16th to 27th	12	22.52	12.21	.....
" July 28th to August 3rd	7	1.08	.....	3.59
" August 4th	1	1.48	1.18	.....
" August 5th to 31st	27	4.99	.....	5.63
" September 1st to 8th	8	13.25	10.43	.....
" September 9th to 17th	9	1.11	.....	2.20
" September 18th and 19th	2	2.26	1.37	.....
" September 20th to 23rd	4	0.13	.....	1.01
" September 24th to 28th	5	5.68	4.71	.....
" September 29th to October 4th	6	0.15	.....	0.88
" October 5th to 7th	3	1.03	0.40	.....

Of days of heavy rainfall there were in the year thirteen giving falls of 1 to 2 inches, five of 2 to 3 inches, and two each of 3 to 4, 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 inches.

Temperature.

The mean temperature of the year was 80.0°, or 0.8° above the normal. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which also shows the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature:—

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (—).
1891, April 17th	+3°	1891, November 7th to 11th	+2½°
" June 6th to 13th	+2°	" November 16th	+8°
" June 14th to 22nd	+3½°	" November 24th and 25th	—2½°
" June 23rd and 24th	+2°	" December 23rd to 30th	+2½°
" June 28th and 29th	—2½°	1892, January 3rd to 9th	+3°
" June 30th to July 3rd	—2°	" January 19th to 21st	+3°
" July 10th to 15th	+3°	" January 23rd	—3°
" July 18th	—2½°	" January 26th to 31st	+4°
" July 27th	—2½°	" February 1st to 10th	+5½°
" September 1st to 4th	—2½°	" February 15th to 18th	+3°
" September 8th	—2½°	" February 19th to 24th	+1½°
" October 7th to 12th	+2°	" March 3rd and 4th	—3°
" October 20th to 28th	+2½°	" March 15th to 25th	+2°
" October 31st to November 3rd	+2½°	" March 26th to 29th	+3½°

The warm periods much outweighed the cool in number, and accordingly the year as a whole was slightly warmer than usual: if the cool periods June 28 to July 3, July 18 and 27 and September 1 to 4 and 8, which were due to the heavy rainfall of their respective periods, be set aside, there remained only 5 specially cool days in the rest of the year, viz., November 24 and 25, January 23 and March 3 and 4: and as none of the periods of warmth in excess of 2° were of much duration—the largest lasting only 11 days—the aggregate of days when the abnormal temperature oscillated within the limits of 2° warm and 2° cool, was large, amounting to 243 in the whole year.

Wind.

As in the preceding year, the winds rarely reached the velocity of a storm: on three occasions only, viz., on June 24—25, July 27—28 and March 27—29, did the velocity exceed

The operations of the Forest Survey Party of the Government of India were carried on during the year in the divisions of North and South Thána, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholápur, and the outturn and cost of the work performed is given in the following table:—

Division.	Taluka.	TRIANGULATION.		TRAVERSING.		TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.						Total Cost.
		Amount in square miles.	Cost.	Amount in square miles.	Cost.	4"		8"		16"		
						Amount in square miles.	Cost.	Amount in square miles.	Cost.	Amount in square miles.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
North Thána	Váda	...	...	86	011 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	611 10 2
South Thána	Bihivndi	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 7 9	7,446 12 1	...	...	7,446 12 1
Do.	Kalyán	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,461 3 10	...	...	...	1,461 3 10
Do.	Itasen	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 7 3	6,005 14 0	...	...	6,005 14 0
Násik	Májeon and Yúla	...	...	...	...	...	1,310 8 3	...	...	...	...	1,310 8 3
Ahmednagar	Sangamner	110	198 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 2 8
Do.	Akola	110	198 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 2 8
Poona	Khod...	...	...	...	...	28 25	1,799 3 7	...	...	...	...	1,799 3 7
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,419 3 9	...	...	3,419 3 9
Do.	Havell	70	817 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817 0 9
Do.	Junnar	150	198 2 7	150	198 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	396 5 3
Do.	Indápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	1,486 8 0	1,486 8 0
Sholápur	Mádhá	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	1,006 6 6	1,006 6 6
Do.	Karnúda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	1,325 10 0	1,325 10 0
Total		440	1,411 8 8	266	809 12 10	28 25	3,109 10 10	109 52	18,333 1 8	40 6	3,818 8 0	27,482 10 6

Proposals for reorganising the forest service were sanctioned, but not carried into effect, during the year. The numerical strength and constitution of the subordinate staff and of office establishment remained unchanged, their actual cost amounting to Rs. 4,58,993 against Rs. 4,52,279 in the previous year. Staff and Office establishment.

The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including cases pending from the preceding year, was 1,375 against 1,507 in 1890-91. Out of these 1,375 cases, 1,262 involving 3,378 persons, were disposed of, and 113 cases remained pending inquiry at the close of the year. Of the 1,262 cases, convictions were obtained in 988, or 78.3 per cent., against 76.6 per cent. of convictions in the year before. In addition, 12,326 cases were compounded, under Section 67 of the Forest Act, against 10,251 in the year 1890-91; and the sums realized from the compositions amounted to Rs. 30,414 against Rs. 28,855 in the previous year. The number of cattle of different kinds impounded during the year for trespassing in closed portions of forest reservations, and for grazing in open areas without passes, was 339,296 against 302,493 in the preceding year. Large numbers were impounded in the divisions of Ahmednagar (95,073), Násik (57,948), Poona (45,668), Sholápur (42,349), Sátára (35,420) and East Khándesh (32,682). Forest offences.

The total forest area, over which protection from fire was attempted, was 5,544,951 acres, of which 1,151,512 acres, or 20 per cent., were traversed by fire against 1,225,268 acres, or 21 per cent., in the year before. The divisions, which suffered most from fire, were again Surat and West Khándesh, wherein the percentages of failures were 90 and 77 respectively. In all other divisions of the Northern Circle, fire conservancy showed marked improvement. Forest fires.

The progress of reproduction, both natural and artificial, was very satisfactory: 612 acres were added to the area of regular plantations, and 26,603 acres to that of the cultural operations, thus increasing the total area under plantations from 301,728 acres to 328,953 acres—the total expenditure upon plantations being Rs. 9,620 against Rs. 9,767 during the year 1890-91. Plantations.

Considerable progress was made by the Public Works Department, during the year, towards the construction of roads which will facilitate timber traffic. The road from Ghoda to Ámbegaon, referred to last year, was still in progress. The most important step taken in this direction by the Public Works Department was the commencement of the ghát road leading down the Jakriáári between the Pimpalner táluca and the Dángs. This road, when complete, will allow fully laden timber carts to ascend easily, while at present carts with half loads only can come up the ghát. Grants, to the extent of Rs. 1,890, were made from the discretionary allowance placed at the disposal of the Conservator towards the construction of additions and improvements to range forest offices, &c. The expenditure incurred under the head "Communications and Buildings" in the shape of repairs to, and construction of, forest guards' huts and depôt houses, &c., in the several divisions of the Northern Circle, amounted to Rs. 7,183, against Rs. 3,589 in the previous year. Communications and buildings.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 3,151 were made during the year in the several divisions of the Northern Circle, against Rs. 8,605 in the year before. Large grants were made in the divisions of West Khándesh (Rs. 714), Poona (Rs. 709), South Thána (Rs. 652), and Panch Maháls (Rs. 535). Free grants of timber.

The following statement shows the financial results of the year as compared with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91...	12,57,503	2,47,858	4,87,847	7,35,705	5,21,797
1891-92...	13,02,428	2,32,331	4,85,073	7,17,304	6,45,034
Increase ...	1,04,926	.. ..	.. ..	.....	1,23,237
Decrease ...	.....	15,537	2,774	18,311	.....

The revenue realised was the highest on record. These favourable results were due partly to a more efficient management of the forests and partly to the successful sales of timber and firewood. The receipts from grass and grazing further increased from Rs. 3,61,984 to Rs. 4,35,923. The revenue from the sale of timber amounted to Rs. 6,50,757, against Rs. 6,71,407 in the previous year, and that of firewood to Rs. 84,076, against Rs. 66,607. Stock worth Rs. 49,709 was on hand at the close of the year.

Southern Circle.
Area.

The following table shows the forest area of the Southern Circle for 1891-92 :—

Names of Districts.	AREA ON 1ST APRIL 1891.				ADDED DURING THE YEAR.				EXCLUDED OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.				AREA ON 31ST MARCH 1892.				Total Forest Area.	
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Sq. miles.	Acres.
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Sq. miles.	Acres.		
Kánara ...	740	347	2,807	907	13	371	...	...	...	...	18	370	764	78	2,708	36,028	3,647	43,148
Belgaum ...	494	416	106	571	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	494	801	196	571	601	205	...
Dhárwár ...	171	410	260	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	410	260	268	433	2	...
Bijápúr ...	165	753	89	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	753	89	400	311	4	...
Kolába ...	305	607	67	509	78	181	7	478	2	472	1	465	881	260	63	3,243	445	19,138
Ratnágiri ...	20	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	792	...	...	20	792	...
Total ...	1,888	613	3,411	6,248	91	632	7	478	2	627	15	3,042	1,977	11,23	3,404	3,773	5,381	2,653

* Of these, 13 square miles, 371 acres, and 5 gunthás were made reserved, and 8 acres, and 34 gunthás disforested.

Forest settlement
and demarcation.

The changes in the area and classification of forests in Kánara were owing to the settlement of 17 villages of Sirsi, and the disforestation of a few acres in Kumta. The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara, completed field work connected with 47 villages of Kárwár and 26 of Yellápúr, having a forest area of 190.51 square miles, and 87 square miles, respectively. Settlement proposals on the former were in course of preparation, and those on the latter were submitted during the year. The following area was notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act :—

	A. g.
In Honávar ...	8,730 24
In Sirsi ...	522 31

The Demarcation Party, under the Settlement Officer, completed the survey of a line dividing the reserved from protected forests, which were settled in the Sirsi and Kumta sub-divisions. The line measured aggregated 90 miles 7 furlongs. Fair field books, showing particulars of survey and boundary marks for 12 villages in Kumta and 4 in Ankola, as well as maps, were also prepared, for use of the village and forest officers. The Forest Settlement Officer, Belgaum and Dhárwár, completed the inspection of the Kalghatgi Sub-division, aggregating 27.59 square miles, and submitted the settlement proposals on the Khánápúr and Parasgad forests, which he had inspected in the previous years. Preparation of maps of the forest areas of Bijápúr, which were reported on during the previous years, was commenced. The changes in the Kolába Sub-division were owing to the transfer of the two ranges of Karjat and Khálápúr, from the Northern to the Southern Circle. The expenditure on account of settlement and demarcation, during 1891-92, amounted to Rs. 26,400.

Forest offences.

The number of prosecutions for forest offences, instituted during 1891-92, was 316 against 194 in 1890-91, and the number undisposed of by the Magistrates, at the close of 1890-91, amounted to 11. The number of cases disposed of by Magistrates, during 1891-92, was 252 against 197 in the previous year, and the cases, which remained awaiting trial at the close of the year under report, were 105. The number of convictions obtained in cases decided by Magistrates was 196 in 1891-92, and 146 in 1890-91. The increase in the number of prosecutions occurred chiefly in the Southern Division of Kánara, and in Kolába. In the former division the increase amounted to 85, and it was owing to garden cultivators, in defiance of orders, having pollarded reserved kinds of trees for *soppu* (green leaves for *ráh*). In Kolába, the prosecutions rose from 49 in 1890-91 to 122 in 1891-92, owing to

illicit cultivation of *dalki*. On the other hand, the number of cases compounded by forest officers under Section 67 of the Forest Act, during the year, was 803 against 1,052 of the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Belgaum, Kolába, and the Southern Division of Kánara. The sums realized, by way of compensation, amounted to Rs. 2,216 against Rs. 2,332 in 1890-91.

The numerical strength of the personnel remained unchanged during the year under Staff report. The actual cost amounted to Rs. 2,67,816, against Rs. 2,66,529 in the year before.

The following table shows the details of work done by the Forest Survey Party in the Survey several districts, during the year ending 30th September 1891:—

District.	Scale.	TRANSPORTING.		TRAVELLING.		DETAILS.			General cost square mile.	Remarks.		
		Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Area in square miles.	Total cost.	Cost per square mile.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
North Kánara.	8"	340	2,637 11 10	10 11 3	264	4,611 13 8	13 0 3	200	22,639 11 3	88 4 7	112 0 0.	140 square miles of transportation and 66 square miles of traverse are in advance in the Yellapur, Mundrod, and Sirsi talukas. Bankapur and Kalghatgi talukas.
	8"	—	—	—	21	691 10 9							20 1	2,657 9 7
		340	2,637 11 10	—	285	5,013 8 6	—	200	25,297 4 10	—	—	

The cost of the work done during the survey year ending 30th September 1891 was Rs. 35,138, against Rs. 38,970 of the previous year, the cost per square mile, for the 8-inch scale, being Rs. 112 against Rs. 83-8-4.

During the year two parties continued to work under one Divisional Officer. The work accomplished is shown in the following table:—

Party No. I.	Party No. II.	LOWES 10-20 FEET BROAD.			Linear miles surveyed.	Posts fixed.	Trees felled.	Number of compartments formed.	Test area estimated.	Area for which Working Plan has been formed.	Total cost incurred.	Cost per Acre.
		Cleared of re-growth, &c.	Jungle cut and cleared.	Total miles cut and cleared.								
								Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.		
—	—	—	182-47	157-47	142-45	1,090	—	74	2,530-08	42,633-30	28,449 15 9	10 8
—	—	—	88-06	83-06	78-51	1,565	—	56	2,072-46	21,850-00	21,001 9 8	
Total										74,483-30	49,451 9 5	10 6

Reproduction from seeds and shoots was benefited by the special measures of fire-protection, which more than counterbalanced the drawbacks of a scanty rainfall.

In the Northern Division of Kánara, in the Kárwar casuarina plantation, 185 seedlings were put down to fill up blanks. Of the 7,000 plants put down in Arge, 4,000 died from drought. Thinnings were made in the Kárwar plantation, and Rs. 848 were realized by the sale of trees felled. There were also 4,000 seedlings put out in open spaces in teak-cuttings. Of these 2,800 survived. In the Central Division of Kánara, of the 2,155 seedlings of teak, haria, and jungle-wood put out in the regular plantations, 1,820 survived. Nurseries were also kept up in the several ranges, and 15,876 seedlings available for transplantation were raised in them. Besides these operations, seeds of several kinds were sown broad-cast in the jungles, and the young seedlings that germinated were healthy and promising. In the Southern Division of Kánara, 25 acres were planted with teak seedlings that had germinated in, and been transplanted from, the forest, and 1,515 plants were thriving. In the Belgaum Division the experiment of sowing seeds with hoe-picks, made in the previous year, and repeated this year, was a failure. A regular plantation of 6 acres was made in Sampgaon, and the *nim* and mango plants that were put down came on very well. At Hemadje, Khánápur range, 300 acres were fenced in, and sown with, seeds of various kinds, and a fair percentage of plants came up. In the Kolába Division, 54 acres 30 gunthás in Karjat and Khánápur were sown with sandalwood and other seeds, in pits and broad-cast, at a cost of Rs. 392. In Ratnágiri, 24,777 seedlings were transplanted from the Dápoli nursery, and about 6 maunds of seed were sown broad-cast. The expenditure on plantations in the Southern Circle amounted to Rs. 2,011, against Rs. 3,822 in 1890-91.

During the year special measures of fire protection were adopted, as usual, in the several divisions. A larger area was fire-traced in the three divisions of Kánara, Belgaum, and Dhárwár than in the previous year. In spite of a very dry and unfavourable season the

Natural reproduction.

Artificial reproduction.

Fires.

results compared favourably with those of the previous year. The area attempted to be protected was 1,047 square miles, of which 25 square miles were burnt. The cost incurred was Rs. 16,489. The portions burnt in the forests not specially protected were also comparatively small.

Communications
 and buildings.

In the Northern Division of Kánara, the Bhágwati-Poteli forest road as well as other forest tracks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 458, and Rs. 25 were spent on the Haliyal depôt road. A well was sunk at Madnalli (Rs. 250), and Rs. 60 were expended in repairing bridges and a timber slide in Kárwár. In the Central Division of Kánara, Rs. 250 were paid towards repairing the Hittal-Kárgadde-Mágod road. The Kannigeri-Udámaki road was put in repair (Rs. 393), and three watch-houses were built for Rs. 800. Rs. 300 were also spent in sinking a well in Mundgod. In the Southern Division of Kánara a well was sunk near the Singanhalli timber depôt, at a cost of Rs. 300, and Rs. 26 were laid out on repairing forest-tracks. In Belgaum a sum of Rs. 1,403 was expended on the Nágargáli-Halshi road, and a forest watch-house was newly built for Rs. 300. In the Dhárwár and Kolába-Ratnágiri Divisions Rs. 299 and Rs. 588 were, respectively, spent on works under this head.

Free grants.

During the year free grants of timber, worth Rs. 13,792, were made; the value of the grants in 1890-91 was Rs. 13,788.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year as compared with those of 1890-91 are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Expenditure.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91... ..	13,40,826	4,38,420	2,66,529	7,04,955	6,44,371
1891-92... ..	11,47,707	4,37,415	2,67,816	7,05,231	4,42,476
Increase ...	.....	.....	1,287	276	.....
Decrease ...	2,02,119	1,011	.....	.....	2,02,395

The falling off in the revenue of the year was due to a failure of sales of timber, on account of the scarcity prevailing in the plain districts. A large quantity was brought in for sale to the Haliyal depôt of the Northern Division of Kánara, and remained in stock at the close of the year. In Belgaum there was a decrease of Rs. 27,966 in the revenue from fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. This was to some extent due to the competition of inámdárs, whose jungles were opened during the year. The reduction of traffic, and consequent reduction of requirements in fuel by the railway, was also to a large extent answerable for this fall in the receipts.

Yield of Forests.

The large teak, exploited in the Southern Circle, during 1891-92, yielded 358,883 cubic feet, against 355,665 cubic feet in 1890-91, and small teak, such as poles, pieces, rafters, &c., 1,026,058 against 934,644 cubic feet. The outturn of sleeper-pieces was *nil*. The large junglewood removed amounted to 270,557 cubic feet, against 338,589 cubic feet in 1890-91; the junglewood poles, rafters, janties, pieces, &c., brought in, measured 26,437 against 33,957 cubic feet. The yield of blackwood was 24,730 cubic feet, against 20,601 cubic feet in the previous year; and of blackwood poles, pieces &c., 586 cubic feet against 1,505 cubic feet; 985 cubic feet of casuarina poles, thinned out from plantations in the Northern Division of Kánara, were also brought in. The number of bamboo stems extracted fell from 4,526,808 in 1890-91, to 4,031,476, in 1891-92. The falling off in the number of bamboos exported from Haliyal alone amounted to about 3½ lákhs. The demand for bamboos diminished generally, owing to the distressed state of the plain country. The collection of myrabolams amounted to 8,520 khandis, against 9,012 in 1890-91. The decrease in the yield of hardas occurred chiefly in Belgaum, whilst the year's crop of the Northern Division of Kánara showed an increase of 425 khandis. The quantity of firewood removed from the forests during 1891-92 aggregated 6,268,615 cubic feet, against 6,259,244 cubic feet in the previous year. The figures in last year's report were entered as 5,033,958 cubic feet, owing to an error. There was an increase of over 3 lákhs of cubic feet in the quantity of fuel exploited in the Central Division of Kánara during the year under report. But as a set-off to this the yield in Belgaum showed a decrease of an equal amount. The fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway from the Belgaum Division (included in the above figures) amounted to 3,223,720 and 2,902,922 cubic feet for 1890-91 and 1891-92, respectively. The outturn of sandalwood prepared for sale in the Southern and Central Divisions of Kánara was 56 khandis, against 84 in 1890-91. No sandalwood was exploited in Dhárwár, while in Belgaum and Northern Division of Kánara 1,103 trees, pieces, &c., were brought in.

Sind Circle.

Area.

The area of reserved forests in the Sind Circle on the 31st March 1891 was 991 square miles and 212 acres; during the year 4 square miles and 252 acres were deducted. The total area, at the close of the year, was, therefore, 986 square miles and 600 acres. The area of protected forests underwent no change, and was, at the close of the year, 1 square mile and 245 acres. In Deh Sháhbeq, táluqa Labdarya, 1,328 acres were disforested; the balance of 1,484 acres of land, belonging to the Magsi forest, was entirely washed away by the river. Draft

applications were submitted with regard to 51,377 acres of kacha land. The total area lost and gained by the action of the river during the year was approximately 7,631 acres and 9,055 acres, respectively.

Of the two surveyors on the temporary establishment, one resigned, and the other was Survey employed in surveying and mapping kachas for notification under the Forest Act.

The area of forest destroyed by fire during the year under report was 5,539 acres, against 2,571 acres in the previous year. The fires were attributable rather to accident than malice.

The number of cases tried by Magistrates and the number of convictions obtained during the year 1891-92 were 35 and 21, against 59 and 35, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of cases compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 2,752, against 1,866 in the previous year, while the amount of compensation received rose from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,415.

The following quantities of timber, posts and rafters, and fuel were sold at the several sale depôts during the year:—timber, 40,983 cubic feet; posts and rafters, 157,229 numbers; firewood, 315,705 maunds. The decrease in the sale of timber at the majority of the depôts was due to the importation from the Upper Indus Valley of Chil and Deodar. At the Keti Bandar depôt, however, there was a more than counterbalancing increase of nearly 14,000 cubic feet sold owing to the demands of the Bombay Ordnance Factory. The larger sale of firewood at Hyderabad was due to the increased requirements of distilleries, cotton gins, steam-engines, and brick-kilns. The amount of firewood sold to railways and other large consumers rose to 23 lakhs of maunds from 12½ lakhs of maunds.

Free grants of timber, to the value of Rs. 1,294, were made during the year, against Rs. 1,774 in 1890-91.

The total receipts and expenditure for the past two years were as under:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Contingency and work.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	6,90,892	3,21,635	91,568	4,13,201	2,67,691
1891-92	7,74,240	4,16,360	91,546	5,07,906	2,72,334
Increase	83,348	88,725	—	88,725	4,563
Decrease	—	—	20	—	—

The net revenue for 1890-91 was the highest that had up to that time been obtained, but a further increase of Rs. 4,563 in the net revenue was realized during the year under report.

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Manufactures and Industries.

The chief industries, other than agriculture, in the Bombay Presidency, namely, the cotton mill industry, the manufacture of salt, and the distillation of liquor, are dealt with elsewhere. The remaining industries are comparatively unimportant. In Ahmedâbâd, apart from the mill industry, the usual industries of "kinkhab" and "sâri" manufacture continued. In the Kaira District, at Kapadvanj, the old industries of soap and glass were carried on; but, chiefly owing to the want of capital, no improvement in the quality of the articles produced was discernible. Bangles of an inferior description were the chief glass manufactures, and the soap was widely used for washing clothes. An iron and brass foundry started in 1890-91, at Nadiâd, only gave employment to twenty-eight hands. Tobacco was grown and prepared for export to Mâlwa, Kâthiâwâr and Bombay. In Surat, besides weaving and brick-making industries, sandalwood and ivory carving, silk and brocade weaving, and gold and silver lace making were carried on. The wood carving is wanting in variety, and the silks, in spite of the cheapness of the transient aniline dyes used, are unable to compete with China or French silks. In Thâna, beyond a small glass industry in the Mâhim taluka, there was only the Thâna silk industry, which was reported to be unimportant, and a steam bone mill. In Nâsik, metal ware and the Yeola silk work continued to be specialities. The silver art ware of Ahmednagar was reported to be gradually improving in quality and to be in greater demand. The Deccan Brewery at Dâpuri, Poona District, suffered from competition, and the outturn of the Reay Paper Mills was of smaller value, though the profits of the Company did not diminish. The influence of the Southern Marâtha Railway upon the industrial centres of the Belgaum and Dhârwar districts was noticed in last year's report. The coarse paper produced in the Belgaum hand factories was only in demand among petty shop-keepers. Sandalwood

carving was, to a limited extent, carried on in the Kánara District, but neither this nor any other industries in the Southern Division require special comment. There were no manufactures of any but local importance in Sind. The bone-crushing trade continued to expand, and exports to Europe to increase.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

- Factories.** The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay, to which Act XV of 1881 applied, was 115 at the end of the year 1891-92, against 91 at the end of the previous year. On the 1st January 1892, the amended Factories Act (XI of 1891) came into force.
- Employment of children.** Children under fourteen years of age were employed in 62 mills during the year, against 13 mills in the previous year. There was no prosecution instituted during the year for any contravention of the Act.
- Inspections.** The officers who held the post of Inspector of Factories made 414 inspections, visiting each of the textile and non-textile factories at least once a quarter during the year.
- Accidents.** During the year, 532 accidents in factories were reported, of which 432 were slight and 100 serious. Four accidents resulted in death. In the previous year out of a total of 523 accidents, 458 were slight, 65 serious and 5 fatal.

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

- General.** Two important events of the year under review were the passing of the new Boiler Inspection Act No. II of 1891, which came into force from the 18th January 1892, and the extension of that Act to the district of Hyderábád in Sind.
- Operations of the Department.** The total number of boilers, brought on the registers of the department, for the Presidency proper, rose from 1,209, (693 in Bombay + 516 in the Mofussil), in 1890-91 to 1,335, (757 in Bombay + 578 in the Mofussil) in 1891-92. Of these, 573 in the City of Bombay and 443 in the Mofussil were examined during the year by the Senior and Junior Inspectors, who also inspected 13 of the former and 17 of the latter a second time. Besides these, 48 boilers in Karáchi and 28 at Aden were examined during the year by the local Inspectors. It was reported that 184 of the boilers in Bombay at the close of the year were not inspected. Of these, 72 were not in use and 95 were sent up-country during the year, while the examination of the remaining 17 had to be held over till the current year, owing to the non-payment of the inspection fees in time. The number of boilers in the Mofussil, which remained uninspected, rose from 79 in 1890-91, to 135 in the year under report. No appeal was preferred to a commission, nor was any prosecution instituted under the Act, throughout the year. With the exception of one fatal accident, the year under report was free from casualties. During the year there was a large increase, both in the number of candidates for the Engineers' examinations, and in the amount of fees received from them, as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year.
- Financial results.** The Boiler Fund continued prosperous. The total receipts realized were Rs. 41,725, while the total expenditure was Rs. 22,824, leaving a surplus of Rs. 18,901. This, added to the surplus of the preceding year, raised the balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 36,239.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

- The following information has been extracted partly from the report of the Committee dealing with the year ending 31st December 1891, and partly from a statistical table furnished by them of the cotton spinning and weaving mills working in India, complete up to 30th June 1892:—
- The Cotton Mill Industry.** The year ending 31st December 1891 was much less favourable to the cotton mill industry than the preceding year. But the following details show that it was not devoid of encouraging features. At the close of the year 1891-92, (ending June 30th) the number of mills in the town and island of Bombay stood at 68 against 67 last year, while those up-country had risen in number from 24 to 28. During the year, two up-country mills were destroyed by fire, but were being re-erected. The total number of spindles and looms in the Presidency rose from 2,360,170 and 18,487 to 2,380,178 and 19,117 respectively. There was a slight decrease in the number of spindles up-country, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the town and island of Bombay. The increased manufacturing power represented by these was considerably in excess of the mere numerical increase in the existing number of spindles, as the producing power of the newer machinery was considerably in excess of the old. The quantity of cotton consumed in the Bombay Presidency, however, decreased by 43,590 bales. On the other hand, the trade with China both in piece-goods and yarn showed a steady increase.
- Factory Legislation.** The amended Indian Factories Act came into force from January 1st, 1892. The alterations affected thereby met with no opposition from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.
- Boiler Inspection Act I of 1891.** Various objections taken by the Association to this Act in its draft form were carefully considered by Government, and the Act was eventually passed in a shape which met with the concurrence of the Association.

In consequence of depression in the trade, the majority of Bombay mill-owners by mutual consent agreed to close their mills for 8 days in every month for 3½ months. The terms of the compact were almost unanimously observed.

The number of members of the Association on the 31st December 1891 was 62, ten mills having joined in the previous twelve months. On the 31st December 1890 the balance to the credit of the Association was Rs. 22,287, and the receipts were Rs. 9,900. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,476, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,711 to their credit.

Short-time
movement.Affairs of
the Association.

Trade.

The most marked features of the year's trade were the large increase in exports of grain and the decline in exports of raw cotton: while imports of cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn also declined considerably. The value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, reached 98½ crores of rupees, a falling off of more than 6 crores as compared with 1890-91, but still in excess of the average of the past five years. For the decrease in the whole foreign trade from 84½ crores to 80 crores of rupees, imports were responsible entirely, and showed a falling off of 8½ crores, the decrease in imports of treasure amounting to over 6½ crores: export trade, on the other hand, increased by 3½ crores of rupees. The chief articles contributing to the decline in import trade, apart from treasure, were cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn, these alone showing a decrease of 109 lakhs, and also sugar, coal and railway plant and rolling-stock. On the other hand, raw silk, silk piece-goods, copper, provisions, and grain and pulse showed an improvement. The improvement in exports was almost entirely attributable to large shipments of Indian produce, especially grain, and pulse and seeds, while there was a very large decline in exports of raw cotton, the decrease in which trade during 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90 was noticed in last year's report. The country from which imports most markedly decreased was the United Kingdom; while a serious decrease was observable in those from Austria, Germany, China and Australia; there was, however, a considerable increase in imports from the United States, Belgium and Aden. The articles in which the major portion of the enormous falling off of imports from the United Kingdom occurred were cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling stock, coal, cotton twist and yarn, and sugar. The latter article, too, was entirely responsible for the decrease in the imports from Germany. Imports of treasure from Australia were less than last year by 34 lakhs, in spite of a slight increase in the imports of silver. The value of exports to Austria, Belgium, Italy and China considerably declined, while those to the United Kingdom and France exhibited a very large increase, and there was a considerable increase in exports to Holland, Egypt, Aden, Arabia, Persia, Japan, and Turkey in Asia. Lighter shipments of raw cotton were the chief cause of the decreased exports to Austria, Belgium, and Italy; but the local manufacture of yarn in Japan resulted in a further large increase in the exports of raw cotton to that country, while Indian cotton yarn was in less request there. The latter article, too, was the chief cause of the decline in exports to China, exports of opium on the other hand being larger. The chief article responsible for the increase of exports to the United Kingdom was wheat; on the other hand, raw cotton showed a further considerable decline, as it did in most other countries except Japan, Ceylon and Greece. The very great augmentation of the exports to France was entirely due to large shipments of wheat, which were about five times as much as those of last year. The chief articles of import, from whatever country, the values of which showed an increase were grain and pulse, copper, provisions, raw silk, silk piece-goods and tea. Those in which the largest decline was visible, besides treasure, were coal, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, iron, railway plant and rolling stock, and sugar. The decline in the import of coal was due to bad rates for freights ruling in the United Kingdom, and to the large stock on hand at the beginning of the year. The latter cause, together with the low rate of exchange, accounted for the decrease in the imports of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn; exchange too had a bad effect on the sugar market; the completion of two railways was mainly accountable for the diminished import of railway materials. In exports the articles which showed the most favourable increases were grain and pulse (chiefly to the United Kingdom and France), seeds and treasure. The very largely increased export of grain and pulse was caused by the famine in Russia, and is, therefore, unlikely to be more than a temporary improvement. Besides the decline in raw cotton exports already noticed, there was a slight fall in the exports of several other articles, but not such as to call for special remarks. The aggregate value of the coasting trade fell from 20½ crores to 18½ crores. Imports of merchandise fell from 11½ crores of rupees to a little under 10 crores, while exports of merchandise rose from 7½ crores to 8 crores. But the imports and exports of treasure exhibited a decline.

General remarks:
Bombay.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the port of Karachi during the year under review was Rs. 1,561 lakhs, against Rs. 1,242½ lakhs in the previous year, giving an increase of 25·64 per cent. The increase has been continuous since 1887-88, when the total value of the trade was only 8½ lakhs of rupees. Three crores of the increase during the year under report were in foreign trade and about a quarter of a crore in coasting trade. Towards the increased percentage foreign imports contributed a rise of 7·84 per cent, reaching a total value of Rs. 408½ lakhs, which is the highest on record; whilst foreign exports contributed a rise of 56·19 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and a rise of 91·09 per cent. as compared with the average of the previous five years. The increase in the imports of foreign merchandise, not liable to duty, was almost general,—animals, cotton twist

Karachi.

and yarn, cotton coloured, and tobacco manufactures (other sorts) alone exhibiting a decrease. Imports of dutiable merchandise, however, showed a decrease of 1·89 per cent., chiefly noticeable in arms and ammunition and mineral oil: there was, however, an improvement in spirits generally. Imports of treasure showed an improvement of 31·91 per cent. The improvement noticeable in exports to foreign countries occurred in articles of merchandise not liable to duty, among which the rise, altogether amounting to 60·97 per cent., was very general, though there was a decline in the exports of indigo, lac dye, bájri and jowári, and animal bones. In exports of dutiable merchandise, consisting of rice alone, there was a decline of 18·04 per cent. The value of treasure exports rose by 63·50 per cent. owing to larger remittances to the Persian Gulf ports on account of the increased imports of dates and ghi. In imports from the United Kingdom there was on the whole an improvement of 3·90 per cent., though there was a fall in many articles; imports of treasure showed the considerable rise of 48·04 per cent. Exports to the United Kingdom rose to the extent of 13·04 per cent. The most remarkable increase of imports occurred in trade with Arabia, the Mauritius, and Persia, where the increase amounted to 78·52 per cent., 40·98 per cent. and 68·25 per cent. respectively. Export trade with Germany was nearly 150 per cent. greater than in the previous year; apparel and raw cotton, skins and hides, as well as oils and seeds, contributing most of the improvement. The value of the entire coasting trade increased by 11·02 per cent., the most noticeable features being an increase of 232·20 per cent. in imports of merchandise from Bengal and of 153·22 per cent. in exports to Madras.

Aden.

The total value of the trade at Aden amounted to 753 lakhs of rupees against Rs. 645 lakhs in the year previous, the increase of 108 lakhs being due to an unprecedentedly good crop of coffee in Yemen, the demand for which was enhanced by the troubles in Brazil. Direct steam communication between India and the Red Sea ports continued to reduce the export trade of Aden with those ports, while on the other hand the more accurate observation of the mainland trade routes into and out of Aden accounted for a further apparent increase of land trade. The improvement in the total value of trade was common to both foreign, Indian, and inland trade, though more particularly marked in the case of the former. The total value of imports from foreign countries was Rs. 267½ lakhs against Rs. 230½ lakhs in 1890-91, while that of exports was Rs. 301½ lakhs against Rs. 242½ lakhs. The country from which imports showed the largest increase was Arabia, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 35½ lakhs, while Austria showed an increase of Rs. 4½ lakhs, the United States Rs. 3½ lakhs, Egypt Rs. 5½ lakhs, Zanzibar Rs. 2 lakhs and Turkey in Asia Rs. 3 lakhs. Arabia too showed an increase of Rs. 27½ lakhs under exports, while exports to the United States, France and Egypt were larger by Rs. 27½ lakhs, Rs. 8½ lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. Imports of merchandise from India were valued at Rs. 93½ lakhs against Rs. 101½ lakhs in 1890-91, and imports of treasure were valued at Rs. 10½ lakhs against Rs. 3 lakhs only. Exports to India of merchandise declined from Rs. 10½ lakhs to Rs. 8½ lakhs, while treasure improved from Rs. 14½ lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. The land import and export trade alike increased by 22·73 per cent. and 31·67 per cent. respectively. There was a large increase in both the imports and exports of coffee, the cause of which is mentioned above; trade in coal, grains and pulse, gums and resins, and raw hides declined; the cattle-disease in Somáli land during the previous year being responsible for the decrease in the last-named trade.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, amounted to Rs. 98,68,11,252, showing a falling off of more than 6 crores as compared with 1890-91. It was however, in excess of the average of the last five years by nearly 3 crores and almost equal to the trade of 1888-89, in which year it amounted to Rs. 97,67,87,666. The value of the trade under all heads for the last ten years was as follows:—

Year.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Value ...Rs.	70,26,97,318	83,27,03,526	84,15,14,160	83,06,78,694	84,55,31,702	91,04,17,831	97,67,87,666	1,01,49,27,049	1,04,63,46,280	98,68,11,252

Foreign and Coasting Trade.

The total trade is divided into four branches; these and the value and percentage borne by each are shown below in comparison with the previous year:—

Divisions.	1890-91.	Percentage of Total Trade.	1891-92.	Percentage of Total Trade.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.		Rs.		
With Foreign External Ports	84,63,61,720	80·74	80,03,91,002	81·11	—4,59,70,718
With Foreign Indian Ports	7,24,68,838	6·91	5,86,06,547	5·43	—1,88,62,291
With British Ports in other Presidencies	9,63,06,187	9·20	10,14,31,410	10·28	+ 50,35,243
With British Ports within the Presidency... ..	3,30,19,555	3·15	3,13,82,293	3·18	—16,37,262

The trade with Foreign External Ports, i.e., with countries beyond the Continent of India, is classed as "Foreign Trade," and that with Foreign Indian Ports and British Ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency as "Coasting Trade."

The following table shows the value of the trade for each year during the past ten years. Government transactions are here included, but will not be referred to in any of the subsequent remarks or tables:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—										
Merchandise	29,37,92,598	29,75,99,671	31,49,74,389	31,95,64,314	32,43,25,139	33,29,02,097	34,39,39,597	35,34,11,797	35,11,000	25,71,63,036
Treasure	16,73,77,341	16,25,19,589	16,79,14,419	22,47,49,549	2,47,41,187	12,14,87,774	12,19,67,779	13,57,15,933	17,56,17,241	11,91,59,508
Total	46,11,70,939	46,01,19,260	48,28,88,808	54,43,13,863	34,90,46,326	45,43,91,871	47,53,07,376	48,91,27,730	52,67,17,241	37,63,22,544
Govt. Stores	65,29,169	65,08,006	67,17,856	54,29,296	47,47,200	29,25,296	72,44,823	59,12,477	65,57,169	75,19,354
Da. Transactions	—	—	23,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports	111,70,939	111,17,260	115,70,668	108,72,160	82,37,526	74,69,167	120,97,903	108,09,707	118,24,410	112,82,898
Exports—										
Merchandise	30,72,91,556	32,34,54,719	34,72,99,991	33,29,79,492	34,29,34,887	34,29,41,254	36,39,34,729	38,49,02,999	37,55,94,004	40,63,58,798
Treasure	5,19,461	69,44,399	1,25,02,373	97,22,159	1,54,06,995	1,13,09,182	1,44,42,823	1,56,67,905	1,26,55,756	2,46,11,997
Total	35,92,38,117	32,04,09,118	35,98,02,364	33,27,01,651	35,83,48,882	35,42,50,436	37,83,77,552	39,05,70,904	38,82,49,760	43,10,70,795
Govt. Stores	6,71,649	8,11,577	4,29,216	2,97,549	2,57,569	2,30,545	2,72,245	2,70,997	2,36,524	3,51,239
Da. Transactions	3,50,000	2,80,000	2,00,000	1,35,000	3,50,000	6,50,000	7,73,000	6,00,000	4,79,000	14,97,000
Total Exports	10,21,649	10,91,577	6,29,216	4,32,549	4,07,569	8,80,545	10,45,245	8,70,997	7,15,524	18,48,239
Total of Private	25,70,736	21,12,514	29,68,848	28,94,102	31,25,919	26,61,891	27,11,307	29,34,907	31,66,936	24,62,556
Imports and Exports	66,82,675	67,84,774	74,97,716	73,23,254	66,63,428	71,84,063	74,64,663	78,26,137	80,33,376	62,25,300
Govt. Stores and Da. Transactions	71,80,819	73,89,006	71,47,072	57,64,296	50,97,200	35,75,296	79,17,823	65,12,477	70,36,169	89,16,354
Grand Total	138,63,494	141,73,780	146,44,788	130,87,550	117,60,628	107,59,363	153,82,486	143,42,184	150,70,545	151,43,653

The value of the total private trade of the Port of Bombay with foreign external ports amounted to Rs. 80,03,91,002 against Rs. 84,63,61,720 in 1890-91, the decline being almost all due to transactions in treasure, which exhibited a diminished value by over 5½ crores.

Imports.—The total imports excluding transactions in treasure were valued at Rs. 25,71,63,036, being less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 1,79,58,564, the result of very large decreases in the imports of cotton piece-goods, sugar, railway plant and rolling stock, coal and cotton twist and yarn, which together represented a falling off of 266 lakhs, cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn alone showing together a loss of 109 lakhs. The prominent items of increase were raw silk, silk piece-goods, copper, provisions, and grain and pulse, the improvement under these heads being 84 lakhs.

Exports.—These, exclusive of treasure, were valued at Rs. 40,63,56,766, being better by Rs. 2,77,62,673 than those of 1890-91, the improvement being attributable almost entirely to larger shipments of Indian produce, exports of grain and pulse and seeds alone showing the large increases of 472 and 204 lakhs respectively, partially set off by a very large decline in the exports of raw cotton, which showed a smaller decrease of 436 lakhs.

Treasure.—The transactions in treasure under imports amounted to Rs. 11,01,59,503, and showed a decrease in value of Rs. 6,56,57,739, divided between gold, showing the figure of Rs. 2,14,36,512, and silver, of Rs. 4,42,21,226, while the total value of treasure exported was Rs. 2,67,11,697 against Rs. 1,63,28,786 in the previous year, remittances of gold showing an excess of Rs. 86,74,855 and those of silver, of Rs. 12,03,026.

Exchange averaged 16-7/8d. against 18-1/2d. last year.

The following table shows imports distributed according to countries for the past two years:— Imports.

Countries.	1900-91.	1901-92.	Increase or decrease in 1901-92.	Countries.	1900-91.	1901-92.	Increase or decrease in 1901-92.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
United Kingdom	22,82,29,989	22,37,12,763	-4,45,17,226	Mauritius	1,29,11,110	1,17,09,098	-12,02,102
Africa	1,44,16,659	64,29,716	-79,86,943	Other Countries in Africa	—	2,323	+2,323
Europe	96,29,423	70,00,612	-26,28,811	United States	23,56,549	22,67,298	-89,251
France	76,42,128	89,38,077	+12,95,949	Aden	23,57,993	23,92,904	+34,911
Germany	62,98,599	66,77,211	+3,78,612	Arabia	24,06,599	22,40,167	-1,66,432
Denmark	1,12,192	69,731	-42,461	Ceylon	9,13,251	10,14,060	+1,00,809
Italy	81,57,228	22,96,899	-58,60,329	China	4,96,42,082	4,44,61,353	-51,80,729
Malta	79,673	65,659	-14,014	Japan	14,04,178	4,74,947	-9,29,231
Norway	2,27,758	3,09,327	+81,569	Java	1,02,074	2,15,296	+1,13,222
Spain	69,164	89,452	+20,288	Mexico and Sonora	2,91,534	3,58,787	+67,253
Sweden	23,649	1,84,900	+1,61,251	Peru	61,96,556	72,75,281	+10,78,725
Turkey in Europe	16,569	6,292	-10,277	Russia in Asia	41,46,651	46,76,613	+5,30,962
Other Countries in Europe	22,503	7,068	-15,435	Siam	2,96,457	2,17,904	-78,553
Asia	6,64,845	1,90,298	-4,74,547	Straits Settlements	59,17,554	41,09,493	-18,08,061
Other Countries in Asia	—	—	—	Turkey in Asia	50,00,714	46,27,525	-3,73,189
Mauritius	—	—	—	Other Countries in Asia	21,901	4,054	-17,847
Zanzibar	63,37,877	34,52,922	-28,84,955	Australia	1,27,10,671	93,92,541	-33,18,130
Other Ports	97,517	1,47,499	+50,982	Total	45,89,28,841	36,73,21,539	-8,16,07,302
India	16,54,929	16,80,969	+26,040				
Madagascar	1,61,558	2,11,807	+50,249				

United Kingdom.—The value of imports from the United Kingdom showed a decrease of more than 2 crores, chiefly attributable to diminished imports of cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling stock, coal, cotton twist and yarn, and sugar, which showed a falling off of over 97, 61, 30, 18 and 11 lakhs respectively. The only item of any noticeable increase was copper, in which there was an improvement of over 19 lakhs. Remittances of treasure had fallen off considerably in 1890-91, but they were again smaller this year under both gold and silver—under the former by 210, and under the latter by 215 lakhs. The fluctuations under most of the heads noticed above will be referred to again further on where the features of the trade under each important article will be considered. The following table shows the several items in which the increase or decrease amounted to 1 lakh of rupees or more :—

Names of articles.	Total value in 1890-91.	Total value in 1891-92.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Increase.</i>			
Cotton—Raw	21,256	2,98,037	2,77,681
Leather—Manufactures	8,09,000	9,55,144	1,46,144
Liquors	25,11,486	29,13,157	4,01,721
Matches	4,51,829	5,84,544	1,32,715
Metals—Copper	91,18,259	1,00,83,239	9,64,980
Oils—Mineral	2,35,767	3,81,599	1,45,832
Paper and Paste-board	11,88,722	13,72,530	1,83,808
Provisions	17,00,927	18,16,055	1,16,128
Stationery	7,13,169	8,16,864	1,03,695
Wool—Manufactures—Piece-goods	88,42,173	41,28,398	2,86,225
<i>Decrease.</i>			
Apparel	29,60,511	28,47,076	1,13,435
Articles imported by Post	23,07,792	21,46,851	1,60,941
Coal	1,20,12,605	89,89,331	30,23,274
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	1,07,00,484	88,49,632	18,50,852
Do. Piece-goods	8,33,47,681	7,35,57,813	97,90,368
<i>Dyeing and Tanning Materials—</i>			
Aniline and Alizarine Dyes	5,76,203	3,83,487	1,92,716
Flax—Manufactures—Piece-goods.	2,47,610	71,873	1,75,737
Hardware and Cutlery	42,51,236	39,75,937	2,75,299
Ivory—Unmanufactured	6,88,157	5,41,857	1,46,300
Machinery and Mill-work	92,67,063	88,72,121	3,95,842
Metals—Iron... ..	67,10,079	53,41,561	13,68,518
Do. Steel	17,07,290	11,80,035	5,27,255
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock... ..	1,13,91,925	52,25,446	61,66,479
Sugar—Refined	13,71,886	2,31,893	11,39,993
Treasure—Gold	3,43,01,867	1,33,24,391	2,10,37,276
Do. Silver	6,05,52,452	4,80,09,898	2,15,42,554

Austria.—Imports of merchandise from this country continued to increase, and the value this year showed an improvement of over 2 lakhs. The principal items of increase were apparel, cabinet-ware and furniture, cotton piece-goods, glass-ware and silk piece-goods, while woollen piece-goods and printing paper showed a falling off. Imports of gold were valued this year at Rs. 318 only, against Rs. 62,637 in the preceding year, and those of silver fell off from 91 to 9 lakhs. The imports of this latter were unprecedentedly high in 1890-91, but they returned this year to the level of the average of the preceding five years.

Belgium.—There was a continued and rapid improvement in the import trade with this country, the aggregate value of the imports having risen from 22 lakhs in 1886-87 to 70 lakhs in 1891-92. Aniline and alizarine dyes, copper, steel, hardware and cutlery, glass-ware, earthen-ware and porcelain, and spirits and wines were the prominent items of increase, but iron, wrought, showed a considerable falling off, amounting to Rs. 2,40,000. Imports of sugar, which represented a value of Rs. 1,74,476 in 1890-91, ceased entirely this year.

Franco.—This trade showed a considerable falling off in 1890-91, but it partially recovered during the year 1891-92. The improvement was chiefly attributable to larger imports of silk goods, under which there was an increase of over 14 lakhs. Clocks and watches also showed a value larger by 1 lakh. In the items of decrease, brandy (under spirits) and champagne (under wines) showed together a falling off of 1 lakh, while imports of sugar represented this year a value of Rs. 2,956 only against Rs. 1,46,200 in 1890-91. Under treasure, gold showed a falling off of more than 2 lakhs and silver of 9 lakhs.

Germany.—The decrease in this trade was due entirely to diminished imports of sugar, which declined in value from 43 lakhs in 1890-91, to 8 lakhs this year. The trade was otherwise better. Aniline and alizarine dyes and ivory and ivory-ware showed an improvement of 2 and 1 lakh respectively. Matches, however, showed a decline amounting to nearly 2 lakhs.

Holland.—Cotton piece-goods, coloured, received from this country showed this year a smaller value, but it was always a small trade.

Italy.—There was an improvement of nearly 7 lakhs in the value of merchandise received from this country, chiefly due to larger imports of coloured cotton piece-goods and silk piece-goods, pure and mixed. Amongst other fluctuations, aniline and alizarine dyes, jewellery and silk thread showed a larger trade, while clocks and watches and hops exhibited a falling off. In the transactions under treasure, gold showed this year a value of Rs. 21,000. There was no import of gold in the previous year. Silver was valued at Rs. 3,000 only against an amount of 10 lakhs in 1890-91.

Malta.—This is a small trade. The decrease this year was due entirely to smaller imports under tobacco. Gold this year exhibited a larger value by Rs. 7,000.

Norway.—Lucifer matches and iron nails are the only two articles of any importance usually imported from this country, under the first of which there was an improvement of Rs. 1,77,000, under the second a falling off of Rs. 32,000.

Spain.—Pellitory, an article registered in the trade under drugs and medicines, received from this country, showed an improvement of Rs. 30,000.

Sweden.—Lucifer matches, iron, and paper and paste-board are the articles usually received from this country; in them there was an increase amounting to Rs. 49,000, Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively. A quantity of building timber of the value Rs. 58,000 was also received from this place for the first time this year.

Turkey in Europe.—Unmanufactured tobacco and essential oils showed a falling off. Imports of gold represented last year a value of Rs. 5,500. None were received this year.

Other Countries in Europe.—These include Greece, Portugal, and Russia, the import trade with which countries is small and unimportant.

Abyssinia.—Unmanufactured ivory is the principal article of import; in this there was a slight falling off. Imports of gold declined by Rs. 13,000 and those of silver by the large amount of Rs. 3,63,000.

Mozambique.—Like Abyssinia, ivory is the only important article of import from this place. It was received in smaller quantities. Gold showed a falling off of Rs. 75,000 and silver of Rs. 6,000.

Zanzibar.—The decrease was almost all due to a falling off in the imports of cloves, ivory, and coconut kernel, under the first of which there was a smaller trade by about 6 lakhs, and under the second and third, by more than 2 lakhs each. Gold and silver showed, however, an improvement of a lakh each.

Eastern Coast of Africa (Other Ports).—Gums.—Alibanum and Arabic, and mother-of-pearl shells shipped to Bombay from these ports showed larger values, amounting to about Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 5,000, respectively. Imports of silver were also better.

Egypt.—Raw cotton has begun to be received from this country in considerable quantities, the imports having risen from 3,513 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,46,993 in 1890-91, to 6,479 cwts., of the value of Rs. 2,54,208, in the year 1891-92. Amongst other fluctuations, ivory showed a diminution in value of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lakh, raw silk, an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh. Under treasure, imports of gold were better by more than a lakh, while those of silver declined by over 2 lakhs.

Madagascar.—This is a small trade. Imports of ornamental wood were larger, while those of tortoise shells showed a falling off. Gold and silver were both imported in larger quantities, and showed an increase of Rs. 29,000 and Rs. 24,000 respectively.

Mauritius.—The decline in this trade was almost entirely attributable to a falling off in the imports of sugar to the value of more than 11 lakhs. Amongst other fluctuations, there was an importation of a batch of 45 horses, valued at Rs. 15,000, against an absence of any such imports in the previous year. Horses are seldom imported from Mauritius. There were no imports of gold this year, though a small quantity of the value of Rs. 1,500 was received in 1890-91. Silver showed a diminution of about $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh.

Other Countries in Africa.—These comprise Cape Colony and Natal, with which there was very small trade.

United States.—Kerosine oil received from these States exhibited a falling off in value of more than 3 lakhs, though imports of mineral oil—other kinds—improved by about Rs. 75,000. Amongst other fluctuations, cotton piece-goods—grey showed a larger trade by Rs. 42,000. Imports of gold amounted in value to Rs. 55,000 in 1890-91, but they disappeared altogether this year, while those of silver rose from Rs. 4,23,100 to Rs. 56,82,000.

Aden.—The value of imports of merchandise was almost the same as last year. Coffee, gums and resins, and precious stones and pearls (unset), exhibited a larger value by about $\frac{1}{4}$ a lakh each, but hides and skins (raw) showed a falling off of more than a lakh. Imports of gold amounted in value to nearly 23 lakhs against 6 lakhs of the previous year, but those of silver fell off from 9 to 3 lakhs.

Arabia.—Dates form by far the largest item in the import trade with this country. There was a considerable decline in this trade in 1890-91, but it again recovered, and to dates alone was due the satisfactory increase under imports. Gums and resins were, however, received in smaller quantities and exhibited a decrease in value of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh. Under gold there was an improvement of more than 8 lakhs, but silver declined to the extent of 14 lakhs.

Ceylon.—Coffee, coconut oil, cardamoms, and tea are the principal articles of import. Tea showed an improvement of 3 lakhs, the imports being valued this year at 4 lakhs against 1 lakh in 1890-91, while coconut oil was received in small quantities, and exhibited a falling off of 2½ lakhs. Ivory is seldom received from this place, but was imported in the preceding year to the value of Rs. 45,000; the shipments were not repeated, and none was received this year. The values of gold and silver imports were higher this year by Rs. 56,000, and Rs. 19,000 respectively.

China.—The import trade with China is next in importance to that of the United Kingdom. The total imports were valued at 444 lakhs, divided almost equally between merchandise

and treasure. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 30 lakhs under merchandise, chiefly attributable to larger trade in raw silk, silk piece-goods, and tea, which showed an improvement of 17, 10, and 7 lakhs respectively. Trade in refined sugar and in camphor, however, declined, showing a falling off of 3, and 1 lakh respectively. Under treasure there was a decrease in value of 82 lakhs, almost a necessary consequence of the very large influx of more than 120 lakhs imported in the previous year. In the year under review, imports of gold and silver were valued at 57 and 150 lakhs, respectively, against 44 and 245 lakhs in 1890-91.

Japan.—The import trade with Japan is of recent growth, having risen from below 1 lakh of rupees in 1885-86 to nearly 5 lakhs this year. Apparel and Japanese ware represented a value of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh each, silk piece-goods $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh, and raw silk nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. All these showed an improvement except the last, in which as also in copper there was a slight falling off. Imports of treasure, almost exclusively silver, are variable. In 1890-91 they represented a value of 11 lakhs, but this year there were none at all.

Java.—Tea is the only article imported. It was valued this year at Rs. 2,18,000 against Rs. 1,03,000 in 1890-91.

Mekran and Sonmiáni.—Raw cotton, mats, fish-maws and shark-fins, and salted fish are the principal articles of import, under most of which there was an increase. Transactions in treasure are small and unimportant.

Persia.—This is comparatively a large and varied trade. Excluding the transactions in treasure, the value of imports in this year was smaller by 2 lakhs than that of 1890-91, though it was in excess of the average of the last five years by about 3 lakhs. Raw cotton showed a falling off of 5 lakhs, the value having declined from 16 to 11 lakhs; horses imported were 608, of the value of Rs. 1,82,400 against 1,628 valued at Rs. 5,96,650 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4 lakhs; and the trade in raw wool was smaller by more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the value this year being about 7 lakhs, against 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1890-91. These decreases were, however, balanced to a certain extent by larger transactions in wheat, the value of which rose from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 3,30,000, in dried fruit, which represented a value of 15 against 12 lakhs, in hides and skins, and in poppy-seed, in which there was an improvement of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, each, and in raw silk, which advanced by 1 lakh. Amongst minor fluctuations of less than a lakh, imports of gums and resins, and wool manufactures, (Persian carpets), showed an improvement, and assafetida and madder, a falling off. Imports of treasure declined in value, gold showing a higher value by more than a lakh, but silver fell off by 8 lakhs.

Russia in Asia.—This trade is represented by only one article, viz. kerosine oil, which is imported from the port of Batoum on the Black Sea. The value declined by Rs. 4,72,000.

• c • *Siam.*—Teakwood showed a smaller trade by nearly a lakh, though imports of raw silk, which commenced to be received from last year only, rose from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 27,000.

Straits Settlements.—There was a very large improvement in the trade from this country; the value of merchandise imported having risen from 31 to 41 lakhs. The principal articles imported are coffee, benjamin (gums and resins), tin, sago, tapioca, raw silk, betelnuts, mace, nutmegs, pepper, tea, and wood—other timber. Imports of coffee, betelnut, and pepper were larger by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 lakh respectively, while those of tin and nutmegs were smaller by nearly a lakh each. Amongst minor fluctuations, benjamin showed an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh, and sago and tapioca, (provisions—other sorts), a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh. The average imports of treasure amount in value to about a lakh or two, but in the year 1890-91, gold imported was valued at Rs. 1,86,000, and silver at Rs. 26,00,000. As a necessary consequence of these high imports of the previous year, the transactions this year were on a very restricted scale, gold showing a value of Rs. 13,000, and silver of Rs. 2,000 only.

Turkey in Asia.—In this trade, too, there was a very large improvement of 15 lakhs, chiefly attributable to larger imports of wheat, horses, ghi, dates, and other dried fruits. Under wheat there was an increase of 6 lakhs, the value this year being Rs. 10,80,000, against Rs. 4,92,000 in 1890-91. The number of horses imported was 2,921 against 1,955, and the value Rs. 9,73,000 against Rs. 6,06,000 of the previous year. The other two articles, dates and other dried fruit and ghi showed a larger value by 2 lakhs each. In the decreases, gall-nuts, a dyeing material, was the only item of importance showing a falling, valued at nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh. Imports of both gold and silver declined in value by 2 and 16 lakhs respectively.

Other Countries in Asia.—These comprise Cochin-China and the Philippines. A quantity of raw hemp, Manilla rope, and cigars are occasionally imported from the Philippines. The value of imports from Cochin-China was Rs. 12 only.

Australia.—Horses, coal, and copper are the only important articles of import from this colony. The number of horses imported was larger, being 806 against 422, of the value of Rs. 3,15,400 and Rs. 1,68,800 respectively. There was no trade this year in coal and copper, though these represented a value of Rs. 42,400 and Rs. 16,800, respectively, in the year 1890-91.

The imports of gold and silver for the last five years are shown below :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	51,17,020	49,19,298	62,73,638	90,67,243	63,74,218
Silver ... ..	...	1,15,750	7,63,300	33,91,860	36,72,600

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign export trade during the year 1891-92 as compared with that of 1890-91:—

Exports.

Countries.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.	Countries.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
United Kingdom	7,39,66,975	8,54,16,367	+1,14,49,392	Nauritia	21,20,549	22,93,443	+2,90,874
Austria	1,90,26,911	1,35,14,073	-55,12,838	Natal	2,00,442	5,26,495	+3,26,053
Belgium	2,00,06,776	2,16,72,269	+16,65,493	Other Countries in Africa	6,348	7,650	+1,302
France	4,20,00,215	7,21,34,283	+3,01,34,068	United States	22,308	86,595	+64,287
Germany	1,60,65,190	1,77,85,930	+17,20,740	Aden	79,61,303	80,63,379	+10,04,076
Greece	30,523	36,264	+5,741	Arabia	76,50,130	69,22,613	-7,27,517
Holland	29,61,743	71,11,106	+41,49,363	Ceylon	64,97,795	69,16,715	+4,18,920
Italy	2,74,00,225	2,37,50,209	-36,50,016	China	9,20,43,751	8,09,26,722	-11,17,029
Malta	1,23,720	1,24,509	+879	Japan	70,90,000	1,26,20,545	+55,30,545
Portugal	2,40,467	2,12,765	-27,702	Java	77,529	97,902	+20,373
Russia	22,46,279	13,92,633	-8,53,646	Madras	62,500	66,516	+4,016
Spain	16,46,774	6,32,731	-10,14,043	Mekran and Somnath	1,29,146	2,61,475	+1,32,329
Sweden	2,11,500	1,20,629	-90,871	Perun	1,61,55,511	1,82,29,171	+20,73,660
Turkey in Europe	26,126	22,244	-3,882	Siam	1,45,406	2,00,075	+54,669
Algeria	29,11,738	28,97,434	-14,304	Straits Settlements	36,33,034	42,59,716	+6,26,682
Eastern Coast of Africa	25,97,370	29,69,076	+3,71,706	Turkey in Asia	35,79,230	56,71,255	+20,92,025
Mozambique	81,19,340	63,72,419	-17,46,921	Other Countries in Asia	9,470	6,043	-3,427
Zanzibar	1,27,975	1,11,957	-16,018	Australia	1,21,568	1,56,264	+34,696
Other ports	64,97,344	79,04,511	+14,07,167				
Egypt				Total	30,54,21,579	43,39,65,468	+12,85,43,889

United Kingdom.—Exports of Indian produce had declined in value in 1890-91 by 172 lakhs, but they were steadier this year and exhibited an improvement of 32 lakhs. Foreign merchandise, which forms comparatively a small portion of the aggregate exports, showed, however, a decrease of 12 lakhs. Remittances of treasure were in excess of the previous year by 94 lakhs, in which gold participated to the extent of 88 lakhs. Fluctuations in the several items of the trade, in which the increase or decrease was a lakh of rupees or over, are shown below. Of these, nutmegs and cloves, and a portion of raw cotton and wool represent foreign imports re-exported. Like those under imports, the features of the trade under most of these headings will be noticed and commented upon further on:—

Names of articles.	Total value in 1890-91.	Total value in 1891-92.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton—Raw	2,55,19,630	75,84,332	-1,79,35,298
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—			
Myrobolams	17,82,088	23,82,843	+6,00,755
Grain and Pulse—Jowári and Bájri	3	11,37,356	+11,37,353
Do. Wheat	1,41,59,977	2,88,18,048	+1,46,58,071
Do. Other sorts	9,800	1,45,797	+1,35,997
Hides—Raw and dressed	7,69,895	8,71,902	+1,02,007
Skins do.	44,41,014	47,59,083	+3,18,069
Manures—Animal Bones	7,06,123	8,13,239	+1,07,116
Oilcake	1,43,301	2,31,322	+88,021
Seeds—Castor	5,88,488	3,91,588	-1,96,900
Do. Linseed	21,75,957	63,22,349	+41,46,392
Spices—Cloves	2,61,336	4,559	-2,56,777
Silk—Piece-goods	1,50,545	37,867	-1,12,678
Wool—Raw	89,11,408	76,26,903	-12,84,505
Treasure—Gold	67,77,661	1,56,50,498	+88,72,817
Do. Silver	3,01,304	8,70,913	+5,69,609

Austria.—Raw cotton shipped to Trieste is the only important item in the exports, which this year represented a smaller value by 60 lakhs.

Belgium.—Raw cotton, jowári and bájri, wheat, gum-Arabic, raw hemp, horns, and almost all of the vegetable oil-seeds are the articles sent to this country, under most of which there was an increase, though raw cotton, which had declined last year, showed a further falling off in value to the extent of 84 lakhs. Shipments of jowári and bájri were sent for the first time this year, and amounted to more than 2 lakhs in value.

France.—There was a very great augmentation of the exports to France, the value having risen from 459 to 721½ lakhs. The trade has received an impetus since the establishment of regular and direct steam communications between Bombay and Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes, though the very high value of the exports this year was entirely due to large shipments of wheat, which were about five times as much as those of last year both in quantity and value.

Germany.—Raw cotton shipped to Germany showed a falling off in value of more than 39 lakhs. Oil-seeds and wheat and wheat bran were, however, forwarded in larger quantities and exhibited an improvement of 17, 5, and 1 lakhs respectively. Bran was not forwarded last year to any extent, but the exports this year were valued at Rs. 1,06,000. Under exports of foreign merchandise, ivory, unmanufactured, showed an increase of Rs. 80,000.

Greece.—Raw cotton is the only article of any importance sent to this country ; it represented a larger value this year.

Holland.—Linseed is usually sent to this country ; the exports of it were double those of the previous year and represented a value of 56 lakhs ; and wheat, under which there were no shipments in 1890-91, was also forwarded to the value of 13 lakhs.

Italy.—The trade with Italy declined during this and the previous year. Shipments of cotton valued at 197 lakhs in 1890-91 fell off to 125 lakhs, showing a decrease of 72 lakhs, partially balanced by an increase under wheat and oil-seeds of 32 and 2 lakhs respectively. The value of wheat exported this year amounted to 51 lakhs. Under foreign merchandise, iron, old for remanufacture, showed a larger trade by about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a lakh. Silver was remitted last year to the value of Rs. 76,000, but none in the year 1891-92.

Malta.—Wheat, an occasional item of export, was forwarded this year to the value of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and accounted for most of the improvement in the trade.

Portugal.—The decrease of Rs. 33,102 was due to a slight falling off of the exports of wheat, which represented this year a value of Rs. 1,75,000 against Rs. 2,13,000 of the preceding year. Linseed and tilseed are the only other items of export ; under the latter there were no shipments this year, while the former was forwarded to almost an equal value.

Russia.—Raw cotton, myrabolams, and a few of the oil-seeds are the articles of export. Cotton fell off in value from 22 to 11 lakhs ; seeds in the aggregate showed an improvement of 2 lakhs.

Spain.—Shipments of raw cotton declined in value from 17 to 4 lakhs ; those of wheat, representing a lakh in 1890-91, ceased entirely. Linseed, however, was forwarded to the value of Rs. 75,000, against an absence of any exports under that head in the previous year.

Sweden.—Raw cotton is the only article exported to this country ; it showed this year a slight falling off.

Turkey in Europe.—A small trade spread over several items. Essential oils of Indian manufacture were sent in smaller quantities, and showed a falling off in value of Rs. 10,000. Gold was remitted to the value of Rs. 8,600.

Abyssinia.—The value of this trade was much the same as last year. Exports of jowári and bájri and of flour showed together an improvement of 3 lakhs, but those of cotton piece-goods, (both of Indian and foreign manufacture), showed a smaller value by nearly 3 lakhs. A number of bullocks, registered in the trade returns under animals—other kinds, were sent to the value of Rs. 72,000 in 1890-91, but none this year. Treasure is occasionally remitted in small quantities. Exports of silver this year represented a value of Rs. 8,450. The whole of the trade with Abyssinia, both import and export, is carried on with the port of Masawáh, the Italian colony in that country.

Mozambique.—This trade was much the same as that of the previous year, and is divided almost equally between Indian produce and foreign merchandise. The principal articles exported were cotton piece-goods, glassware, grain and pulse, hardware and cutlery, jute manufactures, provisions, sugar, and woollen manufactures. The fluctuations were not large, and were spread over several items. Silver remitted showed a falling off of Rs. 5,000.

Zanzibar.—The value of Indian produce forwarded showed an improvement of nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but there was against it a falling off in foreign merchandise to the amount of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Under Indian produce, exports of rice showed a larger value by 1 lakh, but cotton piece-goods was by far the largest item in the exports. Those of local manufacture were sent to the value of nearly 19 lakhs, the same as last year, while those of foreign manufacture represented a value of 16 lakhs against 19 lakhs of the previous year, and showed a falling off of 3 lakhs. There were no remittances of gold, though they represented a value of Rs. 42,000 last year ; those of silver fell off by 13 lakhs.

Eastern Coast of Africa.—Other Ports.—Rice, and jowári and bájri were the only articles of any importance exported to these ports ; under the former there was, this year, a falling off in value of nearly Rs. 40,000.

Egypt.—Coffee, cotton piece-goods (grey), wheat, jowári and bájri, dried fruit, seeds, spices, and silk piece-goods are the principal articles exported, but part of the exports registered against this country consisted of cargo booked to Port Said or Suez, "for orders", to be transhipped to Continental or other ports as might be convenient in the state of the market or other circumstances. Cotton, wheat, oils and oil-seed all showed an increase, while there was a decrease in the export of raw silk.

Mauritius.—The value of the exports had fallen off in 1890-91 by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but there was a partial recovery this year to the extent of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The trade, however, was in excess of the average of the last five years by about 2 lakhs. In the shipments of Indian produce, exports of flour, coffee, and gram were larger by about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ a lakh respectively, while there was a smaller trade in pulse, rice, and teakwood by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under the first, and by about $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh each under the second and third items. Under foreign merchandise, cotton piece-goods is the only important item of export ; under this there was an improvement of more than a lakh. There were no remittances of treasure in this or the previous year.

Natal.—The exports are on a small scale and liable to fluctuation. In 1889-90 they amounted in value to nearly 9 lakhs, but fell off to about 2 lakhs in 1890-91, but they improved again and amounted to 5 lakhs this year, showing an increase of 3 lakhs divided almost equally between Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Under the former, rice, flour, and ghi showed larger value by Rs. 51,000, Rs. 35,000, and Rs. 16,000, respectively, and under the latter there was an improvement of Rs. 64,000 under cotton piece-goods, and of Rs. 17,000 under silk piece-goods. There were no transactions in treasure.

Other Countries in Africa.—These comprise Cape Colony, Madagascar, and Tripoli. The trade recorded against them was small and unimportant.

United States.—Hides and skins, ivory, old iron, and a few of the seeds and spices are occasionally exported to these States in variable quantities.

Aden.—Tobacco, rice, wheat, jowári and bájri, flour, ginger and pepper of Indian produce, and cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods, as well as sugar of both Indian and foreign manufacture, are the principal articles sent to this settlement. Exports of flour and of ginger were larger in value by 1 lakh, and of yarn as well as sugar by $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lakh each, while cotton piece-goods and jowári and bájri showed a falling off of 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs respectively. Remittances of gold were on a small scale in both this and the previous year, but silver exported was valued this year at nearly 11 lakhs against 3 lakhs in 1890-91.

Arabia.—The value of Indian produce shipped to this country had declined in 1890-91 by 4 lakhs, and there was a further fall this year to the same extent, but exports of foreign merchandise showed a larger value in this and the previous year by 6 and 2 lakhs respectively. This is a large trade comprising articles under most of the principal heads, but silk and silk piece-goods, sugar and wool manufactures under foreign merchandise, and coffee, rice, jowári and bájri and other grain under Indian produce, and cotton twist and yarn, as well as cotton piece-goods, both of European and local manufacture, are the prominent items of export. Remittances of treasure are chiefly made in silver; they amounted to nearly 17 lakhs in value this year, against 9 lakhs in 1890-91.

Ceylon.—This trade has been steadily improving year by year. It amounted in value to about 12 lakhs in 1886-87, and had grown to almost double that amount in the year 1891-92. The exports are divided almost equally between foreign merchandise and Indian produce. The principal items are cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods of foreign manufacture, and rice, pulse, wheat, and other grain, as well as flour of Indian produce. Flour of local manufacture and cotton piece-goods (foreign) exhibited an improvement of Rs. 84,000, and Rs. 87,000, respectively. Among other fluctuations of smaller value, exports of rice, pulse and other kinds of grain, and of cotton (raw), were larger, while wood-manufactures, kerosine oil, and silk piece-goods marked a falling off. Remittances of silver showed an increase of more than 2 lakhs.

China.—Indian produce exported to China was valued this year at 888 lakhs, and foreign merchandise at about 11 lakhs. Under Indian produce, the principal articles exported are cotton twist and yarn, and opium, which constituted the bulk of the trade and represented a value of 496 and 354 lakhs, respectively. As compared with the previous year, the yarns exhibited a falling off of 46 lakhs, but opium a larger value by 26 lakhs. The exports of opium this year amounted to 30,773 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests, weighing 38,467 cwts., of the value of Rs. 3,54,60,766, against 28,137 chests weighing 35,171 cwts., valued at Rs. 3,27,98,530, in 1890-91: Raw cotton and cotton piece-goods (grey) were also comparatively large items of export. Shipments of the former were valued at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and showed a decrease of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while those of the latter were valued at 8 lakhs, and exhibited an improvement of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Sandal-wood represented a value of 4 lakhs, and showed an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a lakh. Under foreign merchandise exports of fish-maws and shark-fins, old iron for re-manufacture, and ivory were smaller, the first showing a decrease in value of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the second and third of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a lakh each. Silver last year was sent to the value of 8 lakhs, but there were no remittances of treasure this year.

Japan.—The principal articles of Indian produce exported to Japan are raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and raw wool. Under foreign merchandise, ivory is the only item of any importance. Shipments of raw cotton are year by year increasing in quantity, and they represented this year a value of nearly a crore of rupees, against only 21 lakhs of the previous year; but the trade in yarns, which at one time promised to develop to a very large extent and open a market for the output of the Bombay mills, has been dropped, the Japanese having since commenced to manufacture yarn locally. The value of exports fell off from 48 to 25 lakhs this year. Raw wool showed a small decrease of Rs. 8,000, but the exports of ivory were larger by Rs. 13,000.

Java.—Twist and yarn of local manufacture is almost the only article exported to this island. The shipments commenced to be made from the year 1888-89. The value for the past four years was as follows:—

1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
19,907	1,05,842	73,339	85,430

Maldives.—The trade was much the same as that of the previous year. It consists of rice and of cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture, required for the use of the inhabitants of the islands.

Mekran and Somiani.—This trade is of small dimensions and consists chiefly of rice and other grain, cotton goods both of foreign and local manufacture, and raw silk, articles of local consumption. Under Indian produce, rice and wheat showed an improvement of Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively, and under foreign merchandise, cotton piece-goods of Rs. 36,000.

Persia.—This is a large and varied trade and has a tendency to increase. Exports of Indian produce are on a smaller scale than those of foreign merchandise, which latter amounted in value this year to three times as much as the former. The comparatively large exports of Indian tea and coffee, as well as of cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured) of local manufacture, were noticeable. Rice too was sent in larger quantities. Remittances of silver were larger by 5 lakhs.

Siam.—Exports consist principally of cotton piece-goods, (grey, white and coloured), of foreign manufacture, in which the trade was larger by Rs. 30,000. A quantity of cotton piece-goods (grey) of local manufacture was also sent this year to the value of Rs. 12,000, against a small exportation last year valued at Rs. 1,600 only.

Straits Settlements.—Cotton twist and yarn of Bombay manufacture were sent to these settlements this year in larger quantities. The exports rose from 8 to 16 lakhs in value, and accounted for the increase in the trade in Indian produce. The decrease under foreign merchandise was due to restricted shipments of cotton piece-goods, which declined in value by more than a lakh. Remittances of silver fell off by more than a lakh.

Turkey in Asia.—There was an expansion in this trade, under both Indian produce and foreign merchandise, of 6 and 7 lakhs, respectively. The fluctuations were spread over many items. In the transactions under treasure, there was a decrease under gold of 2½ lakhs, and an increase under silver of 7½ lakhs.

Other Countries in Asia.—These comprise Macassar, the Philippines, Sumatra and Dille in Timor. The exports represented for the most part cotton twist and yarn of local manufacture, sent thither in the way of opening out the markets.

Australia.—Amongst other articles, apparel, myrabolams (a dyeing material), and fish-maws and shark-fins under Indian produce, and dried fruit under foreign merchandise are the only items of any importance in the trade. Shipments of the first three showed a larger value by Rs. 13,000, Rs. 12,000, and Rs. 15,000, respectively, and those of dried fruit a falling off of Rs. 8,000.

The following statement shows certain principal articles imported in 1891-92 compared with 1890-91:—

Articles.	VALU.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.	Articles.	VALU.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living...	14,15,505	15,68,100	+1,42,595	Matches	8,07,040	10,86,049	+2,79,009
Apparel (including Boots and Shoes, and Military Uniforms and Accoutrements...	40,12,313	52,68,704	+12,56,391	Metals—			
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (including Dynamite)...	6,25,185	4,82,104	-1,43,081	Brass	4,32,911	8,38,499	+4,05,588
Cabinet-ware and Furniture	4,34,508	6,20,943	+1,86,435	Copper	94,51,315	1,07,71,079	+13,19,764
Chemical Products and Preparations (excluding Dynamite)	10,79,861	11,05,810	+26,449	Iron	82,88,737	60,05,399	-22,83,338
Coal	1,20,70,030	89,92,424	-30,77,606	Lead	2,00,110	2,84,839	+84,729
Coffee	8,75,634	12,45,755	+3,70,121	Quicksilver	2,30,020	1,07,776	-1,22,244
Cotton—				Steel	22,17,147	19,60,582	-2,56,565
Raw	10,45,843	17,72,521	+7,26,678	Tin	8,55,130	7,48,893	-1,06,237
Twist and Yarn	1,09,13,456	89,01,847	-20,11,609	Zinc or Spelter	7,47,446	6,37,049	-1,10,397
Piece-goods	6,48,77,179	7,84,22,519	+1,35,454	Other sorts	2,54,427	3,08,576	+54,149
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (including Opium and Tobacco)	25,72,798	24,02,037	-1,70,761	Oils	71,36,064	62,03,679	-9,32,385
Dyeing and Tanning Materials (including Cutch, Gambier and Lac—Dye)	41,41,569	47,80,709	+6,39,140	Paper and Paste-board	22,24,132	26,27,432	+4,03,300
Earthenware and Porcelain	6,53,467	8,40,284	+1,86,817	Provisions	50,70,437	60,24,753	+9,53,686
Flax—Manufactures	4,12,199	2,05,119	-2,07,080	Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,18,03,487	52,50,707	-65,52,780
Fruits and Vegetables	4,10,134	2,38,737	-1,71,397	Seeds	2,94,120	4,34,354	+1,40,234
Glass and Glassware	33,21,793	34,52,209	+1,30,416	Silk—			
Grain and Pulse	8,00,130	19,13,726	+11,13,596	Raw	87,01,001	1,05,71,565	+18,70,564
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	7,94,717	8,54,935	+60,218	Piece-goods (including Mixed Goods)	65,34,708	94,71,076	+29,36,368
Hardware and Cutlery	52,76,255	51,92,543	-83,712	Spices	27,38,440	23,07,120	-4,31,320
Ivory and Ivory-ware	33,08,025	27,59,797	-5,48,228	Stationery	9,10,938	10,54,984	+1,44,046
Jewellery, &c.	18,43,514	19,59,966	+1,16,452	Sugar—			
Leather (excluding Boots and shoes)	10,18,540	11,91,200	+1,72,660	Refined and Unrefined	2,00,27,211	1,41,57,823	-58,69,388
Liquors—				Tea	31,01,317	42,53,689	+11,52,372
Ale, Beer and Porter	8,77,944	11,20,325	+2,42,381	Wool—			
Spirits	19,00,256	20,27,591	+1,27,335	Raw	9,07,723	7,25,336	-1,82,387
Wines and Liqueurs	10,02,749	10,27,014	+24,265	Manufactures	74,18,527	72,52,394	-1,66,133
Other sorts	8,257	1,575	-6,682	All other Articles	1,75,00,288	1,70,50,398	-4,49,890
Machinery and Mill-work	93,39,564	60,56,000	-32,83,564	Total	27,51,21,000	25,71,03,038	-1,80,17,962
				Treasure—Gold	5,29,85,601	8,15,48,579	+2,85,62,978
				“ Silver	12,28,32,150	7,88,10,924	-4,40,21,176
				Total Treasure	17,58,17,751	11,01,59,503	-6,56,58,248
				Grand Total	45,09,38,841	86,73,22,539	+41,63,847

Articles Imported from Foreign countries.

Remarks on the Foreign Import Trade.

The fluctuations and the causes thereof in the principal articles imported are noticed below:—

Apparel.—Imports under this head include boots and shoes and military uniforms. There was an increase on the total imports of 3½ lakhs of rupees. Boots and shoes and military uniforms

taken by themselves showed a decrease of nearly 2 lakhs of rupees. The increase of 3½ lakhs of rupees on the total imports was due to large consignments of ladies' and gentlemen's ready-made articles of wearing apparel, which by themselves amounted to 47½ lakhs of rupees, against 41½ lakhs of rupees last year. Articles imported by parcel post are separately shown under that heading. A large quantity of millinery is imported in this way from Europe by private persons for their own use. The United Kingdom sent 23½ lakhs of rupees worth, and the rest came from Austria (5½ lakhs), France (5½ lakhs), Germany (2½ lakhs), Hongkong (1½ lakhs). Hongkong sent 16,000 rupees less than in previous year, owing to severe competition with Austria. For instance, gold thread, which used to come chiefly from Hongkong, is largely supplied from Austria now, as it is cheaper in price, though inferior in quality.

Arms and Ammunition.—There was a decrease under these heads of Rs. 42,961. Dynamite imports showed a decrease of ¾ths of a lakh of rupees, while fire-arms, gunpowder, &c., showed an improvement of more than ¼ a lakh of rupees. Decrease in dynamite was due to short importations, owing to the completion of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway and the Sind-Pishin Railway. The special increase under the head gunpowder was due to the fact that two new companies in Bombay got out stocks for sale, the Army and Navy Co-operative and the Civil Service Co-operative Societies.

Cabinet-wares and Furniture.—There was an increase under this head of 1½ lakhs of rupees, chiefly due to large imports of bentwood furniture from Austria and Italy—Austria sending 1 lakh of rupees more than last year, and Italy nearly ¼ a lakh more. The United Kingdom sent about the same quantity as last year.

Chemical Products and Preparations.—The whole trade under this head was worth 11 lakhs of rupees this year against 10½ lakhs in the previous year. The increase was spread over many articles. Imports of sulphuric acid declined 1 lakh owing to the stock of the previous year remaining on hand, and to local manufacture in Bombay.

Coals.—There was a very large falling off in the imports of this article, amounting to 30½ lakhs, owing to bad rates for freights ruling in the United Kingdom, and to there having been a large balance remaining on hand at the end of the previous year. Indian coal was purchased from Singarini in Nizam's Territory by the G. I. P. Railway. The Factory Act caused some diminution in the consumption of coal by stopping work on certain days in the month.

Coffee.—This year an increase of 8½ lakhs of rupees was noticeable in a trade of Rs. 12½ lakhs. Larger importations of coffee from the Straits Settlements, where crops were good, caused the increase. Two and a half lakhs of rupees worth of this were re-exported to Mauritius and Red Sea ports.

Cotton (raw).—The decrease of 1½ lakhs of rupees was due to Persia having sent 5½ lakhs less this year, though other countries sent more than their previous year's exports. The United Kingdom sent 3 lakhs of rupees worth of this article to India, while at the same time she took ¾ths of a crore of rupees worth from India. This is explained by the fact that Japan took less yarn, and therefore large stocks of coarse yarn remaining on hand, mill-owners were not inclined to make more coarse yarn, and so conceived the idea of utilizing the machinery for making fine cloth, which generally comes from Bolton in Lancashire, and is chiefly made from American cotton, as the staple is finer. For this purpose American cotton was imported.

Cotton Piece-goods.—There was an enormous decrease in the imports of this article amounting to nearly Rs. 1 crore when compared with the previous year. Large stocks of the previous year and the low rate of exchange were the chief causes of this decrease. This trade is carried on almost entirely with the United Kingdom. A decrease was noticeable under nearly all heads.

Grey Goods contributed a decrease of 77½ lakhs.

White contributed a decrease of 6½ lakhs.

Coloured contributed a decrease of 3½ lakhs.

Grey.—Shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jacconets, mulls, printers were imported in a less quantity. Grey drills were imported in a larger quantity.

White.—Shirtings, jacconets showed a decrease; mulls, nainsooks an increase.

Dyed and Coloured.—Shirtings, saris, mulls, jacconets showed a decrease; stripes (Turkey red) an increase.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—There was a diminution under this head of 19 lakhs of rupees, due to the small supply from the United Kingdom and Austria, which sent 18½ lakhs, and ¼ of a lakh less, respectively, than they did in the previous year. Imports of Turkey red, alizarine, and yellow and other colours, except green, showed a decrease of 22,00,000 lbs. weight. Imports of grey mule showed an advancement of 16,00,000 lbs. weight in 40s. and 1½ lakhs lbs. in 30s. Imports of water twist declined 5,00,000 lbs. weight. The low rate of exchange was in a great measure the cause of this decline, and the large stocks of the previous year too had some effect.

Drugs and Medicines.—The total trade under this head was 20½ lakhs, and a decrease of Rs. 57,000 was noticeable during the year under report. This was due to smaller imports of asafoetida and camphor, crude. Decrease of imports in the former was due to the fact that

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petty dealers mix *hingra* with pure *assafœtida* and pass it off as such: hence the importations of pure *assafœtida* fell off, while imports of *hingra* improved, and the dealers sold this mixture for prices very little under those ruling for pure *assafœtida*.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—The rise in value under this head amounted to 6½ lakhs of rupees, aniline and alizarine dyes alone accounting for 7½ lakhs. Increased demand on account of the cheapness of these dyes was the cause of the increase. The trade in these articles is carried on with Belgium, Germany and the United Kingdom. Both the forenamed countries sent more and the United Kingdom Rs. 2,00,000 less. The large imports of these two dyes interfered with the imports of other dyes, which showed a decline. Saffron this year was imported in larger quantities, though a decline in value of Rs. 44,000 took place. This showed that the saffron was of the inferior quality, called *composed saffron*. Pure saffron was imported in a smaller quantity this year.

Glass and Glassware.—The total value of this trade was 38½ lakhs, and during the year under report an increase took place amounting to 5½ lakhs, due chiefly to larger shipments from Belgium and Germany, of all glass except glass beads, false pearls, and window glass. The importation of glass beads from China seems to have fallen off—glass beads from Austria taking their place, the Austrian glass being more durable. This is another instance of Austria having successfully competed with China in the Indian market (*vide* remarks under apparel). Imports of window glass were less by 1 lakh of rupees. False pearls decreased by Rs. 1,10,000.

Grain and Pulse.—There was a satisfactory increase of 11 lakhs of rupees in this trade, the total imports being Rs. 19 lakhs as against Rs. 8 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of wheat alone showed an increase of cwts. 2 lakhs in quantity and Rs. 9 lakhs in value. There were excellent crops in the Persian Gulf district, and the dealers exported more largely, as there was a great demand in Bombay for grain to send to France and other countries to make up the deficit caused by the restrictions put upon exports of grain from Russia. Barley and jowari were received this year from Persian Gulf ports in larger quantities to the extent of cwts. 1,39,140, valued at Rs. 5,58,840. This trade was not separately registered in previous years.

Hardware and Cutlery.—The decrease under this head of Rs. 89,712 was unimportant, the value of the trade being 52 lakhs. Exchange was low, and smaller indents were made upon England. The United Kingdom and Austria sent less, while Belgium and America sent more than in the previous year.

Ivory and Ivory-ware.—The decrease of 5½ lakhs of rupees in a total trade of 27½ lakhs was large. German companies increased in number in Africa, and they bought up the ivory and shipped it direct to Europe. Out of 27½ lakhs, 15 lakhs were re-exported to Europe.

Jewellery.—This trade was carried on to much the same extent as formerly.

Leather.—An increase of Rs. 1,72,654 in a trade of 12 lakhs was observed this year and was due to larger stocks of leather-made articles having been imported, the two co-operative stores newly started having imported bags, saddlery, &c., in large quantities. These imports were almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

Liquors.—There was an increase of nearly 4 lakhs of rupees altogether:—

	Rs.
Ale, beer and porter showed an increase of	2½ lakhs.
Spirits	1½ "
Wines and liquours	4 "
Other sorts showed a decrease of	Rs. 1,079

In a total trade of 41½ lakhs this was a small increase. Imports of ale, beer, and porter steadily increased.

Brandy.—There was a decrease under brandy of 9,200 gallons in quantity, and Rs. 68,000 in value owing to the prevalent preference for whisky.

Gin showed an improvement of Rs. 14,000 in value and of 4,271 gallons in quantity.

Rum showed a trifling decrease.

Whisky improved from Rs. 5,99,000 to Rs. 6,66,400 in value and from 1,03,200 to 1,09,800 gallons in quantity.

Wines and Liqueurs.—There was an improvement under this of Rs. 24,865, to which champagne contributed Rs. 13,000. Claret fell off in quality, but not quantity, as more claret was exported than last year, while the value was Rs. 6,000 less. Italy was the country which sent this cheap claret to Bombay.

Machinery.—The total imports were 89½ lakhs against 93½ lakhs in the previous year. This was entirely due to smaller imports of machinery for mills, the erection of which stopped during the year under report. Again, exchange ruled so low that mill-owners did not indent for machinery so largely as they did in the previous year when exchange was not so bad.

Matches.—An improvement of 1½ lakhs of rupees was noticeable this year in this trade. The United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden send matches, and this year all countries sent more. A large consignment was also received from the Straits Settlements, owing to a cargo of matches having been exported from Osaka in Japan to the Straits Settlements, where there was no market, and the matches were sent on to Bombay.

Metals.—The total imports under this head showed a decline of 8 lakhs of rupees, due to smaller importation of iron, the imports of which fell by 16 lakhs, imports of 1890-91 being 83 lakhs, and of 1891-92 being 67 lakhs. A large iron importer died and had on hand a large stock. Other smaller dealers, thinking that on the death of this iron dealer their business would flourish, also imported in that year largely. This left large stocks on hand in 1890-91, and the iron was purchased from these stocks by local merchants instead of indenting on England and other places for it. Again, exchange was so bad that it prevented dealers from ordering stocks out from Europe. It was also suggested that an inferior kind of steel, which is much superior to iron, and which is sold at a rate very little in excess of iron, had some share in this decrease of imports of iron. This kind of steel was imported to the extent of 8½ lakhs, being in excess of last year's shipments by 2½ lakhs.

Copper.—Imports of copper improved during the year under report by over 13 lakhs of rupees, owing to large imports of wrought copper on account of the cheap prices ranging in the European market, owing to the large out-put from the American mines of the Montana District. Large exports by rail of copper were made to the North-West Provinces for ultimate despatch to Kábul for the Amir of Kábul's mint, and to the Persian Gulf.

Steel.—The total imports diminished by 2½ lakhs of rupees, steel hooping having largely declined owing to small exports of cotton bales. British and foreign steel of inferior quality increased by 2½ lakhs. This last description of steel is of very poor quality, but cheap, and many articles formerly made from iron are now made from this steel, which is more durable than iron and not much more expensive.

Tin declined by 1 lakh of rupees. The whole of the trade is with the Straits Settlements. A small outturn at Singapore and large shipments to European markets diminished the supply to Bombay.

Oils.—*Kerosine Oil*—There was a falling off of 8½ lakhs of rupees in this import. This oil comes from New York and Batoum. Imports from the latter place were driving the New York oil out of the market. The imports of this oil from New York in 1890-91 were 20,54,788 gallons, valued at Rs. 10,12,043 and in 1891-92, 12,51,168 gallons of the value of Rs. 6,24,654, while Batoum oil was imported to the extent of 1,22,91,360 gallons, valued at Rs. 51,47,997 in 1890-91 and 1,13,40,012 gallons of the value of Rs. 46,75,985 in 1891-92. Heavy stocks on hand also tended to lessen the imports. The New York oil is more expensive but is superior, both as to light-giving properties and to combustion.

Mineral Oils—Other kinds.—These showed an increase of Rs. 2,20,000 in value and of gallons 1,72,000 in quantity owing to a larger supply being required for lubricating purposes in mills. This oil comes from the United Kingdom.

Vegetable Oils.—These decreased by 2½ lakhs in value owing mostly to smaller imports of coconut oils from Ceylon and Mauritius.

Paper and Pasteboard.—An advance in value of 3 lakhs of rupees was noticeable. Printing paper declined by ¼ of a lakh. Writing paper improved by 1 lakh. Other kinds of paper increased by 2½ lakhs.

Provisions showed an increase of 12½ lakhs of rupees in a trade of 69 lakhs. This was attributable to the fact that two co-operative companies started in Bombay and imported provisions largely. Again, there was a fine date crop in the Persian Gulf district. Dates showed an increase of 5½ lakhs, other dried fruit of 3 lakhs, and other kinds of provisions of Rs. 68,000.

Railway Materials.—There was a decrease of 61 lakhs of rupees under this head due to a falling off in demand for carriages, trucks, sleepers, rails, fish-plates, &c.; also to the completion of two railways, the Sind-Pishin and the Bengal-Nagpore Railways. Engines and tenders showed an increase of 5 lakhs of rupees.

Seeds showed an increase of 1½ lakhs of rupees due to large imports of poppy seed and gingelly seed from Persia and Zanzibar, where large crops were obtained.

Raw Silk.—This article from China showed an improvement of 18 lakhs of rupees, owing to an enormous outturn being obtained there. Prices lowered and a demand set in in Gujarát and Bengal, where hand-weavers took large quantities.

Silk Piece-goods.—An increase of 29½ lakhs of rupees occurred under this head. *Mixed Silk Piece-goods* increased by 11½ lakhs. This trade is carried on with France, Italy, and the United Kingdom. China produce does not figure under this head. The small stocks existing from the previous year accounted for the excess.

Silk Piece-goods (pure).—An increase of 17½ lakhs took place in the import, Hongkong contributing 10 lakhs of rupees, France 4 lakhs of rupees, Italy 1½ lakhs and the United Kingdom ½ a lakh of rupees.

Spices showed a decrease of 4 lakhs, due to smaller imports of cloves. Poor crops were realized, while large shipments direct to European ports took place. Betelnuts improved by 1½ lakhs. Nutmegs declined by 1 lakh.

Sugar.—The imports this year showed a decline of Rs. 64½ lakhs. The imports from all countries showed a decline, Hamburg heading the list with 34½ lakhs, Mauritius and the United Kingdom coming next with a decline of 11½ lakhs each, and Hongkong with 3½ lakhs. The decline was due to there being in 1889-90 a bad crop of sugarcane in Mauritius, and to the

great demand in 1890-91 for sugar in the Bombay market for which the supply from Mauritius was not adequate, so that Hamburg sugar found its way into the market. In 1890-91 the sugar-cane crop being good the supply of sugar in the market from Mauritius was equal to the demand, and less Hamburg sugar was sent out. Hamburg sugar is higher in price, and cannot, therefore, compete with that from Mauritius. The famine in Southern India, moreover, affected the purchasing power of the people, and the low exchange had a bad effect on the market.

Tea.—The total import trade in this article amounted to 42½ lakhs of rupees, and 53,50,703 lbs., against 31 lakhs of rupees and 43,50,025 lbs. in the previous year. Out of this quantity lbs. 32,00,000 valued at 30½ lakhs of rupees were re-exported to Persian Gulf ports, China, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements sent tea. Imports of *black tea* were 20,52,000 lbs., valued at 12½ lakhs of rupees, an excess over last year of 9,00,000 lbs., valued at 5½ lakhs of rupees. Imports of *green tea* amounted to lbs. 37,93,000, valued at 29½ lakhs of rupees, being in excess of last year by 5,99,000 lbs., valued at 6 lakhs of rupees. Green tea is little used in this country except by Moguls, and is nearly all re-exported. Ceylon tea competed successfully with China tea.

Wool.—There was a decrease under this head of 5,80,946 lbs., valued at 1½ lakhs of rupees, in a total trade of 26,18,551 lbs., valued at 7½ lakhs of rupees, owing to a smaller demand. Lbs. 26,18,500, valued at 7½ lakhs, were imported into Bombay, and lbs. 19,12,700, of the value of 8½ lakhs, exported this year against lbs. 31,99,400, of the value of 9 lakhs, imported and lbs. 39,30,360, valued at 18 lakhs, exported last year. Lbs. 25,06,000, of the value of 7 lakhs of rupees, were imported from Persia, lbs. 62,800, valued at Rs. 15,000, from Muskat, and lbs. 22,000, of the value of Rs. 6,000, from Bassorah; almost all was re-exported.

Woollen Piece-goods showed a small decrease, caused by an inferior article, called felt cloth, being sent to India from Germany and Austria, which sold freely owing to cheapness. The United Kingdom sent 41½ lakhs of rupees worth of its broadcloth, and Spanish stripes. The United Kingdom excepted, all countries sent less of this article.

Articles exported to Foreign Countries.

The following statement shows certain principal articles exported in 1891-92 compared with 1890-91:—

Articles.	VALU.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.	Articles.	VALU.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.			1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
<i>Indian Produce.</i>				<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>			
Coffee	9,83,941	12,50,358	+2,66,417	Coffee	87,732	2,47,491	+1,59,759
Colr—				Cotton—			
Manufactures (including Rops)	3,27,340	4,18,150	+90,810	Raw	3,07,477	2,02,489	-2,15,008
Cotton—				Twist and Yarn	7,02,234	9,33,456	+1,71,892
Raw	12,80,47,073	8,53,61,832	-4,36,85,221	Piece-goods	1,61,32,963	1,06,76,433	-4,72,150
Twist and Yarn	6,14,13,907	5,56,55,451	-58,58,456	Fruits and Vegetables—			
Piece-goods	60,99,436	78,00,109	+17,00,673	Cocoanut kernel	1,31,632	22,090	-1,58,636
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics (including Opium and Tobacco)	3,36,96,931	3,05,59,599	-30,37,332	Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	6,04,861	6,56,292	+50,431
Dyeing and Tanning Materials (including Cutch and Gambier and Leo Dye)	35,36,908	42,60,040	+7,23,132	Hardware and Cutlery	3,91,810	5,32,392	+1,40,582
Grain and Pulse	3,30,79,770	8,12,34,380	+4,72,55,104	Ivory—			
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	8,47,573	7,52,455	-95,118	Unmanufactured	14,94,568	15,04,080	+10,112
Hemp—				Metals—			
Raw	2,26,872	4,13,351	+1,86,479	Copper—Wrought	4,40,062	6,51,807	+2,11,745
Hides and Skins	32,84,120	37,35,846	+4,51,726	Iron—Wrought	3,29,819	4,23,310	+93,491
Horns	11,00,058	21,70,947	+10,70,889	Oils—			
Manures	8,24,317	9,02,047	+77,730	Kerosine	1,68,907	1,12,322	-56,585
Oilseeds	1,52,213	2,67,367	+1,15,154	Provisions	11,48,727	9,76,706	-1,72,021
Provisions	37,42,000	47,85,041	+10,43,041	Spices—			
Needs	4,59,81,014	6,64,00,338	+2,04,19,324	Cloves	5,18,297	3,04,488	-2,13,809
Silk piece-goods (including mixed goods)	4,09,620	3,61,517	-48,103	Sugar—			
Spices	9,31,456	12,95,011	+3,63,555	Refined	19,13,768	18,54,070	-59,708
Tea	6,76,628	20,24,945	+13,48,317	Tea	28,40,214	31,50,153	+3,09,939
Wool—				Wool—			
Raw	70,84,169	68,50,763	-2,33,406	Raw	18,34,170	8,50,992	-9,83,178
Manufactures	4,40,717	8,72,734	+4,32,017	Manufactures	6,17,913	7,25,734	+1,07,821
Other Articles	63,42,153	66,08,106	+2,65,953	Other Articles	49,67,833	54,20,024	+4,52,191
Total	34,38,34,392	37,10,26,563	+2,71,92,191	Total	3,47,60,701	3,50,30,183	+2,69,482
				<i>Treasure.</i>			
				Gold	71,91,809	1,89,60,404	+1,17,68,595
				Silver	99,37,177	1,09,45,293	+10,08,093
				Total Treasure	1,68,28,786	2,67,11,007	+98,82,221
				Grand Total	39,54,23,579	43,30,89,403	+3,76,65,824

Remarks on exports of articles of Indian Production.

The fluctuations under important heads are noticed below:—

Coffee.—The exports in this article improved by 2½ lakhs of rupees in a total trade of 12½ lakhs. The cause for this was that nearly all the countries dealing in this trade, with the exception of Egypt, took more this year, Persia heading the list with an excess of 1½ lakhs. The above does not include the figures for coffee re-exported, which showed an increase of 1½ lakhs of rupees in a trade of only 2½ lakhs.

Cotton (raw).—There was a heavy decline in the exports of this article, amounting to nearly 34 per cent., the trade falling from 13 crores last year to 8½ crores of rupees this year. Large cotton crops in America and low prices ruling there, induced the mill-owners in the United Kingdom to take larger stocks from America. The Indian cotton crop was generally below the mark, and in the Dhárwár District it failed.

The following table shows exports of bales of cotton of 3½ cwts. for the past five years:—

Years.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Bales	11,22,730	11,99,503	13,76,562	13,03,510	10,12,867

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—There was a great falling off in this export, amounting to half a crore of rupees. This was owing to the fact that, last year, there was an unusually large exportation, and also that Japan was this year making its own twist and yarn. The following table shows transactions in yarn for the past five years and the countries to which it was exported:—

Country.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
China	8,82,20,096	9,63,54,525	10,48,02,015	14,02,11,189	2,99,48,593
Japan	1,72,94,106	2,27,07,480	2,25,08,654	1,15,26,430	66,76,650
Scimita Settlements	8,08,449	15,93,738	15,12,289	19,84,103	38,89,210
Aden	13,54,010	13,26,912	17,59,395	18,51,222	22,31,591
Turkey in Asia	3,65,600	5,03,500	5,71,600	9,43,160	9,36,070
Arabia	2,76,305	2,61,255	2,80,525	2,98,610	4,40,320
Persia	79,595	1,39,026	1,51,811	3,23,723	3,90,785
Java	-----	46,400	2,23,670	1,58,035	1,90,090
Other Countries in Asia—					
Maccassar	-----	-----	14,000	10,000	1,73,700
Egypt	-----	1,400	-----	2,100	2,71,248
Eastern Coast of Africa—					
Zanzibar	65,800	64,343	59,575	46,391	1,17,985

The chief falling off was under *mule twist*, which exhibited a decrease of lbs. 35,27,000 in quantity, and of Rs. 60,80,000 in value.

Cotton Piece-goods.—In this export there was an increase of 41½ lakhs of yards, valued at 6 lakhs of rupees, which was due to the countries dealing with India taking more goods in the year under report, as the prices were lower owing to the cheapness of cotton. Piece-goods are classed under three heads, grey, white, and coloured, and the places to which they are largely exported are Abyssinia, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Aden, Arabia, China, Persia, and Turkey in Asia.

Grey Piece-goods.—The total exports of grey goods amounted to 5,39,65,876 yards, of the value of Rs. 61,12,194, against 5,13,02,266 yards, valued at Rs. 58,90,472, in the previous year, Zanzibar taking 1,86,20,472 yards, valued at Rs. 17,91,651, Aden 1,02,53,358 yards, of the value of Rs. 13,60,675, China 63,95,432 yards, of the value of Rs. 8,38,725, and Mozambique 85,35,336 yards, valued at Rs. 7,98,113.

White Piece-goods.—The total exports of white amounted in value to Rs. 42,000, against Rs. 8,000 last year, Aden taking most of it.

Coloured Piece-goods.—There was an advance in coloured, to the extent of 3½ lakhs of rupees, the total exports this year being 4,300,260 yards, of the value of Rs. 10,83,429, against 28,75,699 yards, valued at Rs. 7,39,821. Of these goods Aden took 15,02,320 yards, of the value of Rs. 3,31,803, Persia 5,04,779 yards, of the value of Rs. 2,05,946, Arabia 7,81,826 yards, valued at Rs. 1,86,526, and Zanzibar 5,45,043 yards, of the value of Rs. 1,31,671.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials.—There was an increase of 7½ lakhs in this trade, chiefly due to excessive exportations of myrabolams, the United Kingdom taking 23½ lakhs worth of this article. Indigo showed an improvement of 1½ lakhs, and myrabolams 5 lakhs of rupees in value.

Grain and Pulse.—There was a very large advance in this export, amounting to 4½ crores of rupees over last year. Such an improvement had not occurred before, and as it was caused by the famine in Russia it is hardly likely to be continuous. The chief article under this head is "wheat," which was exported to the extent of 1,44,30,808 cwts. against 62,12,143 cwts. in the previous year. The following table will show the wheat transactions and the countries to which it was sent:—

Country.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom	32,97,119	55,33,235
Belgium	6,89,127	13,73,035
France	10,44,648	48,69,335
Germany	22,859	1,18,465
Holland	-----	2,80,876
Italy	4,38,684	10,60,598
Malta	-----	51,782
Portugal	52,000	35,000
Spain	24,500	-----
Egypt	6,45,529	10,44,867
Aden	20,850	21,524
Arabia	55,202	25,168

The prohibition of the export of grain from Russia and the good crops in India stimulated the export of wheat from India to those parts which generally depend upon supplies of wheat from Russia.

Jowári and Bájri.—These two headings are classed together, though the exports of bájri were very small. The exports were valued this year at 15 lákhs against $\frac{1}{2}$ a lákhs last year; jowári was largely exported owing to the same causes as those given under *wheat*. Jowári was used for mixing with wheat flour to cheapen it, as pure wheat flour was expensive. It is also known that jowári was used for purposes of distillation. The countries to which jowári was exported are :—United Kingdom 331,047 cwts., valued at Rs. 11,37,356 against 1 cwt. of the value of Rs. 3 only; Abyssinia, 560,346 cwts. of the value of Rs. 18,36,612 against 450,757 cwts. of the value of Rs. 15,73,160; France, 86,714 cwts. valued at Rs. 2,70,796, and Belgium 67,434 cwts. of the value of Rs. 2,10,983, against nothing last year.

Seeds.—Under this heading there was an improvement of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ th crores of rupees, chiefly due to large exports of linseed, rapeseed, and til or gingelly seed.

Linseed showed an increase of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees out of a total trade of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. France took 1,614,480 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,06,24,793; the United Kingdom, 952,406 cwts. of the value of Rs. 63,22,349; Holland 8,89,953 cwts. of the value of Rs. 57,22,244; Belgium 778,326 cwts. of the value of Rs. 51,01,594; Italy 369,814 cwts. of the value of Rs. 24,72,513 and Germany 134,412 cwts. of the value of Rs. 8,94,324.

Rapeseed showed an increase of 45 lákhs of rupees in a total trade of nearly a crore of rupees. France took 714,423 cwts. of the value of Rs. 51,54,940; Belgium 397,563 cwts. of the value of Rs. 29,29,512; Germany 153,809 cwts. of the value of Rs. 10,40,743, and Italy 54,304 cwts. of the value of Rs. 3,89,277.

Til or Gingelly Seed showed an increase of 19 lákhs of rupees in a total trade of 111 lákhs of rupees. France took 1,079,047 cwts., valued at Rs. 86,86,143; Italy 245,366 cwts., valued at Rs. 19,10,395; Egypt 25,012 cwts., valued at Rs. 2,00,396; Belgium 22,996 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,77,898; and Germany 20,002 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,65,530. The exports to France were larger in value by 29 lákhs of rupees. There was a bountiful crop of seeds this year everywhere in India.

Tea.—Exports in tea amounted to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, or more than last year by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Tea was exported largely to Persia, 17 lákhs out of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ going there. Through Persia, it finds its way to Central Asian markets.

The following table shows the exports for the past ten years :—

Years.	United Kingdom.	Arabia.	Persia.	Turkey in Asia.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1882-83	27,979	105	10,777	14,487
1883-84	25,184	450	10,233	22,796
1884-85	6,561	.....	31,832	36,556
1885-86	7,317	355	24,061	18,409
1886-87	9,707	425	1,71,637	48,474
1887-88	18,028	2,449	2,62,838	48,545
1888-89	22,907	5,498	3,81,385	57,507
1889-90	27,162	15,886	8,54,158	63,578
1890-91	44,513	31,150	6,15,331	84,505
1891-92	10,817	45,581	21,97,694	3,31,927

Wool (raw).—The total export trade was 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, and showed a decrease of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees. Nearly all was exported to the United Kingdom, which took 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, or 2 lákhs less than last year. Two local mills used lbs. 11,20,000, and the rest was exported.

Customs Receipts.

The gross amount of Customs duty collected on imports and exports is shown below :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Imports	22,91,955	22,47,597	—44,358
„ Exports	2,04,094	1,79,100	—24,994
Total	24,96,049	24,26,697	—69,352

This is distributed as follows :—

Imports.

Articles.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	60,979	84,925	+ 23,846
Licenses—			
Ale, Beer and Porter	43,468	54,417	+ 10,949
Spirits	15,82,610	15,29,511	- 33,099
Wines and Liqueurs	1,62,022	1,68,642	+ 6,620
Other sorts	64	28	- 36
Oil Mineral—Petroleum	4,48,583	3,94,244	- 54,339
Opium	475	161	- 314
Salt	12,067	14,447	+ 2,380
All other Articles	1,387	1,322	- 65
Total	22,91,955	22,47,597	- 44,358

Exports.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy	2,04,094	1,79,100	- 24,994

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels, (steam and sailing), which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports :—

Foreign Trade :
Entries and clearances with cargoes.

	1890-91.		1891-92.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1891-92.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	Entered	948	11,53,930	1,020	11,33,894	+ 72	- 20,036
Cleared	835	9,25,036	1,005	12,19,055	+ 170	+ 2,94,019
Total	1,783	20,78,966	2,025	23,52,949	+ 242	+ 2,73,983

The number of vessels entered was larger by 72, but there was a decline in the burthen of 20,036 tons. In the clearances, the number was larger by 170, and the tonnage by 2,94,019 tons. The total number of vessels entered and cleared was larger by 242, and their total tonnage greater by 2,73,983 tons.

The proportion of steam to sailing vessels entered and cleared with cargoes in the year 1891-92 was as follows :—

	STEAM.		SAILING.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	612	10,79,550	408	54,344	1,020	11,33,894
Cleared	685	11,79,357	340	39,698	1,005	12,19,055
Total	1,277	22,58,907	748	94,042	2,025	23,52,949

The nationality of vessels, (steam and sailing), entered and cleared with cargoes was as follows :—

Nationality of vessels.

Nationality.	Number of vessels entered.	Number of vessels cleared.
British	525	591
Austrian	31	32
French	12	3
German	19	9
Italian	28	29
Norwegian	3	1
Portuguese	5	8
American	3	1
Arab	149	137
Persian	2	4
Siamese	1	1
Turkish	10	6
Native craft	232	183
Total	1,020	1,005

Entries and clearances in ballast.

The total number of vessels entered and cleared in ballast was 173 against 52, and the tonnage 282,696, against 70,353 tons in 1890-91. The number entered was greater by 125, and the tonnage by 215,303 tons, while under clearances the number of vessels was smaller by 4, and the tonnage by 3,460 tons. Of the total number of vessels entered, 146 were British, and 1 Arab; of those cleared, 21 were British, 1 American, and 4 Native craft. There were this year 502 arrivals and 442 departures of steamers, *via* the Suez Canal, against 393 arrivals and 301 departures in 1890-91.

Total Coasting Trade, export and import.

The total figures of the coasting trade of the Port of Bombay are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to—

I.—Foreign Indian ports.

II.—British ports in other Presidencies, including Sind.

III.—British ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government stores and treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals:—

		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise	...	11,64,08,670	9,95,88,724	.....	1,68,19,946
Treasure	...	10,35,081	10,07,117	.....	27,964
	Total	11,74,43,751	10,05,95,841	.....	1,68,47,910
Government Stores	...	5,42,605	5,75,763	33,158	.....
Do. Treasure	...	2,76,692	1,99,249	.....	77,443
<i>Exports (including Re-exports).</i>					
Merchandise	...	7,80,84,494	8,09,96,527	29,12,033	.....
Treasure	...	63,56,315	48,27,882	.....	15,28,433
	Total	8,44,40,809	8,58,24,409	13,83,600	.....
Government Stores	...	11,68,770	16,74,462	5,05,632	.....
Do. Treasure	...	1,64,38,245	1,17,61,000	.....	46,77,245
<i>Total Trade.</i>					
Merchandise	...	19,44,93,164	18,05,85,261	.....	1,39,07,913
Treasure	...	73,91,396	58,34,999	.....	15,56,397
	Total	20,18,84,560	18,64,20,250	.....	1,54,64,310
Government Stores and Treasure	...	1,84,26,312	1,42,10,414	.....	42,15,898

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the Port of Bombay amounted this year to Rs. 18,64,20,250, against Rs. 20,18,84,560 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,54,64,310, the decrease in merchandise and treasure being Rs. 1,39,07,913, and Rs. 15,56,397, respectively. Under imports, merchandise represented a value of Rs. 9,95,88,724, against Rs. 11,64,08,670 in 1890-91, showing a falling off of Rs. 1,68,19,946, while the transactions in treasure were valued at Rs. 10,07,117, against Rs. 10,35,081, or nearly the same as last year. Under exports, merchandise was valued at Rs. 8,09,96,527, against Rs. 7,80,84,494, an improvement of Rs. 29,12,033, partially set off by a decline of Rs. 15,28,433 in the transactions under treasure, which amounted this year to Rs. 48,27,882, against Rs. 63,56,315. The import coasting trade of the Port of Bombay represented for the most part shipments from the coast ports of country produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries, and the export coasting trade consisted principally of foreign merchandise sent from Bombay to the interior *via* the coast ports.

Import Coasting Trade.

The import coasting trade is recorded under two divisions:—(1) imports of Indian produce and (2) imports of foreign merchandise. The former was this year valued at Rs. 9,77,77,801, and the latter at Rs. 18,10,923. Under the imports of Indian produce there was a larger trade in coffee, cotton twist and yarn, indigo, cocoanuts, coconut kernel or copra, jowari and bajri, grain (other sorts), hides and skins, horns, jute manufactures, spirits (other sorts), oils (vegetable), seeds, spices, tea, and wool (raw), while coir manufactures, cotton (raw), rice and paddy, wheat, salt, sugar (refined), and sandalwood showed smaller values. Under imports of foreign merchandise hops, machinery and mill-work and sajira (seed) were items of larger trade, though horses, metals, dried fruit, and wool (raw) showed smaller value. In the imports of treasure, gold was valued at Rs. 6,570, and silver at Rs. 10,00,547, against Rs. 9,560, and Rs. 10,25,521, respect-

ively, in the previous year. The import coasting trade with each Presidency or Province, and with Indian ports not British, is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency ...	1,63,36,265	1,86,94,682	23,58,417	.....
Madras Presidency ...	1,27,09,955	1,25,28,316	.....	1,86,639
British Burma, ...	56,03,414	30,52,972	.....	25,49,442
Sind ...	98,36,816	99,10,376	73,560	.....
Total ...	4,44,85,450	4,41,61,346	.....	3,04,104
British Ports within the Presidency	2,25,65,094	2,19,96,167	.....	5,66,927
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch ...	24,79,417	16,82,626	.....	7,96,791
Kathiawar ...	9,26,00,469	1,90,61,963	.....	1,35,38,506
Foreign Konkan ...	1,88,775	3,06,036	1,17,261	.....
Gakwar's Territory ...	4,32,741	5,48,421	1,15,680	.....
Cambay ...	1,89,783	1,99,473	9,690	.....
State of Travancore ...	25,35,065	81,71,441	6,36,376	.....
State of Cochin ...	43,329	49,735	6,406	.....
Goa ...	1,17,73,224	92,07,342	.....	25,65,882
Daman ...	15,788	10,777	.....	5,011
Diu ...	71,644	62,620	.....	9,024
Pondicherry ...	35,189	1,04,023	68,836	.....
Mahé ...	27,783	11,869	.....	15,914
Total ...	5,03,93,207	3,44,16,328	.....	1,59,76,879
Total of all Ports ...	11,74,43,751	10,05,95,841	.....	1,68,47,910

Like the import, the export coasting trade is also divided into two classes—(1) exports of Indian produce and (2) exports of foreign merchandise; the former was valued at Rs. 3,79,30,958, against Rs. 3,71,39,881, and the latter at Rs. 4,30,65,569, against Rs. 4,09,44,613 in 1890-91, both showing an improvement of Rs. 7,91,077, and Rs. 21,20,956, respectively. Exports of treasure showed a value of Rs. 46,27,682, against Rs. 63,56,315, in 1890-91, the transactions in gold being valued at Rs. 1,82,961, against Rs. 1,28,215, and those in silver at Rs. 46,94,921, against Rs. 62,28,100 last year. In the exports of Indian produce there was a larger trade in cotton (raw), grain and pulse, oil-cake, provisions, and spices, while cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, jute-manufactures, oils (vegetable), sugar, and stone and marble showed a smaller value. Under foreign merchandise, cotton piece-goods, aniline dyes, hardware and cutlery, and dried fruit showed an improvement, but metals, sugar (refined), and kerosine-oil, a falling off. The export coasting trade with each Presidency or Province, and with Indian ports not British, is noted in the following statement:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency ...	1,18,77,351	1,15,60,026	.....	3,17,325
Madras Presidency ...	1,49,82,198	1,68,21,567	18,39,369	.....
British Burma ...	34,63,788	39,09,613	4,45,725	.....
Sind ...	2,15,87,380	2,49,58,938	33,71,558	.....
Total ...	5,19,10,717	5,72,50,064	53,39,347	.....
British Ports within the Presidency	4,04,54,461	4,93,84,120	.....	10,70,335
Indian Ports not British—				
Cutch ...	31,04,161	28,39,334	.....	2,64,847
Kathiawar ...	1,35,15,562	1,05,69,695	.....	29,45,867
Foreign Konkan ...	2,11,940	2,16,050	4,110	.....
Gakwar's Territory ...	1,38,904	5,46,851	7,947	.....
Cambay ...	2,03,002	1,84,887	.....	19,005
State of Travancore ...	9,64,601	9,92,832	28,231	.....
State of Cochin ...	.....	5,784	5,784	.....
Goa ...	83,40,338	36,83,010	3,42,672	.....
Daman ...	66,139	23,565	.....	32,574
Diu ...	81,866	69,742	.....	12,124
Pondicherry ...	49,102	58,669	9,507	.....
Mahé ...	3,794	.....	.....	3,794
Karikal ...	5,462	.....	.....	5,462
Total ...	2,20,75,681	1,91,90,219	.....	28,85,412
Grand Total ...	8,44,40,809	8,58,24,409	13,83,600	.....

The following statement shows, in comparison with the previous year, the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to coast ports :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered.</i>						
	544	5,27,999	586	5,70,144	+42	+42,145
British ...	2	529	3	347	+1	—182
British Indian ...	331	22,140	388	23,186	+57	+1,046
Foreign ...	44,923	7,55,925	44,680	7,07,544	—243	—48,381
Native Craft ...						
Total ...	45,800	13,06,593	45,657	13,01,221	—143	—5,372
<i>Cleared.</i>						
	527	5,11,955	586	5,54,532	+59	+42,577
British ...	1	140	3	358	+2	+218
British Indian ...	236	32,502	289	47,643	+53	+15,141
Foreign ...	11,227	3,04,516	10,859	2,85,718	—368	—18,798
Native Craft ...						
Total ...	11,991	8,49,113	11,737	8,86,251	—254	+39,138

Summary of Trade and Shipping of the Port of Bombay.

The entire trade and shipping of the Port of Bombay are summarized and compared with the results of last year in the subjoined statements :—

Trade.

Details.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>					
Merchandise ...	...	39,15,30,270	35,67,51,760	.....	3,47,78,510
Treasure ...	...	17,08,52,322	11,11,66,020	.....	6,56,85,702
Government Stores ...	...	71,29,774	80,95,117	9,65,343	.....
Do. Treasure ...	...	2,76,692	1,99,249	.....	77,443
Total ...		57,57,89,058	47,62,12,746	.....	9,95,76,312
<i>Exports (including Re-exports.)</i>					
Merchandise ...	...	45,66,78,587	48,73,53,293	3,06,74,706	.....
Treasure ...	...	2,31,85,101	3,15,39,579	83,54,478	.....
Government Stores ...	...	14,64,294	25,59,632	10,95,338	.....
Do. Treasure ...	...	1,09,08,245	1,31,61,000	.....	37,47,245
Total ...		49,82,36,227	53,46,13,504	3,63,77,277	.....
<i>Total.</i>					
Merchandise ...	...	84,82,08,857	84,41,05,053	.....	41,03,804
Treasure ...	...	20,00,37,423	14,27,06,199	.....	5,73,31,224
Government Stores ...	...	85,94,068	1,06,54,749	20,60,681	.....
Do. Treasure ...	...	1,71,84,937	1,33,60,249	.....	38,24,688
Total ...		1,07,40,25,285	1,01,08,26,250	.....	6,31,99,035

Shipping.

Details.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Entered.</i>						
With Cargoes ...	46,748	24,60,523	46,677	24,35,115	—71	—25,408
In Ballast ...	3,160	1,13,584	3,092	3,38,565	—68	+2,25,001
Total ...	49,908	25,74,107	49,769	27,73,700	—139	+1,99,593
<i>Cleared.</i>						
With Cargoes ...	12,826	17,74,149	12,742	21,07,806	—84	+3,33,157
In Ballast ...	27,063	6,66,624	28,162	5,51,477	+1,099	—1,15,147
Total ...	39,889	24,40,773	40,904	26,59,283	+1,015	+2,18,010
<i>Grand Total.</i>						
With Cargoes ...	59,574	42,34,672	59,419	45,42,421	—155	+3,07,749
In Ballast ...	30,223	7,80,208	31,254	8,90,062	+1,031	+1,09,854
Total ...	89,797	50,14,880	90,673	54,32,483	+876	+4,17,603

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

The aggregate import and export trade of the continental ports of the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, was valued this year at Rs. 6,98,32,389, showing an improvement of Rs. 21,11,288, or about 3 per cent. on that of the previous year, when the value amounted to Rs. 6,77,21,101. Compared with the preceding five years, the trade was only a little under the average, Rs. 6,98,79,024. The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the previous year as follows:—

Trade of the subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper.

Names of Divisions.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports	3,12,615	4,45,685	1,33,070	.....
Foreign Indian Ports	75,56,983	82,52,375	6,95,392	.....
British Ports in other Presidencies	78,07,705	96,29,193	18,21,488	.....
Do. in the Bombay Presidency	5,20,43,798	5,15,05,136	.....	5,38,662
Total	6,77,21,101	6,98,32,389	21,11,288	.....

The following table shows separately the value of imports and exports in the trade with foreign countries during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

Foreign Trade.

		1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	{ Merchandise	3,10,134	4,43,023	1,32,889	.....
	{ Treasure ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3,10,134	4,43,023	1,32,889	.....
Exports	{ Merchandise	556	137	.....	419
	{ Treasure	1,925	2,525	600	.....
	Total	2,481	2,662	600	419
Total	{ Merchandise	3,10,690	4,43,160	1,32,470	.....
	{ Treasure	1,925	2,525	600	.....
	Grand Total	3,12,615	4,45,685	1,33,070	.....

The foreign trade at the coast ports consists partly of cargo brought and carried direct by Arab and other vessels coming from Bassorah, Muskat, Mekran and Sonmiáni, Maldives, &c., and partly of transshipments of cargo made at Bombay from these vessels, as well as from steamers and vessels coming from the European and other ports. The imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 4,43,023, against Rs. 3,10,134 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,32,889, chiefly due to larger trade under coal and dried fruit (dates). The exports of merchandise represented a value of Rs. 137 only. The transactions under treasure were confined exclusively to exports, and amounted in value to Rs. 2,525 only.

The following table shows the distribution of the foreign import trade according to countries:—

Foreign Imports.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	1,88,252	1,82,735	.....	5,517
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar ... ..	.....	447	447	.....
Arabia—Muskat	17,331	23,305	5,974	.....
Turkey in Asia—Bassorah	87,364	2,08,152	1,18,788	.....
Mekran and Sonmiáni	17,187	30,384	13,197	.....
Total	3,10,134	4,43,023	1,32,889	.....

United Kingdom.—Imports of dynamite, cement, iron, and lead into Trombay in 1890-91 of the aggregate value of Rs. 67,000 were not repeated. Coal, however, received at Trombay, Broach, and Surat showed a larger value by Rs. 44,000. This, as well as a consignment of machinery valued at Rs. 14,860, a quantity of iron and steel of the value of Rs. 8,472, and paper valued at Rs. 1,950, imported at Broach during this year, helped to keep up the trade to nearly the same level as last year.

Zanzibar.—A quantity of oil-cake of the value of Rs. 447 was imported at Gogha by direct transshipment *via* Bombay.

Arabia—Muskat.—Lime-stone is imported from this place at Broach and Surat. It represented this year a value of Rs. 17,500, against Rs. 14,800 in 1890-91. Mats, dates, and salted fish were also imported of small value.

Turkey in Asia.—The principal article of import is dates, the trade in which amounted in value this year to Rs. 2,03,000, against Rs. 86,000 in 1890-91. A few other articles—dried fish, perfumery, &c.,—of the value of Rs. 2,889 were also imported.

Mekrán and Sonmiáni.—Salted fish received this year was valued at Rs. 23,000, against Rs. 6,000 in the previous year, but the value of mat-wrappers fell off from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 6,000. These two items constitute the bulk of the trade.

Foreign Exports.

The following statement shows (1) the countries to which goods were exported and (2) the various articles of export :—

Countries to which exported.

Countries.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arabia—Muskat	505	.....	.....	505
Mekrán and Sonmiáni	1,976	2,862	686	.....
Total	2,481	2,862	181	.....

Articles.

Articles.	Quantities.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.	Value.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	
<i>Indian Produce.</i>						
Cotton, raw Cwt.	125	...	-125	125	...	-125
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Vegetables, fresh Value.	...	...	.....	8	...	-8
Grain and pulse Cwt.	17	35	+18	67	133	+76
Mowra or Mowra Flowers "	...	1	+1	...	2	+3
Seeds "	60	...	-60	90	...	-90
Spices Lbs.	154	...	-154	275	...	-275
All other Articles of Merchandise ... Value.	...	...	.....	1	2	+1
<i>Treasure.</i>						
Silver Value.	...	...	.....	1,925	2,525	+600
Total ... ..	...	...	.....	2,481	2,602	+181

Foreign Shipping.

The following table shows the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

Details.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase or decrease in 1891-92.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	63	4,023	80	4,256	+17	+333
Cleared	4	169	23	2,430	+19	+2,261
Total	67	4,192	103	6,786	+36	+2,594

Of the 80 vessels which entered, 27 were foreign, 16 being Arab and 11 Portuguese, the remaining 53 being native craft. Of the 23 vessels which cleared, 17 were Arab, and the remaining 6 native craft.

Coasting Trade.

The value of the aggregate coasting trade of the continental ports of the Bombay Presidency amounted this year to Rs. 6,93,86,704, against Rs. 6,74,08,486 in 1890-91, showing an improvement of Rs. 19,78,218. Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 2,36,02,212, against Rs. 2,37,00,391, and showed a slight falling off, but the value of exports amounted to Rs. 4,49,52,247, against Rs. 4,24,65,564, and was higher by Rs. 24,86,683. In the transactions in treasure, imports declined to Rs. 5,91,210, from Rs. 10,28,947, but the exports were better by Rs. 27,451, the value this year being Rs. 2,41,035, against Rs. 2,13,584 in 1890-91. Government stores and treasure showed a decline in value of Rs. 7,15,286.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of private merchandise and treasure imported at coast ports from all ports in India, whether British or Foreign :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	8,383	.....	.....	8,383
Madras Presidency	19,49,947	22,87,317	3,37,370	.....
Sind	1,06,341	1,61,005	.....	35,336
Total	21,54,671	24,48,322	3,37,370	43,719
Net Increase ... ..	.....	.....	2,93,651	.....
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency	2,02,56,118	1,91,89,649	.....	10,66,469
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa	6,80,425	9,01,815	2,21,390	.....
Daman	5,898	19,769	13,871	.....
Diu	91,505	97,776	6,270	.....
Mahé	7,306	8,020	714	.....
Foreign Konkan	82,931	1,20,685	37,754	.....
Cutch	28,462	21,093	.....	7,369
Káthiáwár	10,99,455	10,82,028	.....	17,429
Gáekwár's Territory	2,29,703	2,07,567	.....	22,196
Cambay	89,821	78,521	.....	11,290
State of Travancore	2,983	18,170	15,187	.....
Total	23,18,549	25,55,451	2,95,186	58,284
Net Increase ... ..	.....	.....	2,36,902	.....
Total of all Ports	2,47,29,338	2,41,93,422	4,.....	5,35,916

The following table shows the value of exports of private merchandise and treasure from Exports one coast port to another, including Bombay and to the rest of India:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase in 1891-92.	Decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British Ports in other Presidencies—				
Bengal Presidency	11,42,641	18,28,941	6,86,300	.....
Madras Presidency	43,07,544	51,62,389	8,54,845	.....
Sind... ..	2,02,849	1,89,541	.....	13,308
Total	56,53,034	71,80,871	15,41,145	13,308
Net Increase ... ..	.....	.....	15,27,837	.....
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency	3,17,87,680	3,23,16,487	5,27,807	.....
Indian Ports not British—				
Goa	4,94,563	8,50,500	3,55,937	.....
Daman	34,877	29,437	.....	5,240
Diu	67,362	60,189	.....	7,173
Foreign Konkan	84,326	84,037	.....	289
State of Cochin... ..	93,090	4,21,230	3,28,140	.....
State of Travancore	15,96,176	13,02,848	.....	2,93,328
Cutch	7,31,100	5,90,146	.....	1,40,954
Káthiáwár	19,18,413	21,72,905	2,54,492	.....
Gáekwár's Ports	1,11,574	88,118	.....	23,456
Cambay	1,07,153	97,514	.....	9,639
Total	52,38,434	56,96,924	9,38,569	4,80,079
Net Increase ... ..	.....	.....	4,58,490	.....
Total of all Ports	4,26,79,148	4,51,93,282	25,14,134	.....

The following table shows the actual gross collections of the Customs revenue for the Port of Bombay and for the continental ports of the Presidency of Bombay, respectively, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

Items.	Realized in 1890-91.	Realized in 1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay.			
Import Customs	22,79,675	22,33,349	—46,326
Export Customs	3,04,094	1,79,100	—24,994
Miscellaneous	31,496	28,895	—2,601
Total	25,15,265	24,41,344	—73,921
Continental Ports.			
Import Customs	922	1,060	+ 838
Export Customs	3,373	9,260	+5,887
Miscellaneous	9,088	8,006	—1,082
Total	12,683	18,326	+5,643

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Rail-borne Trade. The extent of the rail-borne trade of the Presidency proper in the year 1891-92 as compared with the previous year is given below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lakhs of Maunds.	
Imports ...	289	383
Exports ...	102	118
Local Trade ...	284	333
Total ...	675	834

The total value of the above trade was Rs. 5,147 lakhs in 1890-91, and Rs. 5,377 lakhs in 1891-92. The volume of trade was 23.55 per cent. above that of the previous year, and 24.85 per cent. above the average. The external trade, made up of imports (46 per cent.) into the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind), and of exports (14 per cent.) to external blocks, accounted for 60 per cent. of the total, the remainder being local trade, or trade between the several internal blocks of the Presidency—export and import. The increase in volume was observable in all descriptions of trade: imports increased by 32 and 33 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average; exports by 15 and 25 per cent. and local trade by 17 and 16 per cent., respectively, over the previous year and the average. Values did not increase in the same proportion; and the value of imports fell by 4.9 per cent. below average. This was partly attributable to smaller transactions in goods of high value and partly to lower prices of important trade staples, cotton being a chief factor in each case. The conditions of the trade of the year under review were somewhat abnormal. The wheat crop of 1891 was sufficient to meet an unusually strong demand for Indian wheat in the European markets, and there was a large expansion in the wheat traffic. The improved purchasing capacity of the wheat-producing provinces exhibited itself in most branches of their import trade. At the same time the year was characterized by the prevalence of drought over a considerable portion of the country, causing a marked movement in food-grains. Increased imports into the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces occupying 58 per cent. of the total wheat area of the country, point to the advantage derived by these provinces from the course of events. The next table gives an analysis of articles of import and export:—

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Articles.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Articles.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Thousands of Maunds.	Thousands of Maunds.		Thousands of Maunds.	Thousands of Maunds.
Coal and Coke ...	2,856	2,386	Coal and Coke ...	700	975
Cotton (raw) ...	4,005	2,718	Cotton Piece-goods, European ...	639	673
Dyes and Tans ...	326	496	Do. (Indian) ...	191	164
Wheat ...	7,738	18,430	Jute (Gunny Bags and Cloth) ...	254	236
Food-grains other than Wheat ...	8,065	3,609	Liquors ...	91	86
Metals ...	48	47	Metals ...	1,228	1,210
Oil-seeds ...	7,004	7,956	Oils (Kerosine) ...	461	359
Opium ...	59	63	Provisions (Dried Fruits and Nuts) ...	429	629
Provisions (Ghi) ...	148	100	Salt ...	3,090	3,350
Spices ...	163	154	Spices ...	247	262
Stone and Lime ...	798	258	Sugar ...	582	537
Sugar ...	995	765	Tobacco ...	214	204
Wool (raw) ...	97	90	Others ...	2,037	3,098
Others ...	1,615	1,277			
Total ...	28,917	88,349	Total ...	10,163	11,783

Imports.

There was a decrease of 16.46 per cent. in the imports of coal and coke, due to smaller receipts in the Khándesh, Násik, and Ahmednagar block from the Central Provinces and the Nizám's territory, and also in the country South of the Narbada and below the Gháts from the Nizám's territory. Imports of cotton decreased by 32.13 per cent., following a fall of 9 per cent. last year below 1889-90. The decrease occurred in the receipts into Bombay Port from all the provinces supplying the Bombay market and was due partly to an unfavourable season and partly to the low demand in the Bombay market both for home consumption and for foreign exports. The Bombay cotton mills had large stocks on hand, and in Europe the supplies of American cotton were very great. Of the total imports under cotton, Bombay Port took about 96.50 per cent. The import of wheat increased by 71.77 per cent. above the average and by 138.17 per cent. over last year. Most of this was for foreign export, the Port of Bombay taking 98 per cent. An unusually severe and prolonged winter injured the wheat and rye crops in Europe, and prices rose in a few weeks by 20 to 25 per cent. France lowered her import duties by about 40 per cent., with a view to facilitate foreign imports of wheat; and Russia prohibited export. Countries generally depending upon France and Russia for wheat came to India for their

supplies. Rising prices at Bombay stimulated imports from up-country, so that the Central Provinces, Rájputána, and Central India, where the millet crops had more or less failed, instead of keeping their wheat for home consumption, exported it, and imported millets. The Indian wheat harvest, though not abundant, was better than in the previous year. The imports of other food-grains showed an increase of 8·8 per cent. above average and 17·71 per cent. over last year. The increase occurred in all food-grains except millets. Imports of rice from the Central Provinces, which were in excess of the previous year's imports by about 9 lákhs of maunds, accounted for much of the increase. Of this rice the Poona and Sholápur and the Southern Marátha Country block, where the rice crop had failed more or less, took half a lákhs of maunds each, the bulk of the remainder going to the Port of Bombay, where supplies of rice by sea from Bengal, Burma, and Madras had considerably fallen, owing to scarcity in those provinces. Gram and pulse showed a net increase of more than 4 lákhs of maunds. The net increase under the head oil-seeds amounted to 20·75 per cent. above average and 13·59 per cent. over last year, and was due to larger receipts of linseed, (by 14½ lákhs of maunds), and rape and mustard, (by 1½ lákhs of maunds); gingelly, poppy, and castor showing decreases. The Central Provinces contributed nearly ¾ths of the linseed imports. The imports from the North-West Provinces and Oudh were more than quadrupled, and those from Berár, Rájputána, and Central India rose respectively by 33·6 and 58·9 per cent. The increase in rape and mustard was mainly from the Punjab, where the season for this crop was favourable.

The exports of coal and coke rose by 16·34 and 39·28 per cent. above average and the previous year respectively, an increase of a lákhs of maunds going to the Central Provinces and of nearly 2 lákhs of maunds to Rájputána and Central India. Exports of European twist and yarn increased by 67 per cent. in price, following a fall of 11 per cent. The demand of the Central Provinces increased by 142 per cent., owing probably in some degree to the extension of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway. In spite of a fall of 11·4 per cent. in price, the exports of Indian twist and yarn slightly fell in sympathy with the larger imports of European twist and yarn. Exports of European piece-goods improved by about 5 per cent., Indian piece-goods falling by 14 per cent. at the same time. The substitution of English for Indian piece-goods was marked in the Central Provinces and Berár. The increase, (8·41 per cent.), in the export of salt was general, except to North-West Provinces and Oudh, and Berár. Exports.

The chief articles of local trade were coal and coke, cotton (raw), wheat and other food-grains, oil-seeds, salt, provisions, and sugar. Both the value and volume of the trade were appreciably above the average and above those of last year. The abnormal expansion in the grain trade was due to the strong demands for foreign export combined with local scarcity. Local Trade.

Under the rotation system sanctioned by Government, the road-borne traffic was registered during the year at six selected nákas, as noted below:— Road-borne trade.

Nákás.	...	...	...	District.
1. Limbdi	...	...	...	Panch Maháls.
2. Edalábád	...	...	...	Khándesh.
3. Tisgaon	...	...	...	Ahmednagar.
4. Jog	...	...	...	Kánara.
5. Sholápur	...	...	...	Sholápur.
6. Ilkal	...	...	...	Bijápur.

The two last-named were the only two admitting of comparison with the previous year; and the registers then maintained showed that there was a considerable increase, both in the volume and value of the road-borne trade at the Sholápur and Ilkal nákas.

The cost for the registration of the traffic at Sholápur and Ilkal was, as usual, borne by the municipalities of those places: elsewhere the expenditure was met from the annual grant of Rs. 2,000. Expenditure.

(2). SIND.

CHIEF PORT—KARÁCHI.

The entire value of the sea-borne trade of the Port of Karáchi, viz. imports and exports of merchandise and treasure,—Government stores and treasure being excluded,—amounted during the year under report to Rs. 15,61,01,689, against Rs. 12,42,40,418 in the preceding year, the increase being Rs. 3,18,61,271, or 25·64 per cent. Three crores of the increase were in foreign trade, and about a quarter of a crore in coasting trade. The subjoined statement exhibits the aggregate value of the trade of Karáchi for the five years ending 1891-92 with foreign countries and coast ports, separately, exclusive of Government transactions:— Total private trade.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92 compared with 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade—						
Imports	2,72,78,592	3,73,94,620	3,50,39,710	3,78,71,673	4,08,41,299	+ 29,69,626
Exports	2,66,26,287	3,88,91,020	5,06,89,398	4,72,43,937	7,37,90,312	+ 2,65,46,375
Total	5,39,04,879	7,62,85,640	8,57,29,108	8,51,15,610	11,46,31,611	+ 2,95,16,001
Coasting Trade—						
Imports	2,08,42,186	2,14,05,192	2,25,02,583	2,61,98,893	2,88,15,797	+ 26,16,904
Exports	1,39,32,883	1,40,59,436	1,40,30,410	1,29,25,915	1,26,54,281	— 2,71,634
Total	3,47,75,069	3,55,24,538	3,65,93,293	3,91,24,808	4,14,70,078	+ 23,45,270
Grand Total	8,86,79,948	11,18,10,078	12,23,22,401	12,42,40,418	15,61,01,689	+ 3,18,61,271

Imports from foreign countries amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 4,08,41,299, against Rs. 3,78,71,673 in the previous year, being an advance of Rs. 29,69,626, or 7·84 per cent. There was a large improvement, amounting to Rs. 2,65,46,375, or 56·19 per cent., in exports to foreign countries in comparison with the year 1890-91. The figures were Rs. 7,37,90,312 for the year under report, against Rs. 4,72,43,937 in the previous year. Contrasted with the average of the past five years, the increase amounted to Rs. 3,51,75,322, or 91·09 per cent. Imports from coast ports rose from Rs. 2,61,98,893 in 1890-91, to Rs. 2,88,15,797 in the year 1891-92, the increase being Rs. 26,16,904, or 9·98 per cent. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 2,71,634, or 2·10 per cent., in exports to coast ports. The trade fell from Rs. 1,29,25,915 in 1890-91, to Rs. 1,26,54,281 in the year under review.

Chief features of the foreign trade: Imports.

In 1890-91, an improvement, amounting to Rs. 29,67,079, or 9·57 per cent., was recorded in the value of the trade in merchandise not liable to duty imported from foreign countries. A further improvement, amounting to Rs. 27,57,104, or 8·12 per cent., occurred in the year under report over that of 1890-91. The figures rose from Rs. 3,39,49,024 in 1890-91, to Rs. 3,67,06,128 in the year under report. The rise was almost general. The following alone exhibited a decrease:—Animals (living), cotton twist and yarn, cotton coloured (printed or dyed piece-goods), and tobacco manufactures (other sorts). Imports of dutiable merchandise fell from Rs. 30,74,422 in 1890-91, to Rs. 30,16,266 in the year under report, the decrease being Rs. 58,156, or 1·89 per cent., chiefly in arms and ammunition and mineral oil. There was, however, an improvement in ale, beer, and porter, spirits and wines, and liqueurs. Imports of treasure from foreign countries amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 11,18,905, against Rs. 8,48,227 in the preceding year, showing an improvement of Rs. 2,70,678, or 31·91 per cent.

Exports.

A large improvement occurred in exports of Indian merchandise not liable to duty amounting to Rs. 2,51,91,122, or 60·97 per cent., in comparison with the year 1890-91, when it amounted to Rs. 4,13,10,721, against Rs. 6,65,01,843 in the year under review. The increase was very general, but there was a decline in indigo, lac dye, bajri and jowari, and animal bones. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a falling off in exports of dutiable merchandise, consisting of rice alone, to foreign ports to the extent of Rs. 80,403, or 1·04 per cent. The trade fell from Rs. 4,45,467 in 1890-91, to Rs. 3,65,064 in the year under report. The value of foreign merchandise exported to foreign countries amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 65,20,555, against Rs. 52,41,358 in the previous year, the rise being Rs. 12,79,197, or 24·40 per cent., chiefly in cotton piece-goods, iron, sugar and raw wool. In cotton twist and yarn, trade declined. In exports of treasure to foreign countries, there was an improvement, amounting to Rs. 1,56,459, or 63·50 per cent., in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 2,46,391, against Rs. 4,02,850 in the year under report. The increase was due to larger remittances to the Persian Gulf ports on account of the increased imports of dates and ghi.

Government transactions.

The subjoined table shows the entire transactions on Government account, both with foreign countries and coast ports, for the past five years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92 compared with 1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Stores ...	65,85,611	74,50,732	79,45,433	96,86,446	60,75,329	— 36,11,117
Treasure ...	.....	.....	2,000	1,50,000	.....	— 1,50,000
Total ...	65,85,611	74,50,732	79,47,433	98,36,440	60,75,329	— 37,61,117
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
<i>Exports.</i>						
Stores ... { Foreign ...	71,523	34,853	62,313	54,118	1,46,237	+ 92,119
{ Indian ...	161	1,170	7,328	4,643	7,019	+ 2,376
Treasure ...	7,000	35,600	44,020	26,220	35,000	+ 8,780
Total ...	78,684	71,523	1,13,661	84,981	1,88,256	+ 1,03,275
FROM COAST PORTS.						
<i>Imports.</i>						
Stores ... { Foreign ...	6,23,333	7,47,649	4,60,797	6,42,825	10,85,923	+ 4,43,098
{ Indian ...	5,07,609	2,69,987	2,95,911	2,77,716	2,72,155	— 5,561
Treasure ...	60,24,000	63,000	61,35,000	76,05,000	1,12,80,000	+ 36,75,000
Total ...	71,54,942	10,79,736	68,91,708	85,25,541	1,26,38,078	+ 41,12,537
TO COAST PORTS.						
<i>Exports.</i>						
Stores ... { Foreign ...	1,61,383	1,13,570	1,09,119	4,11,492	2,23,555	— 1,87,937
{ Indian ...	5,640	2,665	18,377	27,170	28,368	+ 1,198
Treasure ...	12,000	2,892	.....	8,000	.....	— 8,000
Total ...	1,79,023	1,20,127	1,27,496	4,46,662	2,51,923	— 1,94,739

Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a falling off in imports of stores from foreign countries to the extent of Rs. 36,11,117, or 37·28 per cent. The trade fell from Rs. 96,86,446

in 1890-91, to Rs. 60,75,329 in the year under review. The decline was owing to smaller imports of materials by the North-Western Railway. There were no imports of treasure during the year under report against Rs. 1,50,000 in the preceding year. There was a net increase, amounting to Rs. 94,495, or 160·81 per cent., in exports of both foreign and Indian stores to foreign countries contrasted with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from Rs. 58,761 in 1890-91, to Rs. 1,53,256 in the year under report. The increase was due to larger exports of malt liquor, arms, and ammunition to Aden, and telegraph materials to the Persian Gulf ports. Exports of treasure to foreign countries amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 35,000, against Rs. 26,220 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 8,780. In imports of foreign stores from coast ports, there was an improvement, amounting to Rs. 4,43,098, or 68·92 per cent., contrasted with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 6,42,825, against Rs. 10,85,923 in the year under report. The rise was chiefly in arms and ammunition, telegraph materials, and sundries (mostly regimental necessaries). There was a small decrease of Rs. 5,561 in imports of Indian stores from coast ports, that is, Rs. 2,72,155 against Rs. 2,77,716 in 1890-91. The value of treasure imported from coast ports (wholly from Bombay) amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 1,12,80,000, against Rs. 76,05,000 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 36,75,000 was due to the cash requirements of works on the frontier. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 1,87,937 in exports of foreign stores to coast ports. The figures were Rs. 2,23,555 in 1891-92, against Rs. 4,11,492 in the preceding year, much above the average of the past five years.

The value of merchandise, both free and dutiable, imported from the United Kingdom during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,78,74,878, against Rs. 2,68,27,702 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 10,47,176, or 3·90 per cent., principally in animals (other sorts), apparel, books (printed, &c.), cement, clay, cabinet-ware and furniture, caoutchouc manufactures, carriages, alum, copperas, chemicals other sorts, clocks, coal, coke, cotton twist and yarn, cotton (grey and white piece-goods), earthenware and porcelain, flax manufactures, glass beads, rosin, hardware and cutlery, musical instruments, photographic instruments, ivory, jewellery, saddlery and harness, malt liquor, wines and liqueurs, machinery and millwork, matches, military uniform, brass, copper, iron, zinc or spelter, linseed oil, writing paper, provisions, refined sugar, woollen piece-goods, and wool manufactures (other sorts). There was a decline in arms, ammunition, &c., bricks and tiles, earthenware piping, candles, sal ammoniac, sulphuric acid, patent fuel, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, cotton handkerchiefs, cotton thread, aniline and alizarine dyes, hops, scientific and philosophical instruments, leather unmanufactured, steel, soap, stationery, tobacco, manufactures other sorts, toys, and other timber. Imports of treasure rose from Rs. 7,30,523 in 1890-91, to Rs. 10,81,500 in the year under report, the increase being Rs. 3,50,977, or 48·04 per cent., chiefly in silver. There was an improvement, amounting to Rs. 25,68,218, or 13·04 per cent., in exports of Indian produce and manufactures, both free and dutiable, in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 1,96,92,761 against Rs. 2,22,60,979 in the year under review. The rise was chiefly in apparel, cotton manufactures other sorts, wheat, rice, pulse, bajri and jowari, barley, gums, hardware and cutlery, skins raw, brass, copper, oils, vegetable, other sorts, fish-maws, shark fins, &c., saltpetre, linseed, cotton seed, and raw wool. In raw cotton, raw hides, lac dye, lac other sorts, animal bones, rags, rapeseed, *til* or gingelly seed, tea, and wool manufactures other sorts, trade declined. Compared with the year 1890-91, an improvement, amounting to Rs. 11,10,409, or 24·54 per cent., was noticeable in exports of foreign merchandise. The figures were Rs. 56,34,891 in the year under review, against Rs. 45,24,482 in the previous year. The rise was chiefly in apparel, books printed, &c., cabinet-ware and furniture, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, earthenware and porcelain, flax manufactures, instruments and apparatus, raw wool, and wool manufactures, other sorts. There was a decline in clocks and watches, cotton raw, cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey piece-goods, and hardware and cutlery.

In imports of both free and dutiable merchandise from France there was a rise amounting to Rs. 5,637 in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 77,865, against Rs. 83,502 in the year under report. The increase was chiefly in apparel, clocks and watches, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, dyes other sorts, spirits, provisions and silk piece-goods. In 1890-91 an improvement, amounting to Rs. 3,80,388, or 23·70 per cent., was recorded in exports of Indian produce and manufactures. A further increase of Rs. 37,93,251, or 82·56 per cent., was noticeable under this head in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from Rs. 45,94,222 in 1890-91 to Rs. 83,87,473 in the year under report. The rise was principally in wheat, raw hides, raw skins, rapeseed, *til* or gingelly seed, linseed, poppy seed, tea and raw wool. In cotton raw, trade declined. The value of exports of foreign merchandise amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 16,810, against Rs. 6,800 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 10,510 was chiefly in wool manufactures, other sorts.

Imports of merchandise from Belgium rose from Rs. 11,97,716 in 1890-91, to Rs. 15,84,844 in the year under report, the increase being Rs. 3,87,128, or 32·32 per cent., principally in works of art, books, printed, &c., bricks and tiles, cement, cabinet-ware and furniture, candles, carriages, chemicals other sorts, cotton thread, aniline and alizarine dyes, glassware, hardware and cutlery, copper, iron, steel, paints and colours, writing paper, &c., cigars, and woollen piece-goods. There was a decline in apparel, glass sheets and plate, and toys. Compared with the year 1890-91, an improvement was noticeable in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to the extent of Rs. 60,73,371, or 78·60 per cent. The figures were Rs. 1,37,99,724 for 1891-92, against Rs. 77,26,353 in the preceding year. The improvement

Private trade with
foreign countries :
United Kingdom.

France.

Belgium.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

was chiefly in raw cotton, wheat, *bājri* and *jowāri*, gum arabic, raw hides, raw skins, rapeseed, *til* or gingelly seed, linseed and poppy seed. Exports of animal bones declined. In exports of foreign merchandise, there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 8,135 contrasted with the year 1890-91. The trade fell from Rs. 18,505 in 1890-91 to Rs. 10,370 in the year under review, chiefly in aniline and alizarine dyes.

Austria.

In comparison with the year 1890-91, the value of merchandise imported from Austria fell to the extent of Rs. 12,125, that is, from Rs. 1,27,399 in 1890-91, to Rs. 1,15,274 in the year under report, principally in apparel, coloured cotton, printed or dyed piece-goods, cotton handkerchiefs, and copper. There was, however, an improvement in cabinet-ware and furniture, glassware, hardware and cutlery, musical instruments, writing paper, refined sugar and woollen piece-goods. Exports of Indian produce and manufacture declined to the extent of Rs. 27,830, or 50.35 per cent., that is, from Rs. 55,267 in 1890-91 to Rs. 27,437 in the year under report. The falling off was chiefly in cotton raw. In hides raw and wool raw, trade improved.

Italy.

In imports of merchandise from Italy there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 70,462, or 78.84 per cent., contrasted with the year 1890-91. The trade fell from Rs. 89,372 in 1890-91, to Rs. 18,910 in the year under review, chiefly in cotton white piece-goods, glass beads, copper, and soap. There was, however, an improvement in cotton twist and yarn, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, and cotton handkerchiefs. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures, trade declined, *viz.*, from Rs. 6,86,300 in 1890-91 to Rs. 1,72,775 in 1891-92, or 74.82 per cent. The decline was chiefly in raw cotton and *til* or gingelly seed. In hides and raw skins and raw wool, trade improved.

Germany.

The import trade from Germany in 1891-92 was Rs. 5,62,561, or 22.03 per cent. below that of the previous year, that is, Rs. 19,90,619 against Rs. 25,53,180 in 1890-91. The falling off was chiefly in aniline and alizarine dyes, matches and refined sugar. There was, however, an improvement in apparel, cement, cabinet-ware and furniture, carriages, chemicals other sorts, clocks and watches, cotton hosiery, fire-works, glass beads, glass-ware, rosin, hardware and cutlery, musical instruments, ivory, copper, iron, steel, paints and colours, silk piece-goods, toys, and woollen piece-goods. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 18,14,826 against Rs. 7,31,311 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 10,83,515, or 148.16 per cent., mostly in apparel, raw cotton, raw hides, raw skins, castor oil, oils, vegetable other sorts, rapeseed, *til* or gingelly seed, and tea. Exports of animal bones were less than those of 1890-91.

Egypt.

There was an improvement in imports of merchandise from Egypt, (chiefly from Suez), amounting to Rs. 2,615 in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from Rs. 957 in 1890-91, to Rs. 3,582 in the year under report, chiefly in cigars. It was satisfactory to notice an increase of Rs. 1,17,03,713, or 197.51 per cent., in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Egypt in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 59,25,534 against Rs. 1,76,29,297 in the year under review. The improvement was chiefly in wheat, *bājri* and *jowāri*, rapeseed, and *til* or gingelly seed. As remarked in previous years' reports, the export trade was not in reality with Egypt: steamers carrying the goods were in all cases consigned to Port Said "for orders." On arrival of the vessels at Port Said the goods were either transhipped or carried in the same bottom to some Continental port.

Mauritius.

In imports of merchandise from Mauritius, chiefly sugar refined, there was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 10,69,861, or 40.98 per cent., compared with the year 1890-91. The trade improved from Rs. 26,10,611 in 1890-91 to Rs. 36,80,472 in the year under report. There was no export trade with Mauritius during the year under report. In 1890-91, it amounted to Rs. 32,157.

Persia.

There was an improvement amounting to Rs. 3,37,555, or 66.25 per cent., in imports of merchandise from Persia contrasted with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from Rs. 5,09,443 in 1890-91, to Rs. 8,46,998 in the year under review. The increase was principally in pulse, wheat, grains other sorts, raw skins, ghi, dates, dried fruits, &c., raw silk and raw wool. In horses, silk mixed piece-goods and woollen piece-goods, trade declined. Imports of treasure (chiefly Persian coins) fell from Rs. 75,656 in 1890-91, to Rs. 11,350 in the year under report, the decrease being Rs. 64,306. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures, both free and dutiable, there was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 1,25,105, or 15.79 per cent., in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 7,92,133 against Rs. 6,67,028 in the year under review. The decline was principally in rice and indigo. There was, however, an improvement in cabinet-ware and furniture, coffee, cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey piece-goods, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, hides raw, jute gunny bags, copper, flour, chillies, tea, and woollen piece-goods. Exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 2,51,437 in 1890-91, to Rs. 3,21,191 in 1891-92. The increase of Rs. 69,754, or 27.74 per cent., was chiefly in candles, corals real, cotton grey piece-goods, cotton white piece-goods, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, brandy, matches, copper, iron, dried fruits, &c., wood manufactures, and woollen piece-goods. There was a decline in apparel, cotton twist and yarn, kerosine oil, provisions other sorts, and sugar refined. The aggregate value of exports of treasure amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 3,28,225 against Rs. 2,36,000 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 92,225.

Arabia.

An improvement, amounting to Rs. 1,02,154, or 78.52 per cent., was noticeable in imports of merchandise from Arabia contrasted with the year 1890-91. The figures were Rs. 2,44,984 for the year under report against Rs. 1,42,830 in the preceding year. The rise was chiefly in

animals, other sorts, wheat, raw skins, dates and raw silk. In dried fruits, &c., trade declined. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 3,827 in imports of treasure compared with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 8,127 against Rs. 4,300 in the year under report. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 2,02,963 in 1890-91, to Rs. 98,641 in the year under report. The decrease of Rs. 1,09,322, or 53·86 per cent. was principally in chalk and lime, chemicals other sorts, wheat, rice, *bājri* and *jowāri*, barley, and cummin seed. There was, however, an improvement in raw hides, jute gunny bags, seeds other sorts, and chillies. Exports of foreign merchandise declined to the extent of Rs. 17,899, or 23·59 per cent., compared with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 75,854 against Rs. 57,955 in the year under report. The decrease was principally in cotton grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, matches, and dried fruits, &c. In spirits and kerosine oil, there was an increase. The value of treasure exported to Arabia amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 16,050 against Rs. 391 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,659.

An improvement, amounting to Rs. 3,19,946, or 43·84 per cent., was noticeable in imports of merchandise from Turkey in Asia in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from Rs. 7,29,717 in 1890-91, to Rs. 10,49,663 in the year under report. The rise was principally in grain other sorts, ghi, and dates. In horses, pulse, and *tīl* or gingelly seed, trade declined. No treasure was imported during the year under report. In 1890-91, it amounted to Rs. 5,800. There was a slight increase of Rs. 7,043 in exports of Indian produce and manufactures compared with the year 1890-91. The figures were Rs. 56,449 for the year under report, against Rs. 49,406 in the previous year. The improvement was chiefly in coir, cordage, jute gunny bags, pepper, chillies, tallow, tea, and wood, other timber. The value of exports of foreign merchandise amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 1,24,535 against Rs. 1,03,293 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 21,242, or 20·56 per cent., principally in cotton white piece-goods, iron, kerosine oil, and refined sugar. In cotton grey piece-goods and matches, trade declined. In 1891-92, exports of treasure amounted to Rs. 54,600. There was no treasure exported in the previous year.

Turkey in Asia.

Imports of merchandise from Mekrán and Sonmiáni rose from Rs. 4,96,450 in 1890-91 to Rs. 7,00,503 in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 2,04,053, or 41·12 per cent., was chiefly in animals other sorts, pulse, grain other sorts, ghi, fish dried not salted, salted fish, tobacco unmanufactured and raw wool. In raw hides, animal bones, dates and rapeseed, trade declined. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 5,366 in imports of treasure from Mekrán and Sonmiáni in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 27,121 against Rs. 21,755 in the year under review. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures fell from Rs. 4,01,152 in 1890-91 to Rs. 3,19,416 in the year under report. The decrease of Rs. 81,736, or 20·37 per cent., was chiefly in *bājri* and *jowāri*, jute gunny bags, and flour. There was, however, an improvement in animals other sorts, cabinet-ware and furniture, cotton grey piece-goods, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, turmeric, cocoanut kernel, wheat, rice, pulse, copper, raw silk, soap and chillies. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was an improvement of Rs. 1,02,287, or 63·75 per cent., in exports of foreign merchandise. The trade rose from Rs. 1,60,445 in 1890-91, to Rs. 2,62,732 in the year under report. The rise was principally in cotton grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, spirits, dried fruits, &c., provisions other sorts, and wood manufactures. In refined sugar, trade declined. In 1891-92, exports of treasure amounted to Rs. 3,975. None was exported in the preceding year.

Mekrán and
Sonmiáni.

The import trade passing through the Suez Canal continued to increase. The figures of 1891-92 showed an increase of Rs. 6,55,067, or 2·01 per cent., over those of the previous year, viz., Rs. 3,31,38,652 against Rs. 3,24,83,615 in 1890-91. There was an increase, amounting to Rs. 3,50,977, or 48·04 per cent., in treasure imported *via* the Suez Canal contrasted with the year 1890-91, when it amounted to Rs. 7,30,523 against Rs. 10,81,500 in the year under report. It is satisfactory to notice an increase of Rs. 2,67,19,661, or 60·63 per cent., in the export trade which passed through this route compared with the year 1890-91. The figures were Rs. 7,07,88,767 for the year under report against Rs. 4,40,69,106 in the preceding year. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 35,94,060, or 37·64 per cent., in Government stores imported *via* the Suez Canal in comparison with the year 1890-91. The figures were Rs. 59,53,918 for the year under report against Rs. 95,47,978 in the previous year.

Trade *via* the Suez
Canal.

The number of steamers which entered the port with cargo amounted to 151 of 2,08,902 tons, against 160 of 2,23,398 tons, being 9 steamers of 14,496 tons less than the previous year. The number of sailing vessels which entered with cargo exceeded those of the previous year by 50 vessels and 5,272 tons, being 348 vessels and 26,152 tons for 1891-92, against 298 vessels and 20,880 tons in the preceding year. The increase was due to the improved import trade in dates and ghi from the Persian Gulf ports. The total number of steamers cleared with cargo amounted, during the year under report, to 246 of 3,81,789 tons, against 179 steamers of 2,70,029 tons, in the preceding year, or 67 steamers and 1,11,760 tons in excess, mainly owing to the heavy export trade with the continent of Europe. Clearances of sailing vessels with cargo decreased by 13 and the tonnage by 1,786 in comparison with the year 1890-91, viz., from 289 vessels and 18,298 tons in 1890-91 to 276 vessels and 16,512 tons in the year under report. This was owing to the export trade in grains with the Persian Gulf ports having fallen off. The total amount on account of the gross import duty collections, during the year under report, was Rs. 7,57,297 against Rs. 7,61,942 in the previous year; the decrease being Rs. 4,645, or ·60 per cent., but the figures for the year under review were much higher than any of the year

Foreign Trade :
Merchant Shipping

previous to 1890-91. The decrease occurred chiefly in brandy, still wines, and kerosine oil. There was, however, an increase in arms and ammunition, rum, gin, whisky, champagne, port, and still burgundy. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a decline in the gross amount of export duty to the extent of Rs. 4,978, or 8.83 per cent. The figures were Rs. 51,348 for 1891-92 against Rs. 56,326 in the preceding year. The decline was due to smaller exports of rice to Persia. The amount paid on account of refunds and drawbacks of import duty, during the year under report, was Rs. 30,341 against Rs. 9,992 in the previous year, being Rs. 20,349 more. The refunds of import duty on goods, chiefly wines and spirits, transmitted under bond to the territory of His Highness the Mahārāja of Kashmere and Jammu, amounted to Rs. 13,139, against Rs. 7,433 in 1890-91. The aggregate amount on account of drawbacks on kerosine oil re-exported to the Persian Gulf ports paid during the year under report was Rs. 14,613, against Rs. 999 in 1890-91.

Coasting Trade.

The entire value of foreign and Indian produce and manufactures imported from and exported to Indian ports amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 3,78,14,151 against Rs. 3,40,58,770 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 37,55,381, or 11.02 per cent., as noted below :—

Imports and Exports into and from Sind.	1890-91.							
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	British Burma.	Ports within the Province.	Total.	Indian Ports not British.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>								
Foreign Merchandise	16,521	1,36,10,567	649	1,000	2,802	1,36,40,541	17,621	1,39,59,062
Indian Produce	2,50,379	60,97,906	2,46,724	2,96,456	3,05,183	71,86,443	3,23,450	75,09,893
Total	2,66,797	1,97,07,873	2,47,373	2,97,456	3,07,986	2,08,26,984	3,40,071	2,11,07,055
<i>Exports.</i>								
Foreign Merchandise	8,060	17,49,220	26,263	2,540	3,07,667	10,91,000	3,16,459	23,07,319
Indian Produce	3,930	84,26,425	59,504	46,277	1,14,771	60,62,907	19,30,559	1,00,33,466
Total	9,990	1,01,77,645	85,767	48,817	3,22,438	1,06,44,797	22,46,018	1,28,90,815
Grand Total	2,76,687	2,98,85,018	3,33,139	3,46,313	6,30,424	3,14,71,781	25,86,089	3,40,58,770

Imports and Exports into and from Sind.	1891-92.							
	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.	British Burma.	Ports within the Province.	Total.	Indian Ports not British.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports.</i>								
Foreign Merchandise	7,100	1,59,42,689	10,741	3,700	615	1,59,64,815	14,055	1,59,78,870
Indian Produce	8,79,204	70,15,907	2,68,193	1,86,589	3,54,304	87,04,206	4,82,134	91,86,340
Total	8,86,304	2,29,58,596	2,78,934	1,90,288	3,54,919	2,46,69,021	4,96,189	2,51,65,240
<i>Exports.</i>								
Foreign Merchandise	10,715	14,87,820	28,784	1,290	3,19,481	17,49,060	3,98,230	29,47,299
Indian Produce	6,781	88,98,278	1,87,403	86,450	1,16,066	92,44,903	13,61,819	1,06,06,722
Total	17,496	1,03,86,098	2,17,187	37,740	3,35,547	1,09,94,023	16,54,889	1,26,44,011
Grand Total	9,03,800	3,33,44,694	4,96,121	2,27,978	6,90,466	3,56,63,044	21,51,077	3,78,14,151

In 1890-91, an improvement of Rs. 14,548, or 5.76 per cent., was recorded in imports of both foreign and Indian merchandise from Bengal in comparison with the preceding year. A further rise amounting to Rs. 6,19,507, or 232.20 per cent., was noticeable under this head in comparison with the year 1890-91, when the figures were Rs. 2,66,797, against Rs. 8,86,304 in the year under report. The articles in which the increase occurred were chiefly cotton white piece-goods, jute gunny bags and cloth, rope and twine, betelnuts, refined sugar and woollen piece-goods. In apparel, cordage, cotton twist and yarn, and rice, trade declined. The total value of foreign merchandise imported from Bombay amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 1,59,42,689 against Rs. 1,36,19,567 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 23,23,122, or 17.05 per cent., was principally in apparel, firearms, arms, ammunition, &c., other sorts, cotton grey, white and coloured printed or dyed piece-goods, cotton manufactures other sorts, dyeing and colouring materials, hardware and cutlery, ale, beer and porter, brandy, machinery and mill-work, copper, iron, lead, raw silk, silk piece-goods, tea, woollen piece-goods, and wool manufactures, other sorts. The trade in gunpowder, candles, cotton twist and yarn, cotton handkerchiefs, drugs and medicines, brass, steel, zinc or spelter, spices, refined sugar and woollen shawls declined. An improvement of Rs. 9,28,101, or 15.24 per cent., was noticeable in imports of Indian produce and manufactures from Bombay in comparison with the year 1890-91, when the figures amounted to Rs. 60,87,806, against Rs. 70,15,907 in the year under review. The rise was chiefly in animals living, apparel, coffee, cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, myrabolams, turmeric, coconuts, cocconut kernel, fruits other sorts, rice, hides dressed or tanned, jute gunny cloth, spirits other sorts, brass, copper, tin, provisions other sorts, betelnuts, cardamoms, pepper and unrefined sugar. In coir manufactured, cotton manufactures other sorts, pulse, jute gunny bags, rope and twine, iron, castor oil, vegetable oil other sorts, ghi, silk piece-goods, tobacco, manufactures

other sorts, teak, and timber other kinds, trade declined. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a rise in imports of both foreign and Indian merchandise from Madras amounting to Rs. 31,562, or 12.75 per cent. The trade rose from Rs. 2,47,372 in 1890-91, to Rs. 2,78,934 in the year under report. The improvement was chiefly in cordage, cotton twist and yarn, cocoanuts, coconut kernel, spirits other sorts, refined sugar and cigars. There was a decline in turmeric, dried fruits, betelnuts and pepper. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 1,07,218, or 36.04 per cent., in imports of foreign and Indian merchandise from British Burma in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade fell from Rs. 2,97,456 in 1890-91, to Rs. 1,90,238 in the year under review. The decrease was entirely in teak timber. There was, however, an improvement in cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, and tea. The entire value of both foreign and Indian merchandise imported from British ports within the province amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 3,54,979 against Rs. 3,07,385 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 46,993, or 15.25 per cent., chiefly in cotton grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, rice, pulse, hides and raw skins, jute gunny bags, vegetable oils other kinds, iron, provisions other sorts, betelnuts, pepper, and manufactured tobacco. In jowári and bájri, ghi, rapeseed, *til* or gingelly seed and spices other sorts, trade declined. In imports of both foreign and Indian merchandise from Indian ports not British, there was an improvement of Rs. 1,55,218, or 45.55 per cent., contrasted with the year 1890-91. The figures were Rs. 4,96,189 in 1891-92, against Rs. 3,40,971 in the previous year. The increase was principally in cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, cocoanuts, coconut kernel, wheat, jowári and bájri, castor oil, dried fruits, ghi, silk piece-goods, betelnut, unmanufactured tobacco and timber, other kinds. There was a decline in cotton canvas, jute gunny bags, seeds other kinds, pepper and spices other kinds. The total value of both foreign and Indian merchandise exported to Bengal amounted, during the year under report to Rs. 17,496, against Rs. 9,890 in the year previous. The increase of Rs. 7,606, or 76.90 per cent., was chiefly in apparel, cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, raw hides, brandy, and spirits other sorts. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 2,61,400, or 14.94 per cent., in exports of foreign merchandise to Bombay in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade fell from Rs. 17,49,220 in 1890-91, to Rs. 14,87,820 in the year under report. The decline was chiefly in cotton handkerchiefs, ale, beer and porter, spirits other sorts, iron, steel and tea. There was, however, an improvement in apparel, firearms, cordage, cotton twist and yarn, cotton grey and white piece-goods, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, brandy, wines and liqueurs, machinery and mill-work, brass, copper, refined sugar and woollen piece-goods. Contrastd with the year 1890-91, an improvement, amounting to Rs. 4,69,848, or 5.57 per cent., was noticeable in exports of Indian produce and manufactures to Bombay. The figures were Rs. 88,98,273 for the year under report, against Rs. 84,28,425 in the preceding year. The rise was principally in animals living, apparel, chemicals, cotton twist and yarn, indigo, dyes other sorts, fruits other sorts, gram, hides and raw skins, jute gunny bags, ghi, salted fish, mustard seeds, rapeseed, *til* or gingelly seed, seeds other sorts, and raw wool. In raw cotton, rice, wheat, jowári and bájri, gums, dried fish, not salted, and provisions other sorts, trade declined. In exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise to Madras, there was an increase of Rs. 1,31,420, or 153.22 per cent., in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from Rs. 85,767 in 1890-91, to Rs. 2,17,187 in the year under review. The improvement was chiefly in apparel, gram, wheat, jowári and bájri, mustard seeds, and seeds other kinds. Compared with the year 1890-91, exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise to British Burma exhibited a decline to the extent of Rs. 11,117, or 22.75 per cent. The trade fell from Rs. 48,857 in 1890-91, to Rs. 37,740 in the year under review. The falling off was principally in fish dried, not salted. In ghi and salted fish, trade improved. The entire value of both foreign and Indian merchandise exported to British ports within the province amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 3,35,507, against Rs. 3,22,638 in the year previous, the increase being Rs. 12,869, or 3.98 per cent., chiefly in chemicals, cotton grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, rice, and manufactured tobacco. In refined sugar, trade declined. There was a falling off in exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise to Indian ports not British to the extent of Rs. 5,91,130, or 26.31 per cent., compared with the year 1890-91. The trade fell from Rs. 22,46,018 in 1890-91 to Rs. 16,54,888 in the year under report. The decrease was principally in cotton coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, jowári and bájri, iron, *til* or gingelly seed and unrefined sugar. There was, however, an improvement in gram, rice, wheat, oils, vegetable other kinds, seeds other sorts, betelnuts and refined sugar. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered Karáchi harbour with cargoes fell to 1,578, from 1,628, with an aggregate burthen of 2,62,682 tons, against 2,53,411 tons in 1890-91. The number that cleared with cargoes was 1,257 with a burthen of 2,76,561 tons, against 1,483 with a burthen of 2,97,008 tons, which cleared in the previous year.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF SIND.

The value of foreign trade at this port, both imports and exports, amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 809 against Rs. 27 in the previous year. In 1890-91, an improvement of Rs. 23,653, or 17.49 per cent., was recorded in imports of foreign merchandise, in comparison with the previous year. A further improvement of Rs. 6,464, or 3.35 per cent., was noticeable under this head, contrasted with the year 1890-91. The figures were Rs. 1,98,857 for the year under report, against Rs. 1,92,393 in the preceding year. The rise was chiefly in cotton grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods. In sugar, trade declined. There was a falling off to the extent of Rs. 10,971, or 10.64 per cent., in imports of Indian produce and manufactures in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 1,03,060 against

Keti Bandar.

Rs. 92,089 in the year under report. The fall was principally in coir, cordage, jute gunny bags, seeds, spices, and timber. There was an increase in cotton grey and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, dyeing and colouring materials, oils, provisions, silk piece-goods and sugar. Compared with 1890-91, imports of treasure showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 2,333, having fallen from Rs. 8,395 in 1890-91 to Rs. 6,012 in the year under report. The aggregate value of both foreign and Indian merchandise exported, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 7,68,761, against Rs. 8,52,250 in the year previous. The decrease of Rs. 83,489, or 10.38 per cent., was chiefly in raw cotton, rice in husk, wheat, jowári and bájri, grain other sorts, provisions, rapeseed, and *til* or gingelly seed. There was, however, an increase in chemical products &c., drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, rice not in husk, pulse, and raw wool. A slight increase, viz. Rs. 436, was noticeable in export duty in comparison with the year 1890-91, when it amounted to Rs. 12,727, against Rs. 13,163 in the year under report.

Sirganda.

There was no trade with foreign countries at this port, but there was trade with Karáchi, Bombay, Madras and Cutch. The entire value of both foreign and Indian merchandise imported, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 95,964, against Rs. 57,710 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 38,254, or 66.28 per cent., was principally in cotton grey, white and coloured, printed or dyed piece-goods, turmeric, jute gunny bags, leather manufactures other sorts, iron, provisions other sorts, salt, silk piece-goods, betelnuts, and manufactured tobacco other sorts. An improvement, amounting to Rs. 28,425, was noticeable in imports of treasure compared with the year 1890-91, when the figures were Rs. 25,106 against Rs. 53,531 in the year under review. Exports of both foreign and Indian merchandise rose from Rs. 2,16,503 in 1890-91, to Rs. 2,55,910 in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 69,437, or 32.07 per cent., was principally in paddy, rice, jowári and bájri, hides and skins, ghi, seeds other sorts, and raw wool. In pulse, grain other sorts, and *til* or gingelly-seed, trade declined. In 1890-91, an increase of Rs. 1,150 was recorded in export duty in comparison with the preceding year. A further improvement of Rs. 2,411, or 14.18 per cent., was noticeable under this head contrasted with the year 1890-91. The revenue rose from Rs. 16,994 in 1890-91, to Rs. 19,405 in the year under report. The increase was due to larger shipments of rice and paddy to Cutch.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

Sind External Land Trade.

The subjoined statement exhibits the entire value of the external land trade of the Province of Sind and British Baluchistán with countries external to British India and British Baluchistán, viz. Afghánistán and Baluchistán, both by road and railway, during the past three years:—

	1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	38,37,473	36,39,440	56,88,644
Exports	1,84,55,468	1,66,78,258	61,89,901
Total	2,22,92,941	1,93,17,698	1,18,78,545

There was a falling off in the total value of the external land trade to the extent of Rs. 74,39,153, or 38.50 per cent. in comparison with the year 1890-91. This was entirely due to exports, as in imports there was a large increase. The figures were Rs. 1,18,78,545 in the year 1891-92, against Rs. 1,93,17,698 in the preceding year. The figures for railway materials have not been included in these returns for the year 1891-92. If railway materials be excluded from last year's figures, the net decrease would amount to only Rs. 2,02,053, as the figures for railway materials for the year 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 72,37,100, viz. Rs. 2,29,010 in imports, and Rs. 70,08,090 in exports.

The following table shows the extent of the external import land trade with foreign countries for the past three years:—

IMPORTS.				1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>From Afghánistán,</i>						
From Kandahar				70,957	1,29,274	46,04,840
" Zeb and Loralai ... ..				.....	.....	1,57,942
" Khorásán				27,729	8,120	.....
" Kábul				5,192	12,580	.....
" Gírishk				9,938	.....	9,990
" Herát ... ..				.....	.....	40,182
<i>From Baluchistán,</i>						
From Kelát Territory				3,98,636	3,30,890	4,37,843
" Las Belya Territory				3,27,982	4,87,868	4,37,847
Total by road				8,40,434	9,69,722	56,88,644
Add figures by railway				29,97,039	26,69,718	.....
Grand Total				38,37,473	36,39,440	56,88,644

The value of the import trade, both by road and railway, amounted during the year under review to Rs. 56,88,644, against Rs. 36,39,440 in the previous year, the increase being Rs. 20,49,204 or 56.30 per cent., principally in sheep and goats, other animals, arms and ammunition, assafetida, fruits and nuts, wheat, other spring crops, rice, iron, oils, ghi, other provisions, saltpetre, silk manufactured, spices, stone and lime, unrefined sugar, tobacco, timber, raw wool and woollen piece-goods. There was a decline in horses, ponies and mules, cattle, coal and coke, gunny bags and cloth, gram and pulse, other rain crops, gums and resins, hides of cattle, manufactured leather, mats, mustard and rape seeds, til or gingelly seed, and other oil-seeds.

The subjoined table exhibits the extent of the external export land trade with foreign countries for the past three years:—

	1890-91,	1890-91,	1891-92,
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPORTS.			
<i>To Afghanistan.</i>			
To Kandahar	1,69,330	56,914	51,21,755
" Herát ... ..	.....	.....	24,450
" Khorásán	262	.....	.....
" Zeb and Loralai ... ..	.....	.....	7,00,720
<i>Baluchistán.</i>			
To Kelát Territory	3,55,042	3,39,703	1,06,546
" Las Beyla Territory	2,91,120	2,85,914	2,36,430
Total by road ..	8,15,754	6,82,531	61,89,901
Add figures by railway ...	1,76,39,714	1,49,95,727	.....
Grand Total ...	1,84,55,468	1,56,78,258	61,89,901

In exports, both by road and railway, there was a decrease amounting to Rs. 94,88,357, or 60.51 per cent. in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to Rs. 1,56,78,258, against Rs. 61,89,901 in the year 1891-92. If the figures for railway materials, viz. Rs. 70,08,090, be excluded from the figures of 1890-91, the net decrease would amount to Rs. 24,80,267 only. The falling off was principally in cattle, coal and coke, raw cotton, cotton piece-goods, Indian dyes, gunny bags and cloth, other fibres manufactured, cocoanuts, all other kinds of fruits and nuts, wheat, gram and pulse, spring crops, rice, other rain crops, hides of cattle, leather and manufactures of leather, brass and copper, iron, petroleum, other oils, ghi, other provisions, salt, seeds, spices, saline substances, sugar, refined and unrefined, tobacco, timber, firewood, and woollen piece-goods. There was, however, an increase in sheep and goats, arms and ammunition, borax, Chinese and Japanese ware, cotton twist and yarn, both European and Indian, cotton, European piece-goods, indigo, earthenware and porcelain, and tea, Indian and foreign.

There was a falling off in imports of horses, ponies, and mules to the extent of 347, value Rs. 68,515, in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade fell from 843 animals, value Rs. 1,46,650, in the year 1890-91 to 496, value Rs. 78,135, in the year under report. As stated in the previous year's report, there was a large number of high-priced horses brought to the Horse Show held at Jacobábád in 1890-91. The total number of animals, other than horses, ponies, and mules, imported during the year under review amounted to 22,443, value Rs. 82,894, against 2,472, value Rs. 33,942, in the preceding year, the increase being in number 19,971, value Rs. 48,952. A large improvement was noticeable, amounting to maunds 543, value Rs. 78,680, in imports of assafetida, in comparison with the year 1890-91, which amounted to maunds 6, value Rs. 120, against maunds 554, value Rs. 78,800. Imports by road from Kandahar accounted for most of the increase. Imports of fruits and nuts rose from maunds 72,109, value Rs. 9,19,160, in the year 1890-91, to maunds 1,19,310, value Rs. 13,23,695, in the year under report, being an increase of maunds 47,201, value Rs. 4,04,535. In imports of wheat, there was an improvement amounting to maunds 57,622, value Rs. 1,72,049, in comparison with the year 1890-91. The figures were maunds 74,669, value Rs. 2,24,098, in 1891-92, against maunds 17,047, value Rs. 52,049, in the previous year. The increase was due to a good crop in Afghanistan, and to favourable prices obtaining in this market for exportation to Europe. There was a rise in imports of grains, other than wheat, amounting to maunds 22,096, value Rs. 48,742, in comparison with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from maunds 20,114, value Rs. 44,442, in 1890-91, to maunds 42,210, value Rs. 93,184, in the year under report. The causes of the increase were the same as those noted against wheat. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a falling off in imports of gums and resins from maunds 3,884, value Rs. 18,963, in 1890-91, to maunds 650, value Rs. 2,986, in the year 1891-92, which was due to the absence of rain in Las Beyla Territory, whence this article is chiefly imported. Imports of hides

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

and skins amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 19,125, against Rs. 19,038 in the preceding year. An improvement, amounting to maunds 2,660, value Rs. 65,961, was noticeable in imports of ghi in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to maunds 2,708, value Rs. 79,805, against maunds 5,368, value Rs. 1,45,566, this year. Imports of rape and mustard seeds fell from maunds 48,137, value Rs. 2,12,325, in 1890-91 to maunds 24,733, value Rs. 1,10,004, this year, owing to a bad crop; but the figures are much higher than those for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90. In spices, other sorts, there was a great improvement. The trade amounted to maunds 7,715, value Rs. 1,05,491, in 1891-92, against maunds 2,360, value Rs. 30,764, in the preceding year. The greater bulk was carried by railway. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a great improvement in imports of raw wool. The trade rose from maunds 1,26,638, value Rs. 13,37,852, in 1890-91, to maunds 2,18,309, value Rs. 26,78,795, in the year 1891-92. The increase was due partly to a good clip and partly to greater demand in the Karáchi markets for exportation by sea to the United Kingdom.

Exports.

Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a decline in exports of animals, principally cattle, and sheep and goats. The figures were 758 animals, value Rs. 6,325, in 1891-92, against 1,104, value Rs. 23,815, in the previous year. The decrease was due to less cattle and sheep and goats having crossed the frontier for pasturage than usual, owing to failure of rain in Baluchistán. Exports of cotton twist and Indian yarn rose from maunds 542, value Rs. 14,098, in 1890-91, to maunds 1,338, value Rs. 34,894, this year. Exports of European cotton piece-goods amounted, during the year 1891-92, to maunds 29,545, value Rs. 22,50,537, against maunds 18,045, value Rs. 11,40,747, in the previous year, showing an improvement of maunds 16,500, value Rs. 11,09,790, due to over imports by sea of these commodities into Karáchi. But exports of Indian cotton piece-goods fell from maunds 55,985, value Rs. 22,05,181, in 1890-91 to maunds 32,434, value Rs. 12,85,355, in 1891-92, the decrease being principally in exports by railway. In exports of indigo, there was an improvement in comparison with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to maunds 1,499, value Rs. 92,981, against maunds 2,418, value Rs. 1,66,867, this year. The increase occurred chiefly in exports by railway. Compared with the year 1890-91, there was a falling off in exports of grains to the extent of maunds 1,45,687, value Rs. 4,20,359. The trade fell from maunds 2,19,814, value Rs. 6,61,853, in 1890-91, to maunds 74,127, value Rs. 2,40,994, in 1891-92. The decrease was due to favourable crops in Afghánistán. There was a decline in exports of liquors to the extent of maunds 7,222, value Rs. 4,16,440, in comparison with the year 1890-91. The figures were maunds 1,868, value Rs. 97,830, for the year 1891-92, against maunds 9,090, value Rs. 5,14,270, in the preceding year. The falling off was due to the overstocks of the previous year, when the exports were above the average. Exports of iron amounted to maunds 25,366, value Rs. 2,18,057, against maunds 89,529, value Rs. 3,44,967, in the previous year, showing a decrease of maunds 14,163, value Rs. 1,26,910, chiefly in exports by railway. The trade under this head has been gradually falling off since the year 1887-88. In exports of ghi, there was a falling off to the extent of maunds 2,635, value Rs. 85,569, contrasted with the year 1890-91, when they amounted to maunds 3,160, value Rs. 1,02,210, against maunds 525, value Rs. 16,641, this year. The decrease was on account of absence of rain in Sind, in consequence of which large quantities of ghi had to be brought from Kábul Territory to meet the requirements of Sind. In 1890-91, a decline to the extent of maunds 778, value Rs. 23,900, was recorded in exports of sugar, refined and unrefined, in comparison with the year 1889-90. A further decrease, amounting to maunds 35,685, value Rs. 3,42,970, was noticeable in 1891-92. The figures were maunds 25,973, value Rs. 2,03,208, this year, against maunds 61,658, value Rs. 5,46,178, in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in exports by railway. There was a rise, amounting to maunds 1,286, value Rs. 1,05,873, in exports of tea, foreign and Indian, contrasted with the year 1890-91. The trade rose from maunds 918, value Rs. 72,120, to maunds 2,204, value Rs. 1,77,993. The improvement was due to greater demand in Afghánistán.

Registration of
trade.

From the commencement of the year under report, 4 posts, viz., A'bad, Wakra, Larkána, and Khyra Ghári, for the registration of trade through the Bolán were abolished, and a new post at Panjpai opened, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

(3) ADEN.

Total Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade for the year 1891-92, exclusive of Government stores and treasure and cargo manifested for direct transshipment on importation without invoice, amounted to Rs. 7,53,05,085, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 1,07,95,600, or 16.73 per cent. over that of the preceding year. The chief cause of increase in the trade of Aden was the unprecedentedly large and good crop of coffee produced in Yemen, the demand for which, owing to the troubles in Brazil, was very large. The import of this article was Rs. 88,04,468 over that of the year previous, and the exports were Rs. 38,33,404 in excess of that of the same period. Owing to continued direct communication between India, Massowah and Suakin by steamers, the export trade to those ports fell, the former by 4½ lakhs and the latter by over 2 lakhs. In consequence of the Maria Teresa dollar being the standard required for the purchase of coffee, the import of treasure increased by over 9½ lakhs, of which Austria contributed 4 lakhs, India 8 lakhs, Zanzibar 3½ lakhs, Assab 1½ lakhs, Zaila 1½ lakhs, Berbera ½ a lakh and Egypt 5½ lakhs. Decrease in the import of treasure was observed from Suakin of 2½ lakhs, from Massowah of 8½ lakhs, and from Arabian sea ports of 3½ lakhs. The whole of the trade routes into and out of Aden by the mainland having been placed under better observation of the Registrar of Káfilahs, accounted for a further apparent increase of trade.

The trade of Aden divided into Foreign, Indian, and Inland is shown in the following table:—

Divisions.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	4,73,36,097	5,68,98,424	+95,61,727
Indian "	1,29,58,144	1,31,17,688	+1,59,544
Inland "	42,14,644	52,88,978	+10,74,329
Total	6,45,09,485	7,53,05,085	+1,07,95,600

There was thus an increase under every head.

Merchandise imported showed an increase of Rs. 35,15,798, or 18.76 per cent. Treasure likewise increased by Rs. 1,74,675, or 4.03 per cent. Taking both together, there was an increase of Rs. 36,90,473, or 15.99 per cent. The following table shows imports distributed according to countries as compared with the trade of the previous year:—

Countries.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1891-92.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. †	Rs.
United Kingdom	43,20,263	40,33,209	.....	2,87,054
Austria	2,66,484	7,07,661	4,41,177	.....
France	1,96,950	2,24,596	27,646	.....
Italy	78,219	97,140	18,921	.....
Other Countries in Europe	78,057	94,115	16,058	.....
United States of America	14,64,860	18,47,897	3,83,037	.....
Egypt	5,03,903	10,48,515	5,44,612	.....
East Coast of Africa. { Massowah	17,60,241	9,28,414	.....	8,31,827
{ Suakin	4,43,642	1,06,197	.....	2,47,445
{ Other Ports	47,47,111	42,79,977	.....	4,67,134
{ Zanzibar—Island and Majuland	2,64,699	4,85,704	2,01,005	.....
Mauritius and Mahé	1,00,408	98,098	.....	2,310
Arabia	76,76,252	1,11,96,268	35,20,016	.....
Perim Island	18,253	35,267	17,014	.....
Turkey in Asia	4,98,704	8,13,367	3,14,663	.....
Persia	1,52,486	1,37,765	.....	14,721
Straits Settlements	2,51,438	2,45,601	.....	5,837
China (Hongkong)	1,80,180	1,74,693	.....	5,487
Other Countries in Asia	41,533	99,429	57,896	.....
Australia	3,845	14,088	10,243	.....
Total	2,30,97,528	2,67,58,001	55,52,288	18,61,815
			Net Increase ...	36,90,473

United Kingdom.—The imports decreased 2½ lakhs, or 6.64 per cent. Coal decreased by 3½ lakhs, cotton piece-goods by more than ½ a lakh, metals by ¼ lakh and provisions by Rs. 18,000, but increases occurred under the heads of machinery and mill-work, ships and parts of ships, soap, telegraphic materials, apparel, books, cabinetware, and fruits.

Austria.—The increase here amounted to Rs. 4½ lakhs, or 165.55 per cent., and occurred chiefly in cotton twist and treasure.

France exhibited an increase of ¼ lakh, or 14.03 per cent., in toys and games, wood, metals, fruits, and candles.

Italy too showed an increase of Rs. 18,921, or 24.16 per cent., under the heads cotton, fruits, and glass.

Other Countries in Europe showed an increase of Rs. 16,058, or 20.57 per cent., in machinery and liquors.

United States.—An increase occurred here of over 3½ lakhs, or 26.14 per cent., in cotton grey shirtings, carriages, and oils.

Egypt.—An increase occurred here of 5½ lakhs, or 108.07 per cent., under fruits, drugs, telegraph materials, and treasure.

Massowah showed a falling off of 8½ lakhs, or 47.25 per cent., chiefly in the import of treasure. Slight increases were observed under the heads of shells and perfumery.

Suakin.—Imports decreased by about 2½ lakhs, or 55·77 per cent. Treasure was the main cause of the fall.

Other Ports.—A decrease of Rs. 4½ lakhs, or 9·84 per cent., was exhibited under the heads of dyeing materials, coffee, raw hides, ivory, and treasure, but increases were observed in feathers, raw skins and provisions.

Zanzibar and the African Mainland showed an increase of 2 lakhs, or 70·60 per cent., in treasure, gums and skins, but decreases were observed under the heads of feathers, grains and seeds.

Mauritius and Mahé.—A slight decrease of Rs. 2,310, or 2·30 per cent., was shown here.

Arabian Ports showed a very large increase of Rs. 35½ lakhs, or 45·85 per cent., which occurred in apparel, cottons, coffee (31½ lakhs), drugs, feathers, grains, jute manufactured, pearls, raw skins, seeds, tobacco, and shells. Decreases were shown under provisions, woollen carpets, and treasure.

Perim.—An increase was shown here of Rs. 17,014, or 93·20 per cent., in the supply, and was attributable to salvaged cargo of the S. S. *Hongkong*.

Turkey in Asia showed an increase of Rs. 3,14,663, or 63·09 per cent., mostly under the heading of wet dates. Decreases, however, occurred under the heads of grain and treasure.

Persia exhibited a small decrease of Rs. 14,721, or 9·65 per cent., chiefly under carpets and tobacco, but increases occurred under sail cloth, grain, fruits and wet dates.

Straits Settlements.—There was a slight decrease here of Rs. 5,837, or 2·32 per cent., in drugs, indigo, gums and spices, but increases occurred under sugar and wood.

China.—There was a slight falling off of Rs. 5,437, or 3·04 per cent., due to decreased import of sugar and spices.

Other Countries in Asia showed an increase of Rs. 57,896, or 139·40 per cent., for most of which kerosine oil was responsible.

Australia.—Treasure to the extent of Rs. 14,000 was imported; other trade was Rs. 88 only, thus making the increase of the whole trade over that of the past year Rs. 10,243, or 266·40 per cent.

And Exports.

The total value of the export foreign trade showed an increase over that of the past year, amounting to Rs. 58,71,254 or 24·19 per cent. The distribution of exports during the past two years is shown below :—

Countries.	1890-01.	1901-02.	1901-02.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	22,20,745	21,91,895	.....	28,850
Austria	9,48,721	10,34,300	85,579	.....
France	25,58,412	34,04,792	8,46,380	.....
Italy	2,87,140	3,33,219	46,079	.....
Turkey in Europe	1,50,740	1,18,124	.....	32,616
Other Countries in Europe	2,69,059	3,00,717	31,658	.....
United States of America	40,15,619	67,72,682	27,57,063	.....
Egypt	6,56,385	8,66,132	2,11,747	.....
East Coast of Africa. { Massowah	13,62,601	9,04,289	.....	4,58,312
{ Suakin... ..	3,81,228	1,74,628	.....	2,06,598
{ Other Ports	43,52,269	41,40,436	.....	2,11,833
{ Zanzibar—Island and Mainland	6,04,715	5,76,888	.....	27,827
Mauritius and Mahé	60,790	94,008	33,213	.....
Arabia	60,06,660	87,91,690	27,85,130	.....
Perim Island	1,72,149	1,68,988	.....	3,161
Turkey in Asia	61,043	62,395	1,352	.....
Persia	41,809	82,738	41,129	.....
Straits Settlements	70,879	78,350	7,471	.....
Australia	17,317	5,625	.....	11,689
Java	470	1,012	542	.....
China (Hongkong)	13,719	25,325	11,606	.....
Japan	7,262	6,286	.....	976
Other Countries in Asia	9,739	3,908	.....	5,833
Total	2,42,69,169	3,01,40,423	68,58,949	9,87,695
			Net Increase	58,71,254

United Kingdom.—A decrease was observed of Rs. 28,850, or 1·29 per cent., due to a fall in the trade of gums, raw hides, skins, instruments and machinery, but increases were shown under the heads coffee, drugs, mats, manure, metals, curiosities, perfumery, and treasure.

Austria increased this year by Rs. 85,579, or 9·02 per cent., in coffee, hides and raw wool, but a decrease was observed in gums and shells.

France.—Rs. 8,46,380, or 33·08 per cent. was shown here as increase, due chiefly to the export of coffee, skins, shells, and treasure. A decrease, however, was exhibited under the heads of gums and hides.

Italy showed an increase of Rs. 46,079, or 16·04 per cent., in coffee and natural curiosities, but a decrease took place in raw hides.

Turkey in Europe.—Exports decreased by Rs. 32,616, or 21·70 per cent., in raw hides, but an increase was shown in raw skins.

Other Countries in Europe showed an increase of Rs. 31,658, or 11·76 per cent., in coffee, but decreases occurred under the heads of hides and raw skins.

United States of America.—The very large increase of Rs. 27,57,063, or 68·65 per cent., was observed here under the heads of coffee and skins, but a falling off took place under raw hides and ivory.

Egypt showed a satisfactory increase of Rs. 2,11,747, or 32·25 per cent., due to brisker trade in coffee, feathers, skins, gums, and tobacco; there was, however, a falling off in perfumery, silk, and seeds.

Massowah.—The trade here declined by Rs. 4,58,312, or 33·63 per cent., due to a decrease in the trade in animals, apparel, cotton, grains, oil, provisions, tobacco, and sugar; there was, however, an increase in coffee and treasure.

Suakin exhibited a decrease, again this year, of Rs. 2,06,598, or 54·19 per cent., in cotton, grains, oils, provisions, and sugar.

Other Ports showed a decrease of Rs. 2,11,833, or 4·86 per cent., in animals, apparel, cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, country grey shirtings, grains, and treasure, but there was a rise in American grey shirtings, provisions, tobacco, and wood.

Zanzibar.—A fall of Rs. 27,827, or 4·60 per cent., was noticed here, due to smaller export of country grey shirtings, provisions, and treasure, but there was an increase in beads and American grey shirtings.

Mauritius and Mahé exhibited an increase in coffee and treasure of Rs. 33,213, or 54·63 per cent.

Arabian Ports.—The very large increase of Rs. 27,85,180, or 46·36 per cent., was noticed here under the principal articles of merchandise, viz., candles, chemicals, cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, fruits, glass, grains, gums, leather, oils, provisions, seeds, silk piece-goods, spices, sugar, tobacco, and treasure, but there was a decline in coffee, perfumery, and woollen piece-goods.

Perim.—The supplies to this island showed a slight decrease of Rs. 3,161, or 1·83 per cent.

Turkey in Asia.—An increase of Rs. 1,352, or 2·21 per cent., took place here.

Persia showed an increase of Rs. 41,129, or 98·84 per cent., due to an improvement in the exports of American grey shirtings, dyeing materials, raw hides, and treasure.

Straits Settlements.—Here an increase was observed of Rs. 7,471, or 10·54 per cent., in American grey shirtings and treasure, but a decrease was shown in apparel, books, and shells.

Australia.—The trade here declined by Rs. 11,639, or 67·50 per cent., in apparel, art-works, Chinese and Japanese wares, provisions, and gums.

Jaca.—An increase of Rs. 542, or 115·32 per cent., in carpets was noticed here.

Hongkong showed an increase in the trade this year of Rs. 11,606, or 84·60 per cent., due to better trade in coffee, American grey shirtings, and gums, but there was a decrease in treasure.

The total imports from India of merchandise were valued at Rs. 93,54,270, and of treasure at Rs. 10,88,806, against Rs. 1,01,67,499, and Rs. 2,94,018, respectively, in 1890-91. While imports from Calcutta fell by Rs. 7,69,680, or 38·35, owing to a smaller trade in rice, those from Bombay showed an increase of Rs. 8,78,184, or 11·15 per cent. The value of imports from Calcutta was Rs. 12,39,653, and from Bombay Rs. 87,47,727. Imports from Karáchi fell from Rs. 5,08,263 to Rs. 3,29,490. Imports from Madras slightly increased, while those from Cutch and Káthiáwár declined.

Indian Trade:
—Imports.

The exports from Aden to India amounted to Rs. 8,70,491 worth of merchandise, and Rs. 15,04,621 of treasure, against Rs. 10,38,000, and Rs. 14,58,627, the corresponding figures of last year's trade. A decrease of Rs. 3,741, or 1·54 per cent., took place in the exports of salt to Calcutta, but increases occurred in coffee, jewellery, and tobacco. The increase of Rs. 1,84,500 in exports to Bombay was in chemicals, coffee, American grey shirtings, drugs, and treasure.

And Exports.

During the year under report the number of camel-loads brought into Aden increased by 24,852, or 15·79 per cent., the articles in which there was an increase being chiefly coffee, fodder, grains, water, wood, and charcoal. The total number of camel-loads was 182,388.

Island Trade:
Imports and
Exports.

The value of the land import trade increased during the year by Rs. 6,62,815, or 22.73 per cent., the increase being most marked in coffee. At the same time the land export trade increased by Rs. 4,11,514, or 31.67, more accurate registration being responsible for the major portion of the apparent increase.

General Trade :
Principal fluctuations.

Taking the whole trade of Aden, the following are some of the most noticeable fluctuations of the principal articles of import and export in comparison with the previous year. (The figures are given in lakhs of rupees) :—

		Coals.	Coffee, clean.	Grains and Pulses.	Gums and Resins.	Raw Hides.	Raw Skins.
Imports ...	{ 1891-92 ...	26½	82	22½	7	-1½	21
	{ Increase or Decrease ...	-3½	+30½	-11½	-3	-5	+4½
Exports ...	{ 1891-92 ...	"	104½	18½	9½	3½	27½
	{ Increase or Decrease ...	"	+37½	-5½	-1½	-4½	+4½

The import of coals continued to decrease. The large decrease in the import of hides was accounted for by the cattle-disease of the previous year in Somali land.

Merchant Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of merchant vessels which entered the port of Aden for the past two years are given in the following table :—

Description.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase or decrease.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Entered ...	{ Steam ...	1,425	2,366,950	1,572	2,582,211	+147	+215,261
	{ Sailing ...	2	1,690	...	.....	-2	-1,690
	{ Country Craft ...	1,386	49,414	1,367	49,264	-19	-150
	Total ...	2,813	2,418,054	2,939	2,631,475	+126	+213,421
Cleared ...	{ Steam ...	1,419	2,356,154	1,573	2,585,808	+154	+229,654
	{ Sailing ...	2	1,690	...	.....	-2	-1,690
	{ Country Craft ...	1,379	48,459	1,343	49,977	-36	+1,518
	Total ...	2,800	2,406,808	2,916	2,635,785	+116	+229,482

There was a very satisfactory increase of 147, or 10.31 per cent., in the number and 215,261, or 9.09 per cent., in the tonnage, of merchant steam vessels that entered the port during the year under report. No sailing vessels entered the port against 2 the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of country craft that visited the port, of 19, or 1.37 per cent., and in tonnage of 150 tons or .30 per cent. Of the total number of vessels which entered the port during the year, 481 called for or discharged coals, 830 called for or discharged cargo, 38 called for provisions or water, 147 called for mails, 28 called for, or landed, passengers and the remainder for miscellaneous purposes.

Public Works.

CIVIL WORKS.

General.

The total expenditure of the year on Civil Works was Rs. 62,79,382, as below :—

	In India.		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	2,96,920
Provincial	39,96,095	
Suspense	-38,560	
				39,69,535
Contributions—				
Provincial	2,82,327	
Excluded Local Funds	5,41,170	
				8,23,497
Incorporated Local Funds	12,00,356	
Profit and Loss	92	
Suspense	-18	
				12,00,430
Grand Total		62,79,382

In round figures, the expenditure on new works was Rs. 81 lakhs; on repairs Rs. 19½ lakhs; on establishment Rs. 11½ lakhs; and on tools and plant about Rs. 1 lakh. The corresponding expenditure in 1890-91 amounted to Rs. 29½ lakhs, Rs. 19 lakhs, Rs. 11 lakhs and Rs. ¾ lakhs. There was thus again a steady increase under every head. The gross outlay on original works under the head Civil Buildings was Rs. 18,13,023, of which Rs. 1,56,374 was on buildings

classed under Imperial Services, and Rs 16,56,649 on those classed under or chargeable to Provincial Services. Under the former no new works of any magnitude were carried out, but steady progress was made in meeting the most urgent wants of the Salt Department in the matter of providing roads, custom-houses and nákas, quarters for establishment, and in improvement of water-supply; and on the Somáli Coast in completing the requirements of the various departments at the stations on that coast. Under Provincial Services good progress has been made in providing new buildings and in the improvement of existing buildings for the Revenue, Abkári, Judicial, Jail, Police and Educational Departments, and in the completion and construction of Medical buildings from Government funds and from private and other contributions at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád, Aden and elsewhere, details of which will be found under the proper heads. The gross outlay on original works under the head Communications from Provincial and Local Funds and from contributions amounted to a little more than 9 lákhs, which was spent on the completion and continuation of new, and the improvement and metalling of existing roads, and in the construction of large and small bridges. Under the head Miscellaneous Public Improvements the gross outlay on original works was about 4½ lákhs, principally on works of water-supply undertaken on behalf of Municipalities. Owing to a deficient rainfall, it became necessary to commence relief operations in the three districts of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur. The actual cost of establishment of all classes fell from Rs. 17,84,016 to Rs. 17,59,349 in the year under report. The total revenue realized in the Public Works Department was Rs. 14,30,419 against Rs. 14,68,959 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 7,43,249 were under the head of Civil Works, against Rs. 8,12,475 realized under the same head in the preceding year. Toll revenues amounted to Rs. 5,82,654.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,95,920, sub-divided as under:—

Imperial Services.

	Rs.
Original Works	1,58,374
Repairs	86,116
Establishment	50,268
Tools and Plant	3,162
	2,95,920

The corresponding expenditure in 1890-91 was Rs. 2,42,689.

The office and store-room for the Range Forest Officer at Taloda was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,593, the old fort at Dhadgaon in the Khándesh Collectorate was under conversion to serve as a Range Forest office, and improvements to the Range Forest office and property room at the Nandurbár kacheri were in progress. Forest.

At Bombay, quarters, with out-houses, were constructed for the Customs preventive officer at Warli Bandar, at a cost of Rs. 6,436; and a new bungalow was built for the resident inspector at the custom house at Karáchi, at an expenditure of Rs. 6,928. Customs.

At Bombay, a road from Mohota Antop Chowkey No. 4, near Sewri Agar, estimated to cost Rs. 20,168, was completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 19,980, and portions of embankment of a second road were formed. In the Thána Collectorate the náka office at Malavni, commenced in the past year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,146. A salt custom-house at Merve was nearly completed during the year, the outlay on which was Rs. 2,907. A road from Umela to Pápdí was commenced during the year, and the earthwork, culverts and drains nearly completed, at an outlay of Rs. 7,482. In the Surat Collectorate, quarters for the sir-kárkún at Dhárasna were in progress, and Rs. 2,985 were expended. Quarters for kárkúns were also in progress, and Rs. 6,776 expended up to the close of the year. In the Ahmedábád Collectorate, measures were in progress for the restoration of breaches in the western embankment of the water-supply tank at Khárághoda. The outlay was Rs. 4,096. In the Kánara Collectorate, a pier, preventive office, and weighing shed at Sánikatta, commenced in 1890-91, was practically completed during the year, the outlay to the close of which amounted to Rs. 11,984, against the estimate of Rs. 14,626. In the Kolába Collectorate, the sir-kárkún's kacheri at Malekhind, near Karanja, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,836; and peons' lines nearly completed, the outlay being Rs. 5,260, against the estimate of Rs. 5,539; an approach cart road, from the same kacheri to the Uran-Karanja road, was also in progress, and Rs. 1,811 expended. In the Karáchi Collectorate the ventilation of the rooms occupied by the clerks at the Maurypur salt works was improved, and a new latrine provided, at a cost of Rs. 1,419. In the Shikárpur Collectorate, an upper storey was added to the office of the Salt Depót at Sukkur, and 2 store-rooms built in connection with it, at a cost of Rs. 2,131. Salt.

The only works in progress during the year, at the Bombay Mint, were those of providing accommodation for the new 50 horse-power engine, which was completed at an outlay of Rs. 3,977; and the re-roofing of the old cutting department, which was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,402. Mint.

Certain additions and alterations to the General Post Office at Bombay were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,531. Post Offices.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.
Telegraphs.

Special repairs to the buildings at Sukkur, in the Shikárpur Collectorate, occupied by the Telegraph Department, and known as Barracks Nos. 8 and 9, were in progress during the year. The outlay was Rs. 5,326.

Administration.

Improvements and special repairs at the Baroda Residency were nearly completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,306.

Somáli Coast works

The grants sanctioned by the Government of India for works on the Somáli Coast were:—

					Revised Grant.
					Ra.
Original Works	...	...	...	...	54,736
Repairs	...	...	...	...	20,764
Total					75,500

and the principal works carried out during the year were as follows:—A new block to the Residency at Berbera was in progress and Rs. 2,835 expended; and a school and hospital completed at a cost of Rs. 1,058 and Rs. 1,415, respectively. A Residency was built at Bulhar. The small jail at Zaila was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,706. An old Egyptian custom-house and Block No. 4 at Berbera were converted into arm-houses, and an arm-house built at Zaila. Defensible quarters for police were in progress at Karam; and Camel Savárs' Lines were completed at Bulhar and at Zaila. Three masonry tanks at Dubar, for settling the water for supplying the town of Berbera, were completed during the year. A circular well was constructed at Takusha near Zaila. A beacon was erected on the Efat Island at a cost of Rs. 1,055. Three bunds were constructed at Berbera, to protect the native town from floods, at a total cost of Rs. 8,243. A bund was in progress at Zaila, to protect the military zarcéba at that place from floods, and Rs. 2,973 expended during the year.

Provincial Services.

Administration.

The expenditure from Provincial Funds and Local Funds, and contributions, under this head (including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings), was Rs. 25,79,392, against Rs. 25,50,532 in the previous year. Mámlatdárs' kacheris, on the standard plan, were completed during the year at Kalyán in the Thána Collectorate, Bárámáti in the Poona Collectorate, Igatpuri in the Násik Collectorate, Koregaon in the Sátára Collectorate, and Indi in the Bijápúr Collectorate; that under construction at Erandol, in the Khándesh Collectorate, was nearly completed; and additions and alterations were made to that at Parántij in the Ahmedábád Collectorate. A Mahálkari's kacheri was completed at Dhond in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The work of protecting the sides of the hillock on which the Mámlatdár's kacheri and Police Lines at Ron, in the Dhárwár Collectorate, stand, was in progress. The sides had been worn away by the weather, and in places cut away by the people for earth. In Sind, 2 new mukhtyárkarates for talukas Ghorábári and Sháhbandar of the Karáchi Collectorate were in progress; also at Kandiáro and Naushábro in the Hyderábád Collectorate; re-roofing of the mukhtyárkarate at Tando Mahomed Khán, in the same collectorate, was in progress; and additions and alterations to the mukhtyárkarates at Tando Alahyar and Hála, in the Hyderábád Collectorate, and Sahwan, in the Karáchi Collectorate, were completed. Some additions and alterations were carried out to the kardarates at Lárkhána and Garhi Yásin, in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The new Revenue Offices at Broach, described in the report for 1887-88, were practically completed: the total outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 56,175. During the year the water tower of the Record Office for the State and Alienation Records at Poona was completed: the total outlay was Rs. 1,44,228. Record accommodation for Revenue Survey records was provided at Belgaum, and at Dhárwár. Under Collectors' kacheris, additions and alterations to the account office of the Collector's kacheri at Poona were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,410; offices for the Collector, Assistant Collector, &c., in the Kolába Collectorate at Alibág, estimated to cost Rs. 21,375, were in progress, on which Rs. 14,000 were expended; and new offices for the Collector of Dhárwár, estimated to cost Rs. 25,437, were commenced and Rs. 12,668 expended up to the close of the year. A new district bungalow, estimated to cost Rs. 5,524, was under construction at Navalgund, in the Dhárwár Collectorate; and one was completed at Mutli in the Hyderábád Collectorate, at an outlay of Rs. 2,554. The work of converting the old bungalow buildings at Belikeri, in the Kánara Collectorate, into a district bungalow, in progress last year, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,858. Stables were commenced at the district bungalow at Nardhana, in the Khándesh Collectorate. Special repairs were carried out to the bungalow at Mirpur Khás, in the Hyderábád Collectorate, at an outlay of Rs. 3,805. A residence for the Assistant Collector, estimated to cost Rs. 7,981, was commenced at Bhusával in the Khándesh Collectorate. Special repairs to the Assistant Collector's bungalow at Tando Mahomed Khán, in the Hyderábád Collectorate, were in progress, the expenditure to the close of the year having been Rs. 3,822, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,379. Quarters, with out-houses, for the Apothecary at the Government House, Ganesh Kkind, were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,041; as well as the permanent barracks for the Governor's Band at Mahábaleshvar, commenced in the previous year. Secretariat Offices at Mahábaleshvar were commenced and completed at a cost of Rs. 7,203. Improvements were effected to the Government House and Commissioner's office at Karáchi, at a total cost of Rs. 6,975. Under Political Agencies the officers' quarters at Wajiria, in the Sankheda Mewás, commenced last year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,844; the officers' quarters at Jalodra, in the same State, were practically completed,

Rs. 2,267 having been expended during the year; a treasury and jail at Wadia, in the Rewa Kántha, estimated to cost Rs. 3,204, were commenced and almost completed; the office buildings in the Agency premises at Rájkot were altered and improved at a total cost of Rs. 4,200; a building for the accommodation of the correspondence office and records of the Political Agent, Cutch, and certain additions to the Agency office at Bhúj, estimated to cost Rs. 3,293, were in progress, and Rs. 507 expended. Improvements to the Residency at Aden, estimated to cost Rs. 8,423, were sanctioned and in progress, and Rs. 6,199 expended. For the Excise Department, a new building was constructed at Girgaon, for the inspector of the Chaupáti Distillery, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 2,699; the new distillery buildings at Surat were completed, the total expenditure having been Rs. 1,00,634; as also the new distillery at Dhulia, which cost Rs. 1,14,239. The residence for the assistant supervisor of distilleries at Uran was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,840; and the provision of additional accommodation for the Abkári Department at Aden was in progress.

At Ahmedábád the Shah Alum Roza, Bawa Lolli's Masjid, Sayed Usman's Roza, and Mahafiz Khan's Mosque were repaired at a total outlay of Rs. 4,947; and Rs. 816 were spent on certain other minor works from the discretionary grant at the disposal of the Collector. At Bijápur Rs. 1,600 were spent on the conservation of the old Mahomedan buildings, and special repairs were in progress to two of the buildings, the Gol Gumbaz and the Ibrahim Roza, the outlay on which amounted to Rs. 2,656. Minor Departments.

At Bombay, the improvement of the drainage of the High Court Building was completed during the year, at an outlay of Rs. 8,157. Under District Judges' Courts, the additions and alterations to the Court-house at Broach, commenced last year, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,233; the construction of two record-rooms for the District Court-house at Dhulia, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 9,081, was in progress, and Rs. 7,108 were expended up to the close of the year; and additions, consisting of granite stone pavement and dwarf wall, to the west verandah of the Court-house at Kárwár, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,217. Special repairs to the bungalow used as a residence by the District Judge at Shikárpur were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,546; and additional accommodation was provided to the District Judge's bungalow at Hyderábád, at a cost of Rs. 2,722. The Small Causes Court at Karáchi was much improved, and additional accommodation provided, at an outlay of Rs. 7,038. New Subordinate Judges' Court-houses, on the standard plan, were completed at Dhandhuka, in the Ahmedábád Collectorate, for Rs. 15,966; at Málegaon, in the Násik Collectorate, for Rs. 14,859; at Málvan, in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, for Rs. 13,411; and at Sujáwal, in the Karáchi Collectorate, for Rs. 14,395. An additional building to accommodate the Joint Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia was in progress, and Rs. 3,210 were expended. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Court-houses at Godhra and Dohad in the Panch Maháls Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 3,741 and Rs. 3,836, respectively; at Yával, in the Khándesh Collectorate, at a cost of Rs. 5,005; and to certain bungalows at Rohri, in the Shikárpur Collectorate, which were purchased with a view to adapting them for a Subordinate Judge's Court-house and residence, at a total cost of Rs. 3,009. Law and Justice.

A compound wall, with entrance gate, round the cemetery at Camp Devláli was in progress during the year, Rs. 2,496 having been expended against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,189. Ecclesiastical.

The new jail and workhouse at Bombay was sanctioned, but not proceeded with, pending the orders of the Government of India on the new Provincial contract. The construction of a new Central Jail for Gujarát, on the right bank of the Sábarmati river, opposite Ahmedábád, was pushed on vigorously, an expenditure of Rs. 1,98,184 having been incurred during the year, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 2,86,162, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,41,714. The following buildings were completed, with the exception of flooring and doors and windows:—Deputy jailor's quarters, guard-room, matron's quarters, hospital assistants' and clerks' quarters, warders' quarters (Block A), 9 wards for males, 5 work-sheds for males, jailor's quarters and out-houses, and cook-room for guard-room. At the new Subordinate Jail at Sátára, additions and alterations to the buildings, and an enclosure wall surrounding the jail, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,178. In connection with the new Central Jail for Sind at Hyderábád, the site originally chosen, which is within municipal limits, about 1½ miles north of the present jail, was finally approved, and the plans and estimates having been carefully reconsidered and revised, work was commenced in January. The site occupies 75 acres, of which 50 are reserved for buildings, and 25 for quarries and preparation of materials. The accommodation will be for 890 prisoners. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4,56,040, which includes a provision of Rs. 7,130 for water-supply. The ground being municipal property, compensation is required. During the year 23 buildings, out of a total of 76 required, were commenced; of these 18, including 2 barracks for males, 2 barracks for habituals, hospital for males, quarters for warders, and jailor's and jail superintendent's quarters, were raised to top of plinth, and the foundations of 5 others were laid. The outlay of the year was Rs. 39,480. In the Karáchi Jail a workshop and separate sleeping accommodation were provided for habitual prisoners, at a cost of Rs. 2,828. Jails.

The budget estimate of the year included a sum of Rs. 1,56,000 for outlay in connection with the scheme for the provision of suitable quarters for the District Police, of which Rs. 54,000 were for buildings commenced in the previous year, Rs. 51,000 for new quarters at different places, and Rs. 51,000 for minor works. The programme underwent considerable modification and extension during the course of the year, and provided for an expenditure of Rs. 2,12,000. The actual progress in detail will be ascertained from the following statement:— Police.

District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of Men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.	Expended during the year.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Bombay ...	Bombay ...	19 wooden moveable chaukis affording accommodation for Police Night Guards.	...	7,384	27	Completed in 1890-91. Payment of liabilities, Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Providing iron net work to the windows of the lock-ups in the Police Head Office, Byculla.	...	22	19	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Improving the floors of the lunatic cells attached to the hired Police Station, Mázgaon.	...	74	64	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Reclaiming a portion of the foreshore for locating a Police Chauki near Warden Road.	...	88	36	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Laying on water to the Police Chauki, Duncan Road.	...	88	86	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Laying on water to the Police Chauki, Káji Mholla Street.	...	57	54	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Laying on water to the Police Chauki, Chinchpooqli, Parel.	...	121	103	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Constructing a privy and urinal for the Police Chauki at Mázgaon.	...	467	446	Do.
Surat ...	Surat ...	Police lines, Jhamps Bazar ...	50	25,267	25,267	Purchased.
Do. ...	Párdi ...	Providing weather boards to the Police lines.	...	180	180	Completed.
Do. ...	Karanj ...	Police lines ...	4	740	734	Do.
Do. ...	Pátel ...	Retaining wall to the Police lines ...	...	38	38	Do.
Brosch ...	Brosch ...	Additions and alterations to the Police lines.	...	3,130	3,114	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to the office of the Superintendent of Police.	...	1,627	1,636	Do.
Do. ...	Kavi ...	Additions to the Police lines ...	...	81	81	Do.
Kaira ...	Nadiádd ...	Police lines ...	66	20,105	12,446	Do.
Do. ...	Umreth ...	Do. ...	15	4,846	998	In progress.
Do. ...	Jhálad ...	Do. ...	10	2,453	487	Completed.
Panch Maháls ...	Jhálad ...	Erection of a latrine of two seats near the Police lines for the use of prisoners on their way from Dhandhuka and Gogha to the Ahmedábád Jail.	...	103	99	Do.
Do. ...	Pálanpur ...	Police buildings, stables for 36 horses, Chief Constables' quarters and magazine.	*56	19,070	4,977	In progress.
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Bridge ventilation, Police lines ...	152	752	752	} Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Certain additions to drains of Head-quarter Police lines.	...	204	261	
Kánara ...	Bhatkal ...	Police lines ...	24	8,241	4,763	In progress.
Do. ...	Honávar ...	Do. ...	32	10,988	4,249	Do.
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Vengurla ...	Do. ...	40	14,184	1,000	The original site not being available, another was being selected, and revised plans and estimate were under preparation.
Do. ...	Harcheri ...	Do. ...	5	1,382	977	In progress.
Do. ...	Talia ...	Do. ...	4	1,635	1,611	Completed.
Do. ...	Nágothna ...	Do. ...	20	5,681	1,014	Do.
Do. ...	Alibáq ...	Office for the Superintendent of Police and Chief Constable.	...	6,738	6,000	In progress.
Sátára ...	Koregaon ...	Lines for the treasury guard in the Mámlatár's kacheri.	7	2,108	203	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Lines for the Táfuka Head-quarter Police.	20	5,530	1,310	Do.
Do. ...	Sátára ...	Conversion of a portion of the old jail into quarters for the City Police.	71	13,414	3,320	Do.
Do. ...	Nándgaon ...	Police lines ...	9	2,407	1,400	In progress.
Bijápur. ...	Bijápur ...	Town Police lines ...	60	18,197	1,905	Completed.
Do. ...	Indi ...	Do. ...	26	7,590	550	Do.
Do. ...	Bijápur ...	Latrines for Town Police lines ...	...	1,248	996	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Bathing places for do. ...	...	376	376	Do.
Do. ...	Kaláági ...	Additions and alterations to the Outpost Police lines.	...	615	532	Do.
Do. ...	Nidgundi ...	Outpost Police lines ...	6	2,417	513	In progress.
Do. ...	Allgur ...	Do. do. ...	4	1,408	1,393	Completed.
Do. ...	Tumbgi ...	Do. do. ...	3	909	909	Do.
Do. ...	Agarkhed ...	Do. do. ...	5	1,878	1,364	Do.
Do. ...	Bijápur ...	Additions and alterations to the Head-quarter Police lines.	...	1,954	1,866	In progress.
Khándesh ...	Jámner ...	Police lines ...	7	2,060	2,053	Completed.
Do. ...	Cháligáon ...	Additional Police lines, two blocks (Blocks Nos. I. and II).	8	} 5,144	} 4,950	} I. completed. II. nearly completed.
Do. ...	Dhadgaon ...	Police lines ...	12				3,808	3,621	Nearly completed.

* Including Chief Constable and 5 Náiks.

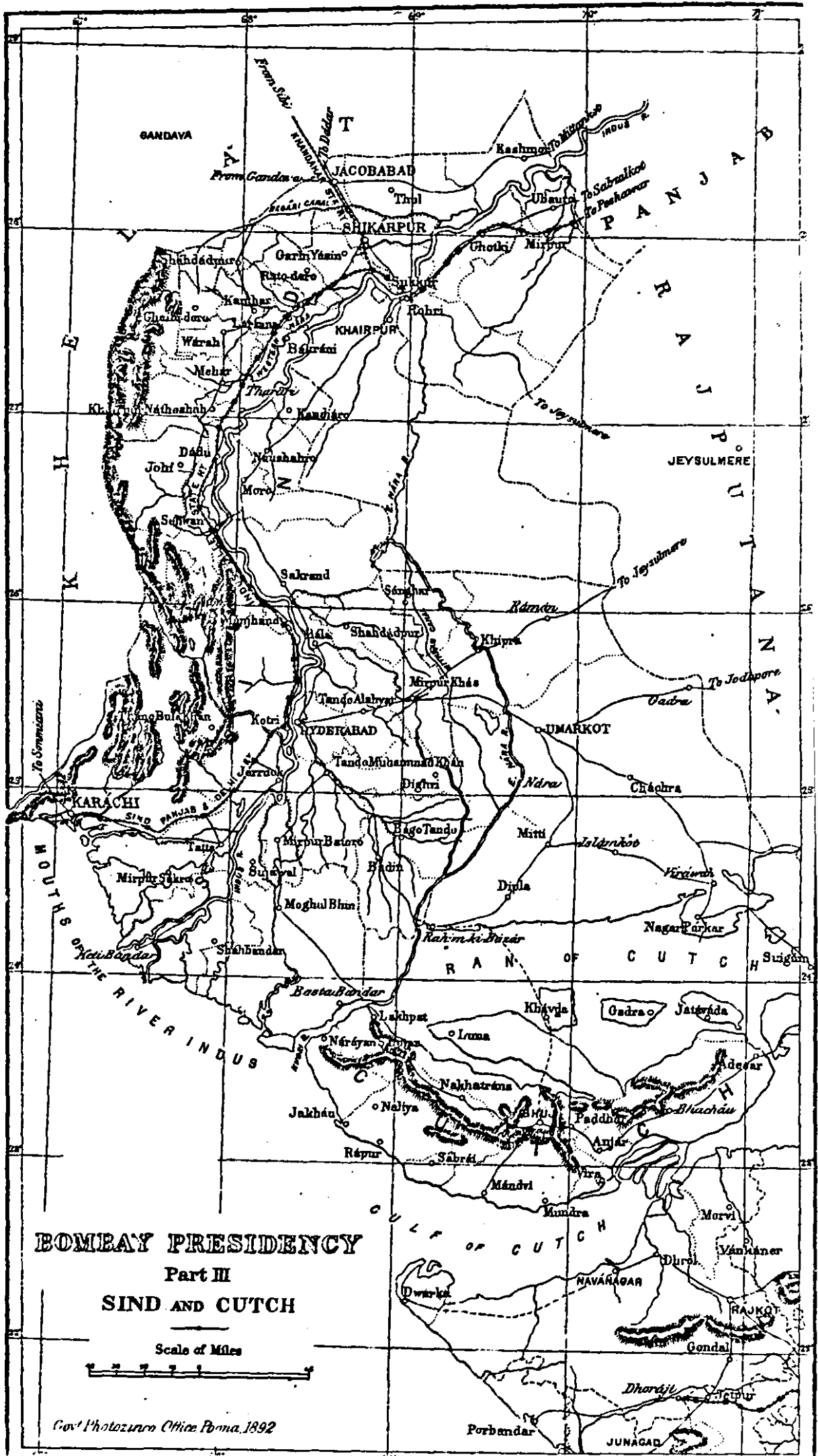
District.	Station.	Nature of Work.	Number of Men to be accommodated.	Estimated Cost.	Expended during the year.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	
Khândesh	Yával	Police lines	9	2,360	1,862	In progress.
Do.	Erاندول	Do.	17	4,929	41	Completed.
Do.	Dhulia	Two new sets of latrines of 17 and 20 seats for males and females of the Bhil Corps.	...	1,767	1,021	In progress.
Do.	Jámner	Latrine accommodation to the Police lines.	...	170	168	Completed.
Do.	Dondaicha	Lock-up	2 rooms.	1,501	1,174	In progress.
Do.	Jalgaon	Re-making the present muram floors of the Assistant Police Superintendent's bungalow.	...	89	88	Completed.
Do.	Dharangaon	Additions and alterations to the Quarter Guard and Armoury of the police lines.	...	97	89	Do.
Do.	Yával	Record-shelves and iron kundas for the office of the Chief Constable.	...	95	80	Do.
Do.	Sindheda	Do. do.	...	74	90	Do.
Násik	Málegaon	Police lines	15	4,387	4,130	Do.
Do.	Do.	Latrine accommodation for the Police lines.	...	170	98	In progress.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Additions and alterations to the latrines in the new lines for City and Taluka Police.	...	142	139	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Constructing drainage in the new lines for City and Taluka Police.	...	328	328	Do.
Do.	Do.	Providing stone floor to the store-room in the Police lines (old).	...	154	153	Do.
Do.	Akola	Police lines for the Treasury Guard-room.	7	1,839	97	Do.
Do.	Jámkhed	New Police lines	...	8,918	*692	*Cost of materials collected; work abandoned.
Násik	Igatpuri	Treasury guard-room for the Mám-latdár's kacheri.	7	2,709	2,073	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Tallegate guard-room	5	3,256	1,946	Do.
Do.	Násik	City Police lines	50	20,808	16,861	Do.
Do.	Do.	Providing ridge ventilators to all the blocks in the new Police lines.	...	1,258	853	In progress.
Do.	Niphád	Police lines	14	5,100	2,902	Do.
Do.	Chándor	Do.	4	2,303	888	Do.
Do.	Yeola	A block of 5 rooms for Police	5	1,664	1,576	Completed.
Sholápur	Bárai	Town Police lines	17	4,898	4,196	In progress.
Do.	Hotgi	Police outpost	2	589	293	Do.
Do.	Sholápur	Treasury guard-room for the Collector's kacheri.	6	543	491	Completed.
Poona	Dhond	Police lines	8	2,118	2,006	Do.
Do.	Báramati	Do.	12	3,641	3,423	Do.
Do.	Poona	Additions and alterations to the residence of the District Superintendent of Police.	1	3,627	2,000	In progress.
Begári Canals	Maoldád	Police lines	13	4,363	4,026	Do.
Do.	Kandkot	Do.	13	2,299	1,787	Do.
Do.	Ghonspur	Do.	13	4,727	597	Do.
Do.	New Thul	Do.	13	4,637	640	Do.
Do.	Kashmor	Do.	13	4,239	748	Do.
Do.	Khaira Garhi	Do.	13	4,023	666	Do.
Shikárpur Canals,	Sukkur	Do.	50	18,416	1,866	Completed in 1890-91. Expenditure in 1891-92 for compensation for site.
Do.	Do.	Additions to the Police Inspector's quarters.	...	1,656	700	Value of materials collected.
Ghár Canals	Shahdádpur	Police lines	11	6,035	5,816	Completed.
Western Nára	Dokri	Additions and alterations to Police lines.	4	1,010	658	Do.
Do.	Johi	Do. to do.	20	283	123	Do.
Eastern Nára	Sámra	Police lines	6	2,180	1,144	Do.
Do.	Juá	Police Thána	6	2,180	2,103	Do.
Hydrábád Canals	Tando Allah-yar.	Additions and alterations to Police lines.	20	10,475	3,489	In progress.
Do.	Mitháni	Police lines	7	2,224	957	Do.
Fuleli Canals	Talhár	Do.	13	5,681	749	Do.
Do.	Tando Gulám Haidar.	Do.	7	2,210	735	Do.
Karác	Alah Rakiashah	Do.	20	10,669	5,128	Do.
Do.	Ládium	Do.	20	10,669	2,388	Do.
Do.	Keti Bandar	Police lock-up	...	1,336	777	Do.
Do.	Jati	Converting four compartments of the stables into record and office rooms for the Chief Constable.	...	1,085	1,084	Completed.
Total			1,166	3,81,560	1,88,616	

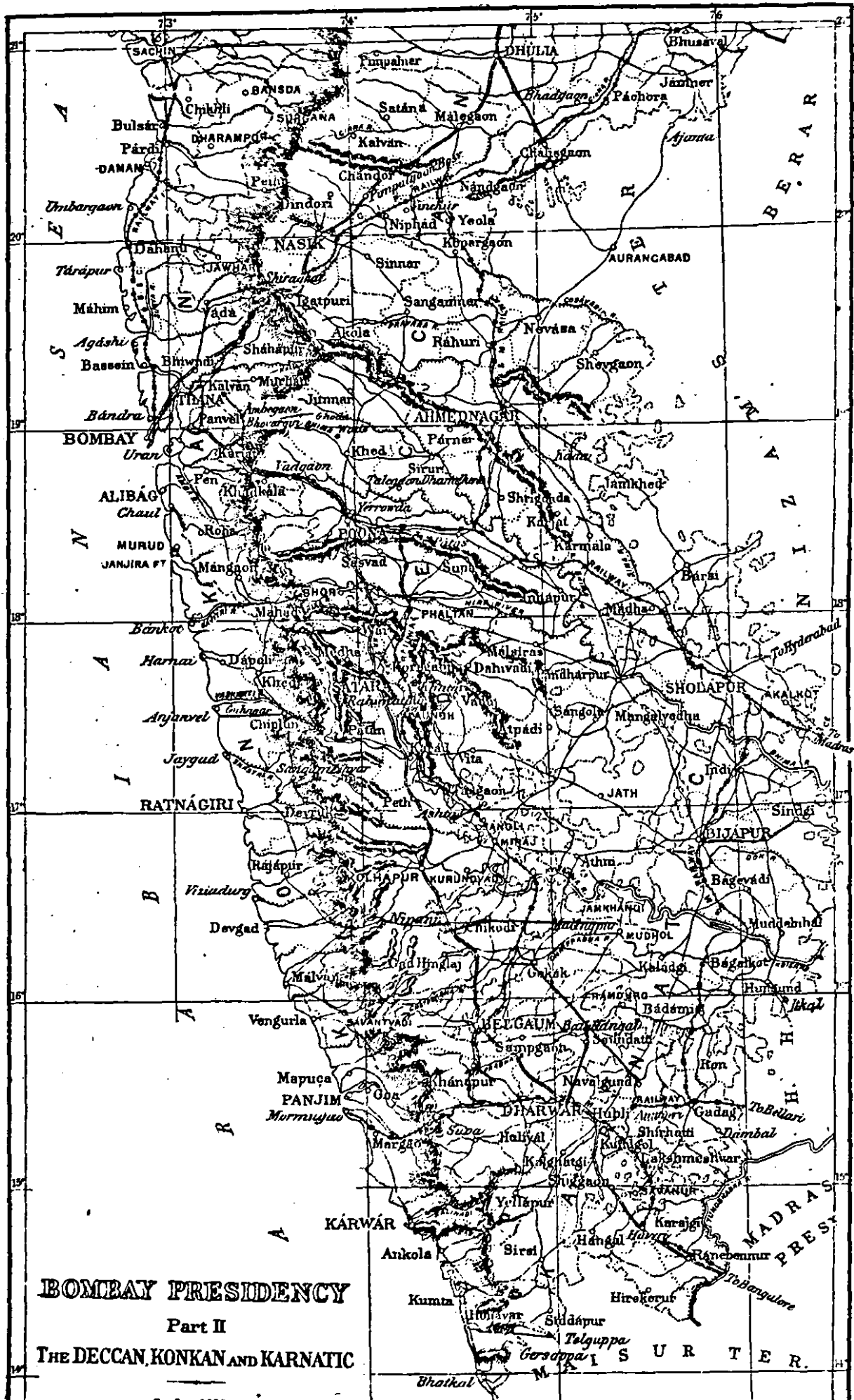
NOTE.—The difference, Rs. 28,384, between the revised grant, Rs. 2,12,000, and outlay of the year shown in this statement, Rs. 1,83,616, is due to lapses, amounting to Rs. 18,001, on grants for several works, and to a sum of Rs. 9,763 having remained unappropriated at the close of the year out of the additional grant of Rs. 20,000 sanctioned in January 1892.

The drainage of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, Bombay, was improved, and new drains provided for the Reay Art Workshops; the total outlay on these and other improvements was Rs. 15,024. At the Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay, alterations were proceeded with, consisting of (1) substituting brick for wooden partitions for separating class-rooms, (2) strengthening the floors, (3) adding upper-storied verandahs to the class-rooms, and (4) constructing new privies and urinals. An outlay of Rs. 56,688 was incurred during the year, inclusive of compensation to the owners of private properties, and the work was likely to be completed shortly. The plans and estimate for a residence for the Principal in close proximity to the Deccan College, Poona, having received sanction, the work was proceeded with, and Rs. 6,998 were expended up to the close of the year. All the work in connection with the Pasteur Laboratory, and subsidiary buildings, attached to the College of Science, Poona, was completed with the exception of the large incinerator; the total expenditure was Rs. 31,039. Additional land, with the house standing thereon, was acquired during the year for the extension of the laboratory, and to provide a residence for the Curator of the Takhatsingji Solar Observatory, at a cost of Rs. 17,811. At the Veterinary Hospital the work of constructing loose boxes was completed at an outlay of Rs. 3,204. The construction of a workshop at the Training College, Hyderabad, consisting of two rooms over the students' quarters, quarters for peons, and bathing platform, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,880; and unglazed tile pavement to the students' quarters was provided at a cost of Rs. 1,027. The additions and alterations to the High School at Ahmedabad were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 5,811. Improvements to the Vishrambhag (High School) at Poona, were also nearly completed, the outlay of the year having been Rs. 2,555. The Dinshaji Rustamji Dalal Gymnasium for the High School at Broach was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 3,842. Progress was made with certain buildings towards the cost of which Government contributed in the form of a grant-in-aid. These were the Anjuman-i-Islam School, St. Peter's School, the Framji Dinsha Petit Laboratory, the Native Christian Girls' Boarding School, all in Bombay, besides St. Joseph's Convent School at Karachi and the Education Society's City School at Nagar. The progress with school buildings, the cost of which was defrayed from Local or Municipal Funds, under execution by the Public Works Department, was as follows:—School-houses were completed during the year at Wadala for 40 boys, Nepti and Korhala for 80 boys, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, for Rs. 1,221, Rs. 928, and Rs. 1,502; that at Kopargaon, in the same collectorate, for 100 boys, was re-constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,298; the school-house at Betavnd, in the Khandsesh Collectorate, for 210 boys, was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 5,436; school-houses were also completed at Bhoj, in the Belgaum Collectorate, for 150 boys, at a cost of Rs. 5,010; at Chiplun, in the Ratnagiri Collectorate, for 220 boys, at a cost of Rs. 9,911; at Khativ and Atki, in the Satara Collectorate, for Rs. 3,134 and Rs. 1,463, respectively; and at Kardi for 40 boys, and at Havin Hippargi for 50 boys, in the Bijapur Collectorate, for Rs. 2,253 and Rs. 1,711 respectively. School-houses were in progress at Bardoli, in the Surat Collectorate, for 150 boys, and Rs. 5,084 were expended up to the close of the year; at Pangiri and Bhatodi, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, for 60 and 40 boys, and Rs. 668 and Rs. 580 were expended; at Nanded and Malpur, in the Khandsesh Collectorate, for 150 and 80 boys, respectively, estimated to cost Rs. 3,222 and Rs. 2,556 respectively. In the Satara Collectorate, school-houses were in progress at Devar, Ashta, Yellur, Vasagdi, and Bagin; a new school-house for 200 boys, for the School of Industry at Ratnagiri, was also commenced, and Rs. 3,662 were expended against the estimate of Rs. 11,727; and school-houses for 150 boys at Chadchan, and 100 boys at Nidgundi, in the Bijapur Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 4,931 and Rs. 4,026, were in hand; also additions and alterations to the school-house at Revdanda, in the Kolaba Collectorate; and an additional room to the school-house at Jawla, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, which was completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,088. Additions to the small building at Chikulwad, in the Nasik District, were also completed. The municipal school-house at Jalgaon, in the Khandsesh Collectorate, for 120 boys, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,030.

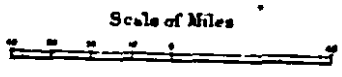
Medical.

At the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the Male Ward, the superstructure of the 1st floor of which was in progress at the close of the past year, was approaching completion. A building for the Resident Surgeon's quarters was commenced during the year. An iron railing along the eastern boundary of the hospital premises was in progress. The total outlay on the hospital buildings to the close of the year was Rs. 4,20,009, against the total sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 6,18,786. Government having ordered the segregation of horses and cattle suffering from contagious diseases, under the operation of the Glanders and Farcy Act, certain buildings required in connection with the working of the Act were taken in hand during the year, at a site near Sewri Cemetery, selected and railed off for the purpose. They included stables, sheds, a cinerator and servants' quarters. The sheds were completed during the year, and the other buildings were in progress. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 5,919, of which Rs. 2,314 were expended during the year. The additional nurses' quarters at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, were completed during the year, at the cost of Rs. 20,651. The Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Bai Motlibai Hospitals, Bombay, which were in progress at the close of the past year, were completed during the year. The total cost was Rs. 98,859 and Rs. 1,33,724, against the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 1,13,327 and Rs. 1,00,000. The out-buildings in connection with these hospitals, mentioned in the last report, were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 17,621. The A'wabai Bhawnagri Home for Pupil Nurses, Bombay, was completed in 1890-91, but there was a payment of Rs. 4,661 on account of unsettled liabilities during the year; and Rs. 1,495 were expended in providing furniture, as a charge against Provincial Funds. Proposals for constructing a hospital for women and children in the city of Poona, with especial accommodation for obstetric cases, intended for the



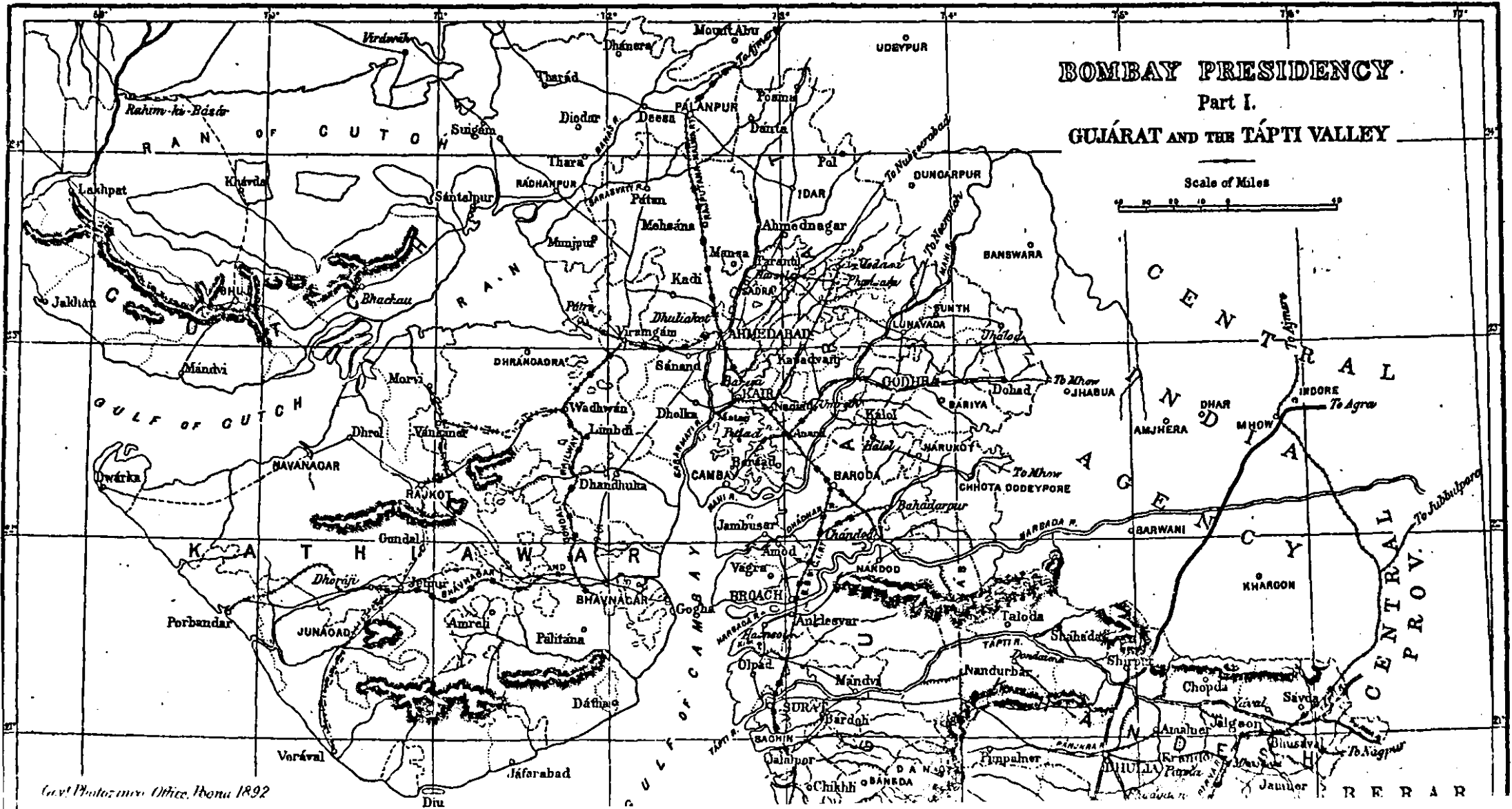
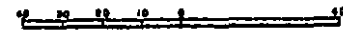


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
 Part II
THE DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNATIC



BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part I.
GUJARAT AND THE TÁPTI VALLEY

Scale of Miles



class of women who will not go into the ordinary hospitals, which emanated from Miss Barnard, of the Church of Scotland Mission, were sanctioned during the year. The estimate amounted to Rs. 37,311 for the buildings and Rs. 5,117 for the site, or a total of Rs. 42,428, towards which Government promised to contribute a moiety, or Rs. 21,214, and it was stipulated that the hospital, when completed, should be wholly maintained out of the funds of the Medical Branch of the Church of Scotland Ladies' Association for Foreign Missions. The work was commenced and the main building raised to the level of the first floor, and all material for completion collected, the outlay having been Rs. 21,484. The European General Hospital at Aden was nearly completed, together with an approach road. The total outlay was Rs. 76,257. The additional buildings for the Civil Hospital, Ahmedábád, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 23,072. Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Rájkot, called the West Hospital, were in progress. The estimated cost is Rs. 11,112, and includes a cook-room for the hospital and lady nurses, sweepers' quarters, pavement to three of the wards, privies, a bath-room for the female ward, compound wall and railing, and a covered passage connecting the low-caste male ward with the main building, and lastly a carriage-porch. The outlay to the close of the year was Rs. 3,925. Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital at Bijápúr, estimated to cost Rs. 7,270, were very nearly completed, the outlay to the close of the year amounting to Rs. 5,635. The Civil Hospital, Násik, was completed during the year; the amount of the estimate is Rs. 30,915, and the outlay was Rs. 31,012. Two night wards at the Lunatic Asylum, Dhárwár, providing additional accommodation, were commenced, and Rs. 3,723 expended to the close of the year, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,687. The following works at Local Fund dispensaries, &c., were carried out by Public Works officers during the year. In connection with the dispensary at Aklúj, a female ward, cook-house, and dead-house, &c., were completed for Rs. 2,618. A dispensary at Párner, together with quarters for the hospital assistant and servants, cook-room, latrine, and mortuary, were completed for Rs. 7,840. At Shevgaon a Native doctor's quarters, with quarters for servants, latrine and two bathing-places, were provided at an expenditure of Rs. 3,641. At Akola the conversion of the old out-houses of the Mámlatdár's kacheri into a dispensary and the construction of a new mortuary, store-room, cook-room, and two latrines, and thorough repairs to the hospital assistant's quarters were completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,478. A new dispensary building for Nawápúr was commenced in January, and Rs. 1,227 were expended against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,670. At Yával, quarters for the hospital assistant in connection with the dispensary were completed for Rs. 2,274; and Rs. 889 were expended on similar accommodation at the Amalner Dispensary, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,147. The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Dispensary at Váda, described in the last report, was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 9,881.

A plot of Government ground behind the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay was filled in, and raised above flood level, at a cost of Rs. 6,454. The difficulty of house accommodation at Dhárwár for the Executive Engineer was removed by the purchase of a bungalow for the sum of Rs. 7,000. Miscellaneous.

Communications.

The total outlay on Communications was Rs. 29,13,320, sub-divided as under :—

						Ra.
Original Works	...	...	...	...	...	9,07,845
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	14,53,844
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	5,07,588
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	44,043
						29,13,320

Roads.

against Rs. 27,44,316 last year. A map, in three sheets, is attached, on which are shown the principal lines of road in progress during the year. The works carried out during the year were as follows :—

Northern Division.—In the Ahmedábád District, the road from Dhansura to Harsol was nearly completed. The construction of a bridge over the Mahájam river still remained to be done. The piers of the bridge had been carried up to girder level. Of the revised estimate of Rs. 1,06,313, Rs. 45,852 were spent during the year and a total expenditure of Rs. 81,156 had been incurred. Progress was made with the road from Ahmedábád to Bareja. The earth-work was completed and the masonry works as far as mile 10. The rest-house on the Modása-Bibipára road was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,261 against an estimate of Rs. 3,392. The whole of the columns of the iron bridge over the Sábarmati river at Ahmedábád were sunk to the required depth before the rains, after which they were tested and raised to the full height, and the complete iron-work of nine spans was fixed in position. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,493, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 3,75,079, against an estimated cost of Rs. 4,58,400. In Kaira and Panch Maháls, the road from Kapadvanj to Bibipára was completed at a total cost of Rs. 28,105. The British portion of the Petlád-Cambay road was cleared and embanked, the masonry works were in progress, and a fair proportion of metal and other material had been collected. The road is estimated to cost Rs. 53,159, of which Government contribute four-fifths and the Local Board one-fifth. Rs. 6,267 were spent on the extension of the Nadiád-Mátar road towards Vána. The Kaira-Sábarmati, Kapadvanj-Nadiád, Godhra-Dohad and A'nand-Petlád roads underwent improvements and repairs. The Wátrak river bridge was entirely completed at a total cost of Rs. 79,472; and that over the Shedi river at a cost of Rs. 2,893. In the Surat and Broach districts the metalling of the British portion of the Surat-Sachin road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 20,367; and that of the Sachin-Lajpur road, in the Sachin State, nearly so.

A short local road from the Naváb's bungalow at Bhimpore to the village of Bhimpore was in progress. Improvements to the Anklesvar-Hánsot road were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,834. The iron bridge over the Dhádhár river, on the Broach-Jambusar road, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,43,230, of which Rs. 2,004 were expended during the year. Progress was made with the bridge over Morwáni nála on the Poona-Saroli road. In the Thána District the metalling and other improvements on the Dáhánu-Jawhár road were nearly completed; Rs. 12,690 were expended during the year, and the total expenditure had reached Rs. 2,09,519. The Váda-Shirghát road is composed of a Local Fund section 3½ miles long, still incomplete, and a Provincial section, 30½ miles long, which was completed, together with 2 extra bridges, for a total of Rs. 1,73,047, (of which Rs. 43,007 were spent this year) against an estimate of Rs. 1,73,430. Progress was made with the metalling of the second section of the road from Bhiwandi to Váda. Progress was made with the unmetalled roads from Kalyán to Dhysar, from Bháyndar to Utan, from Kulva to Belápúr, from Málád to Merwa and from Borivli to Gorái and with the forest road through Medwan and Nanivli Khinds. The bridges across the nála at Khálápúr and the Gorái creek between Máhim and Kelvo were completed at the total cost of Rs. 2,794 and Rs. 5,740 respectively. Rs. 7,899 were spent on the masonry bridge across the Waldhun river on the Kalyán-Másej road, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 7,901, against an estimate of Rs. 11,894. Rs. 2,958 were spent on iron railing for the bridge across the Powda creek.

Central Division.—In the Poona District the minor items, remaining to be done upon the Katraj tunnel on the Poona-Sátára road, were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 2,498. An examination of the foundations of the Dápurí bridge was taken in hand. The bridges over the Sud Nála on the Wadgaon-Shikrápur road, and over the Bhama river on the Poona-Násik road, were well advanced; the total expenditure upon them was Rs. 4,497 and Rs. 23,988 respectively. The bullock track from Bhorgiri to Bhimáshankar was improved for the benefit of pilgrims; and progress made with the district road from Ghoda to Ambegaon. In the Ahmednagar District, materials were collected and progress made on the Ahmednagar-Páithau road and the Násik-Trimbak road: as also on the Randha-Sámrád, Jámgáon-Kotul, Nevása-Shevgaon, and Tisgaon-Páthardi unmetalled roads. Improvements on the unmetalled Supa-Pimpalgaon-Depa and Shirgonda-Kashti roads were completed. In the Khándesh District, Rs. 4,662 were expended on metalling the Bombay-Agra road, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 50,608; while the metalling of the Dhulia-Chálsigaon and Shirpur Branch roads (the latter exclusive of that portion within municipal limits) was completed at a total cost of Rs. 47,308 and Rs. 3,658 respectively. Progress was made with the unmetalled Yával-Tapti road, with the junction road at Bhadgaon, the cross road at Erandol, and the Dhulia-Mhasvad road, and with improvements on the Songir-Nandurbár and Bhadgaon-Talwada roads. Rs. 13,627 were spent on the Dondaicha-Sháháda road, bringing the total up to Rs. 1,00,517; and Rs. 12,440 on the 2nd and 3rd sections of the Dhulia-Amalner road, bringing the total up to Rs. 29,037, against an estimate of Rs. 52,955. The bridge over the Owádi Nála, on the Bombay-Agra road, was commenced during the year, and Rs. 6,822 were spent out of an estimate of Rs. 16,515. In the Sholápúr District Rs. 26,546 were spent on improving the Akalkot-Hannur road, and Rs. 13,818 on the Sàngvi-Wágdári road, both in the Akalkot State. In the Násik District, progress was made with the Háslah-Barhe Ghát road, which was drawing near completion. In Sátára the Tásgaon-Ashta Road Station road was completed, as well as improvements to the Sátára-Párli and Shirgaon Ghát roads.

Southern Division.—In the Belgaum District the metalling of the Belgaum-Linganmat road between Khánápúr and Nándgad was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,509, against the estimate of Rs. 17,965; up to the close of the year Rs. 2,83,996 had been spent on the Nipáni-Mahálingpur road, out of an estimate of Rs. 3,53,405, and Rs. 3,53,980 on the Gokák-Navalgund road, out of an estimate of Rs. 4,05,165. The Gurl-Hosur Ferry-boat road was completed, and progress made with the Sankeshwar-Hukeri, Saundati-Dhárwár and Bágevádi-Bail Hongal roads, and with the improvements to the Saundatti-Manoli road. In the Dhárwár District the new bridge on the Hubli-Sangtikop road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,855, and improvements to a portion of the Pála-Bádámi were finished. In Kánara, progress was made in metalling the road from Gersappa to the Mysore frontier; while a beginning was made with the reconstruction of the Belse bridge, on the road from Ankola to the Madras frontier, and of a bridge on the South Kánara frontier road. The small bridge across the Bhastináka Nála, on the Honávar-Bhátikal road, was completed. In Ratnágiri, progress was made with the Chiplún-Gulágar road. In Bijápúr Rs. 2,279 were spent on the Kerur-Katgeri road, and progress made with the Hungund-Ilkal road, and with improvements to the Bijápúr-Shindgi road.

Sind.—Improvements to the track from Karáchi to Pirmangho were carried out, and progress made with roads along the banks of the Mithráu and Thar canals. The bridges over the Pirwah on the Tando Mahomed Khán-Matli road, over the Arthurwah on the Lárkhána-Badra road, over Kadawah on the Naodero-Ratodero road, over the Nasrat on the Lárkhána-Shikárpúr road, and over the Chittiwah on the Jafarabád-Abad Mehlani road, were completed, and progress made with those over the Nasirwah on the Nasarpur-Tando Jam road, over the Western Nára at Dokri, over the Arthurwah on the Lárkhána-Nasirabád road, and over the Maharowah, on the road to Máthelo in the Shikárpúr Canals district.

The survey of the Dángs road in Khándesh was in progress during the year, and that of 5 roads in Bijápúr was undertaken with a view to their being ready as famine relief projects in case of necessity.

The flying ferry for the ferry-boat over the Malprabha river, in the Belgaum District, was finally completed.

Dharmshálas at Gothda in the Pánda Mewás, and at Shádi-Páli on the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway, a staging bungalow at Kambar in the Shikárpur District, and a musáfarkhána at Jhimpir on the North-Western Railway, between Karáchi and Kotri, were completed, while a dharmshála at Vajiria in the Sankheda Mewás was nearly finished, and alterations to the Hyderábád travellers' bungalow were almost complete.

The planting and preserving of road-side trees on Provincial roads in all the districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, as well as the formation of nurseries for future planting, has received careful attention at the hands of the officers of the Public Works Department during the year.

Arboriculture.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The outlay under this head was Rs. 5,26,236, against Rs. 5,52,941 last year, sub-divided as under:—

	Rs.			
Original Works	4,10,408
Repairs	50,939
Establishment	54,745
Tools and plant	10,144
Total ...	5,26,236			

The work of rebuilding the breach in the Broach City wall, described in last year's report, was completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,140 was incurred during the year, making a total of Rs. 11,076 from the commencement of the work.

Town buildings.

A road to give access to building sites at Versáva in Thána, described in last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,715, of which Rs. 3,399 were expended during the year.

Paving and Streets.

The water works at Ahmedábád, described in former reports, were practically finished this year, with the exception of the construction of the second high-level tower, which the Municipality were anxious to defer. The inflow from the river having diminished very rapidly, it was found necessary to sink two new wells, and this was done with good results. An additional length of about ten miles of distribution pipes was also laid. The total cost of the work carried out in the year was Rs. 1,07,057, and from the commencement of the work Rs. 4,02,833, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,66,484. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,567 and altogether to Rs. 3,107. The Dhulia water works were continued as vigorously as the scarcity of labour would allow. Those in progress were the dam and waste weir of the Dedargaoon Storage Reservoir; on the former the work done cost Rs. 8,707, on the latter Rs. 3,310 were expended: 20 new trucks were constructed for the tramway, at a cost of Rs. 2,323. The total expenditure on the work amounted to Rs. 84,452, of which Rs. 31,724 represented the expenditure of the year. The revised estimate amounted to Rs. 3,46,783 for works, and to Rs. 3,95,333 including establishment and tools and plant charges. The Victoria Jubilee water works at Janjira were completed during the year, with the exception of a few minor items. The total expenditure from commencement of the work amounted to Rs. 68,062, against the estimate of Rs. 78,247. The Hubli water works were commenced during the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,59,309 was incurred up to the close of the year. The storage reservoir of this project will be formed by an earthen dam across the Kal-halla nála, and will have an available storage of 94,633 million cubic feet, which will supply the town for two years.

Water-supply.

The measures in progress for the improvement of the village water-supply in the various districts during the year were as follows:—Wells were constructed and commenced in various parts of the Kaira District, viz., 6 in the Kapadvanj Táluka, 2 in the Dohad Táluka, while 1 well was completed and 4 commenced in the Wajiria State; work on a well at the Gothda dharmshála was in progress, but solid rock having been reached, it was suspended, in order that a boring might be taken. In the Khándesh District, a well at Ajnad has been in progress; a commencement was made with the reconstruction of the Babhla Tank, and with a well at Vikhran, and repairs to the village tank at Zirwa were completed. In the Dhárwár District, a well at Haveri was in progress. In the Bijápur District improvements to the wells at Budingal and Kumbenchi were completed, the wells at Hirehodler, Kudargund, Hadalgeri, Karagum, Gudalkar, Sulikery, Benkatti, Dangal and Ukli were in progress; also improvements to the Sonár Bávdí at Bijápur. Materials were purchased for commencing the work of improving the main from the Nachna head works to the service reservoir at Ratnágiri.

Surveys were in progress or completed for the Dhárwár water-supply, towards which the Southern Marátha Railway, whose central offices are at Dhárwár, have promised financial assistance, and for water-supply to the towns of Broach, Málegaon and Nandurbár.

A project was obtained from Mr. Baldwin Latham for sewerage a section of about one-tenth of the total area of the city of Ahmedábád. Of this it was decided to carry out about one-third as an experiment, and the work was in progress. During the year, Rs. 17,755 were spent out of an estimate of Rs. 1,38,594. Surveys for drainage schemes were in progress or completed for the towns of Belgaum, Broach, Málegaon and Chopda.

Sewerage, including drainage.

The Dutch Bandar wall at Surat was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 16,121, of which Rs. 2,293 were expended during the year.

Harbours and Navigation.

The protective works to exclude floods from the City of Surat from the Tápti River, described in previous reports, were in progress. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,07,430 was incurred from the commencement of the work, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,98,255. At Bijápur the only work of the supplementary programme of clearance by convicts, which was

Miscellaneous.

in progress, was the clearance of prickly-pear from Government land; the total outlay from the commencement had reached Rs. 14,110, against the estimate of Rs. 33,612. The total expenditure on the whole programme of clearance had reached Rs. 2,09,373, against the estimate of Rs. 2,57,873.

Famine Relief.

Famine relief operations were undertaken during the year by officers of the Public Works Department in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur. In Belgaum, camps were opened at Athni and Tigdi. At the former only 116 persons were employed at the end of March in breaking metal, and at the same period 549 persons were in huts at Tigdi. In Dhárwár the deepening and improvement of the village water-supply tanks of Halkusugul and Morab was undertaken in this connection, and latterly similar works at Gudisagar and Anijeri. In Bijápur work was started on the Kerur-Katgeri, Bijápur-Shindgi and Huvín-Hippargi-Telgi roads.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following stations remained under the control of the Bombay Public Works Department during the year:—Ahmednagar, Sirúr, Purandhar, Khandála, Sátára in the Poona District; Málegaon, Bhúj, Baroda, Surat and Thána in the Bombay District, and Ahmedábád and Rájkot in the Deesa District. In the report of 1890-91, reference was made to the loss to Provincial Revenues by the transfer of Military Works at the larger stations in this Presidency, to a separate agency under the Military Works Department, and the loss was estimated at Rs. 1,00,000. During the year under report, the matter received the further consideration of Government, and compensation was claimed from the Government of India, Imperial Revenues; but that Government refused to entertain the claim in full, agreeing however, to share the loss, estimated at Rs. 70,000, in equal proportions. As an agreement on the subject could not be come to, the matter was referred to the Secretary of State for final orders. The expenditure during the year in the stations still under the Public Works Department (including contributions and deducting Rs. 2,438 Suspense Account) amounted to Rs. 2,27,778, and the gross outlay to Rs. 2,30,216, of which Rs. 69,926 were for Original Works, Rs. 96,875 for Repairs, Rs. 39,930 for Establishment, Rs. 2,276 for Tools and Plant, and Rs. 21,209 for Barrack Department. An account of the works carried out during the year under each head is given below:—

General.

The floors of the under-mentioned rooms in the Section Hospital at Ahmednagar were stone-paved, on a 6" bed of concrete:—the library, surgery, and the east, west and south verandahs of the hospital, the two wards of the infectious diseases building, cook-room, and the verandah all round the cook-room, the privy, bath-room, and wash-room to the female hospital, the hospital store-room, and dead-house, also the ward and verandah in the Section Hospital. The outlay was Rs. 2,355.

Buildings for
European Troops in
Plains.

The roofs of the Barracks Nos. 1 and 2 at Purandhar were in a bad state of repair, and required renewal; it was accordingly proposed to replace the old double tiling by corrugated iron sheeting and single tiles. The roof of Barrack No. 1 was thus renewed; and materials for Barrack No. 2 were collected during the year. The outlay was Rs. 10,496, against the estimate of Rs. 15,525. Special repairs to Barrack No. 2 at Khandála were completed during the year, at a total expenditure of Rs. 8,611, against the estimate of Rs. 8,735.

Buildings for
European Troops in
Hills.

A new magazine at Bhúj for storing small arms ammunition was in progress. The whole of the masonry work was completed, and the building was practically finished. The outlay was Rs. 7,359, against the estimate of Rs. 9,300. Stone paving to the floors of the Native Infantry Hospital at Nagar was provided, at an outlay of Rs. 1,820. A quarter master's store-room for the Native Infantry Regiment at Sátára, which was reported to be in progress in the last report, was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 6,999, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,058. As there were no permanent latrines for the use of the Native Infantry Regiment at Sátára, ten blocks were constructed during the year (8 for men and 2 for women) in accordance with the standard design of latrines for natives. The outlay amounted to Rs. 3,196, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,682.

Buildings for Native
Troops.

The works of re-roofing stables Nos. 131 and 132 at Ahmednagar and re-building the pillars of the old Cavalry Lines for the Army Remount Department, mentioned in the last report, were completed during the year, at a total expenditure of Rs. 7,778.

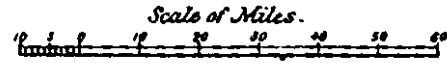
General.

The works at the Páshán Tank, as well as the pipes, cisterns, &c., for the water-supply of Kirkee, were maintained in an efficient state, at a total cost of Rs. 2,197, and Rs. 3,096 were expended in completing the water-supply to the Native Troops at Kirkee (New Jhánsi). Rs. 147 were expended in constructing a 5-feet culvert over the Mutha Left Bank Canal. A sum of Rs. 1,245 was expended on erecting hydrants and fire plugs at Ghorpuri, Wánowri and Kirkee. Two of the three wells, proposed to be sunk for testing the proposed supply of water for the city and cantonment of Ahmednagar, were excavated to hard soil, the water was pumped out, and the wells were again allowed to re-fill, when samples of the water were sent for testing to the Chemical Analyser. The outlay amounted to Rs. 691. Early in the year a project to supply water to the barracks and cantonment of Sátára, to be drawn from the Kás system, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,970. The project was mentioned in last year's report. An allotment of Rs. 36,500 was granted during the year for expenditure. The necessary cast-iron pipes and connections were ordered from England, and arrived by the middle of February 1892. After the end of the monsoon, the work of constructing the service reservoir, and laying 4" cast iron pipes from the Kás main to the service reservoir, was taken in hand, and nearly completed by the end of the year. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 24,214.

General cantonment
works—Water-
supply.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY

AND MORVI STATE RAILWAY



E.G.I.R. — Open line
Do. — Under construction
Morvi R. — Open line

The work of improving the fortified post at Ahmedábád consisted of adding loop-holed walls around the bases of the flanking bastions, entrance to which is afforded by two flights of steps, The ramps and *terre-plein* of the bastions were also metalled. The work was virtually completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 6,428, out of the estimated cost of Rs. 7,524. There were in all 12 portions of the upper scarp of the Purandhar Fort which were considered to be in a dangerous condition. It was considered necessary to remove 7 of these altogether, and to build up the other 5 by strong masonry buttresses. The work was in hand during the year, and will be completed by the end of 1892-93. The expenditure was Rs. 1,992, against the estimate of Rs. 4,363. During the year under report certain further works in connection with the improvements to the hill fort at Sátára were carried out, *viz.*, providing new loop-holed screen walls at selected sites on the west and south ends of the fort; gun emplacements; constructing a dry stone wall, 2' high, 2' thick, all around the fort, connecting the screen walls and emplacements; converting disused magazine into a shell store, by making certain additions; well No. 9, near the Dudh Taláv, was provided with corrugated iron roof covering; and, to permit of free communication between the different emplacements, roads, 10' wide, with side gutters, were made, of a total length of 3,457 feet. The expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 4,545, against the estimate of Rs. 4,541; and the total expenditure on the hill fort works to the end of the year was Rs. 32,895.

RAILWAYS.

The following statement shows the length of the several lines of railway under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1891-92:—

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for traffic for any part of the year.	Under construction.	Surveyed or under Survey.	Classification.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5' 6"	G. I. P. Railway	1,288½	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Dhond and Manmád Railway ..	145½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Khámgaon Railway	7½	...	...	Native State.
	Amráoti Railway	5½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Wardha Coal Railway	46½	...	...	Guaranteed.
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	438½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Patri Railway... ..	22½	...	...	Native State.
	Gáekwár's Petlád Railway... ..	18½	...	...	State Imperial to be worked by Company.
	Godhra-Butlam Railway ... ..	...	115½	...	Guaranteed.
	Tápti Valley Railway ... ..	...	...	265	State Provincial.
	Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway ...	...	58½	19	Do.
	Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway ... ..	...	...	27	Private Company.
Bombay and South-Coast Railway...	...	...	34½		
Metre.	Southern Marátha Railway (including Bellary-Kistna Railway) ...	1,043	...	32	State Imperial to be worked by Company.
	Kurnul Road-Kurnul Railway ... ..	...	...	...	Native State.
	Mysore Railway	296½	...	54	
	Mysore-Gudalur	15½	...	...	State Imperial worked by Company.
	Rájputána-Málwa Railway... ..	1,123½	...	...
	Rewári-Ferozpour Railway	291	...	...
	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	260½	...	131½	
	Phalera-Rewári Railway ... ..	...	...	35	
	Nasirábád-Kekri Railway ... ..	...	...	41½	
	Charki Dádri-Narnul Railway ... ..	...	...	17½	
	Pálanpur-Deesa Railway* ... ..	...	...	47½	Private Company.
	Ahmedábád-Prántij Railway ... ..	...	...	78	
	Ahmedábád-Dholera Railway ... ..	...	...	...
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Forbandar Railway... ..	833½	...	...
	Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway ... ..	...	46	...	
Gáekwár's Mehsána Railway	92½	...	...
Pátan-Harij Railway ... ..	...	...	20		
Kolhápúr Railway	28½	...	...
Pálitána Railway ... ..	...	...	16½	Native State.	
2' 6"	Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway... ..	71½	...	...
	Baroda-Khákaria Railway ... ..	...	...	22	
	Vishvámitri-Jambusar Railway ... ..	...	...	29	
	Brosch-Jambusar Railway ... ..	...	...	30	State Provincial.
	Morvi Railway	93½	...	...	Native State.
	Total ...	1,726½	...	265	Guaranteed.
		3,228½	115½	257	State Imperial worked by Companies.
		...	58½	76	State Provincial.
		661½	46	141½	Native State.
		...	...	160	Private Companies.
	Grand Total ...	5,617½	220	899½	

* The Pálanpur Darbár will contribute towards the cost.

The principal events during the year were the opening of the Kolhápúr State Railway; of General the Mysore extension; and of the Pátan Branch of His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsána Rail-

way; the transfer of the Guntakul-Dharmavaram Railway to the Southern Marátha Railway Company for working; the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway; the very large traffic carried by most of the railways during the year was also a noticeable feature; and the year was further marked by the commencement of the Jetalsar-Rájkot Branch; the running of an experimental train lighted with oil gas on the B. B. & C. I. Railway; and the very destructive floods at the end of July and the beginning of August, which did very considerable damage to over 200 miles of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, to the Gáekwár's Dabhoi and Mehsána Railways, and to the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.

Works in progress.

G. I. P. Railway system.

The chief works in progress on the G. I. P. Railway system during the year were the provision of a new station at Byculla, and the quadrupling of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile of line at the same place; the new goods-yard was completed at Bhusával; Saxby and Farmer's interlocking apparatus was introduced at Bhusával Station; the remodelling of Poona and Nágpur Junction Stations, and the strengthening of a portion of the South-East Line by the addition of an 8th sleeper to every 24 ft. rail were carried out. The work of providing running shed accommodation for goods engines at Byculla was in progress during the year, as were also certain additions and alterations to the Thána Station premises. The erection of a Protestant Church at Igatpuri was commenced. The local goods-yard at Poona was brought into use on 1st January 1892, and the junction arrangements consequent on the entry of the Southern Marátha Railway were nearing completion at the end of the year. The work of raising the road level over those bridges which infringe standard dimensions was taken in hand between Manmád and Tápti and Tápti and Jabalpur.

B. B. & C. I. Railway system.

On this railway the improved water-supply arrangements at Ahmedábád and Sábarmati Stations were completed. The oil mills, established by the Company at Sábarmati, were finished and brought into use. The raising of the rail level of Warren girder bridges that infringe standard dimensions was in progress. The additions and alterations sanctioned for the workshops at Parel were nearly completed; certain additions were also made to the general stores shed at the same place. During the year the line suffered heavily in many places from the excessive rainfall in July and August 1891. The temporary repairs were all completed before the end of the year. The works at Virámgam Junction consequent on the construction of the Mehsána-Virámgam Section of His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsána Railway were completed. A new crossing station was commenced between Baroda and Itola.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway system.

The principal works in progress during 1891-92 were the re-arrangement of the Delhi Station yard, consequent on the entrance of the Delhi-Umbálla-Kálka Railway into Delhi; the provision of a new goods-yard at the Lahore Gate, Delhi; the fencing of about 86 miles of line; and arrangements for obtaining a supply of water for Ajmere Station and city from Budha-Pashkar Lake, distant about 7 miles. During the year, 22 miles of the main line were renewed with 50 lbs. rails, and 36.67 miles with partly worn 40 lbs. and 41½ lbs. steel rails freed from other parts of the line; also 101½ miles of lines were re-laid with new sleepers. The demarcation of the land belonging to the railway was completed over the whole system during the year under report.

Godhra-Rutlám Railway.

This line was under construction. It was expected that the first 24 miles, Godhra to Limkheda, which was being constructed by contract by Messrs. Kirby & Co., would be finished by the end of June 1892. It was at the end of the year, however, doubtful when the section would be completed. Fair progress was made on the rest of the line, which was being constructed departmentally by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, but work was for some time greatly delayed owing to the prevalence of continued sickness and by great difficulty in collecting labour. A re-survey of the portion between the 24th and 60th miles was made with satisfactory results; the length from Rutlám to the Anas river, 55½ miles, was also re-surveyed during the year. The latest estimates for the whole line put down the probable cost at Rs. 1,61,54,769, or Rs. 1,40,476 per mile for 115 miles.

Southern Marátha Railway system.

The Kolhápúr line from Miraj to Kolhápúr, 28½ miles, constructed by the Kolhápúr State and worked by the Southern Marátha Railway Company, was opened for traffic on the 21st April 1891. The extension of the Mysore Railway from Mysore to Nanjangud, 15½ miles, was opened on 1st December 1891. The Company's central workshops at Hubli were practically completed during the year. The works at Poona Junction were practically completed and arrangements made to run the Southern Marátha Railway goods trains through to the junction station from 1st January 1892. To prevent accidents from slips on the Alandi Ghát, it was found necessary to erect a covered way over the cutting at mile 265½, Poona Branch, and the work was in progress during the year. During 1891-92 the following new stations were opened:—on the Main Line, Daroji, between Kudatani and Torangalu, and Devarayi, between Londa and Nágargalli; and on the Poona Branch, Nira, between Lonand and Walhe.

His Highness the Gáekwár's Railways.

The open mileage of His Highness the Gáekwár's Railways was, during the year, increased by 24½ miles, by the completion of the line from Mehsána to Pátan, which was opened for public traffic on 20th July 1891.

B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.

The principal work in progress was the renewal of sleepers of which one lách (deodár) were put in on the main line during the year. Last year's monsoon damages on this railway were heavy, and the Khareda (14 spans of 40 feet girders) and other bridges, which were more or less seriously damaged, had to be rebuilt. An extension of this line, 46 miles, from Jetalsar to Rájkot, was taken in hand during the year and work commenced early in 1892. The cost of the line will be met by the States of Junágad, Jetpur, Gondal and Rájkot. This extension was estimated to cost 16 lákhs.

A cut off at Rafalia was finished and opened in May 1891. The renewal of rails was continued; 39 miles were re-laid during the year with 29 lbs. rails. A scheme was prepared and agreed to by the States and Railway administrations concerned to admit the Morvi line into the B. B. & C. I. Railway yard at Wadhwan.

Work on this line was begun in the early part of 1891-92, and by the end of the year 35 miles of permanent way had been laid, and all earthwork, buildings and bridges were practically completed with the exception of the Fuleli Canal Bridge—4 spans of 60 feet at mile 5, and the Mithrau Canal Bridge—4 spans of 20 feet at mile 57. Unexpected delay due to various causes arose in the completion and opening of this line. The line was inspected prior to opening on the 11th July 1892, but owing to heavy floods it could not be opened before August, and it was not till towards the end of the latter month that a regular train service could be maintained. The line is worked by the North-Western Railway.

Hyderábád-Umar-
kot Railway.

Lines under Survey or Projected.

The project for a railway from Mumbra Station on the G. I. P. Railway along the Southern Konkan coast to Nágothna, referred to in last year's report, fell through. Projected Railways.

An application was made to Government in regard to a proposed steam tramway on the 2' 6" gauge in the Kolába Collectorate from Kolhád *viá* Alibág to Mandveh. The matter was under consideration.

Towards the close of the official year a survey was undertaken of a proposed railway from Nasirábád to Kekri, 35 miles.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company during the year under report put forward certain proposals regarding a scheme for extending railways through Central India and Rájputána, and reaching into the Punjáb, the proposed lines being on the standard gauge and in continuation of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway. A preliminary reconnaissance of the proposed route was ordered to be made.

The Baroda State had surveys made of branch lines on the 2' 6" gauge from Vishwámítri to Pádra and on to Jambusar, 22 miles, and from Baroda to Khákária. The Baroda Darbár also put forward proposals for a branch of the Dabhoi line from Bahádárpur to the State quarries near Songir, also for a branch of the Mehsána-Pátan line from Pátan to Harij.

During the year this Government had again under consideration the Broach-Jambusar and Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railways projects, of which the necessary surveys were carried out.

The Ahmedábád-Parántij Railway was being promoted by an English syndicate. The negotiations so far had been satisfactory, and there was a probability of the line being made at an early date.

The negotiations with the promoters of the Ahmedábád-Dholera Railway project did not advance much.

The various projects known as the Surat-Bárdoli, Surat-Songhad, Surat-Nandurbár Railways were all merged during the year into a bigger scheme (The Tápti Valley Railway) for making a line on the standard gauge from Surat up the valley of the Tápti River, joining the G. I. P. Railway at or near Jalgaon Station, with a connection between Amalner and Manmád. Surveys of portions of the projected line were commenced before the end of the year.

During the year, Government received information that His Highness the Ráo of Cutch was contemplating the construction of a metre-gauge line from Mándvi to Bhúj, about 40 miles.

The survey of the proposed extension of the Mysore Railway to Gudálur was commenced before the end of the year.

The survey of the proposed branch line from Kurnool Road Station to Kurnool Town, 32 miles, was commenced by the Southern Marátha Railway Company in February 1892.

Miscellaneous.

The following statement gives particulars of the consumption and cost of fuel during the year 1891:— Consumption and
cost of fuel.

Railway.	Description and source.	Total consumption in tons.	Cost per train mile.	Railway.	Description and source.	Total consumption in tons.	Cost per train mile.	
		Tons.	Annas.			Tons.	Annas.	
G. I. P. Railway	English coal	91,327	4-39	R. M. Railway	English coal	24,504-42	4-45	
	Warrar "	68,384-75				Bengal "		61,341-18
	Umaria "	24,594				Wood in terms of coal,		538-78
	Moharai "	7,756-50				Total	96,384-38	
	Singarai "	57,123			S. M. Railway	English coal	5,152-22	3-47
	Bengal "	494				Singarai "	6,485-65	
	Wood (2,429 tons 12 cwt. in terms of coal.)	800-76			Borákur "	14-67		
	Total	250,498			Firewood	32,907-77		
					Total	34,560-21		
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	English coal	48,134	4-74	B. G. J.-P. Railway	English coal	4,964-15	3-30	
	Wood in terms of coal.	365			Morvi Railway	Do.	1,468-00	2-69
	Total	48,499						
Gáekwár's Railway.	English coal	692	3-10					
	Wood in terms of coal.	15						
	Total	707						

* In terms of Kuzbarbari coal.

During the year 1891, 165 persons, including 32 passengers, 57 railway servants and 76 trespassers and others, were killed and 422 injured on the various lines open for traffic, as compared with 114 persons killed and 305 injured in the previous year. The total number of accidents to trains, including collisions with cattle, was 1,211, as compared with 1,158 in 1890; in these accidents 34 persons were killed and 143 injured against 4 killed and 88 injured in 1890. The most disastrous accident of the year was that which occurred to a passenger train on the G. I. P. Railway near Kápri Station on the 5th November 1891, in which 18 persons lost their lives and many were injured.

Capital.

G. I. P. Railway.

The capital of the Company was increased during the year by the issue, in December 1891, of 3½ per cent. debentures amounting to £331,300. With this addition the capital stood as under at the end of the year 1891:—

Capital bearing interest—					£
5	per cent. share capital	...	...	...	20,000,000
4	" debenture stock	...	...	...	2,701,450
3½	" debentures...	...	...	...	845,200
3½	" Do	...	...	...	1,866,100
				Total	25,412,750
					£
Add—Capital not bearing interest				...	297,574
Less—Discount on—					
					£
Debenture stock				...	226,891
Debentures ...				...	7,600
				233,391	64,183
Total Capital paid into Treasury				...	25,476,933

The guaranteed interest paid on capital for the year was Rs. 1,29,32,065 in England and Rs. 22,710 in India, making a total of Rs. 1,29,54,775, equivalent to an average rate of 4·67 per cent. on the total capital bearing interest, Rs. 27,72,30,000.

Dhond and Maunád Railway.
 Berár Railways.

The total capital expenditure during 1891 on this line amounted to Rs. 50,591, bringing the total outlay from the commencement of operations to the end of 1891 to Rs. 1,10,44,039.

On the Khámgaon Railway the capital transactions of the year represented a refund of expenditure on account of sale of stores to the G. I. P. Railway amounting to Rs. 112. There was an expenditure of Rs. 4,239 during the year on the Amríoti Railway. The total capital cost of these lines from commencement of operations to end of 1891 stood as follows:—

				Rs.
Khámgaon State Railway	...	...	...	4,90,408
Amríoti " "	...	...	...	4,49,395

Wardha Coal Railway.

The working of this line was taken over by the G. I. P. Railway Company on 1st January 1891. The capital transactions of the year recorded a net refund of Rs. 8,97,240, the total capital outlay on the line from the commencement of operations to the end of 1891 amounting to Rs. 49,81,196.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

During the year, £536,000 were advanced by the Secretary of State for repayment of a portion of the debentures of £788,500 at 3½ per cent. The balance £252,500 was renewed for 7 years at the reduced rate of 3½ per cent. In December 1891, a new debenture loan of £536,000 equal to the amount of debentures repaid, and bearing interest at 3½ per cent., was raised and paid into the London treasury. The total capital of the Company was unaffected by the above-noted changes, and at the close of 1891 was as follows:—

Capital authorized—					£	Rs.
Share capital	...	...	6,250,000			
Debenture bonds	...	...	3,663,500			
				9,913,500		—10,81,47,272
Capital subscribed—						
Share capital	...	...	6,250,000			
Debenture bonds converted into stock	...	...	1,300,300			
Do. at 3½ per cent. ...	...	...	1,238,500			
Capital not bearing interest	...	...	18,419			
				8,807,219		9,60,78,748
Capital Expenditure—						
On Construction account	...	...	8,491,518			—9,26,84,749
" Stores in suspense	...	...	259,695			= 31,60,303
" Advances in suspense	...	...	—7,366			= —80,364
				8,773,847		9,57,14,698
Balance available of—						
Capital authorized	...	...	1,139,653			=1,24,32,574
Capital subscribed	...	...	33,372			= 3,64,050

The total capital bearing interest to the end of 1891 was Rs. 9,58,77,818 and the guaranteed interest paid to the Company during the year was Rs. 44,14,561, including Rs. 2,974 paid in India.

The total capital outlay up to the end of 1891 on all the lines comprised within the system was Rs. 13,35,06,855, including Rs. 17,86,415 indirect outlay. The capital outlay of 1891 alone was Rs. 15,71,435.

The total capital outlay on final heads on the combined lines to the 31st December 1891 amounted to Rs. 10,65,44,578, viz., on the Southern Marátha Railway (including the Bellary-Kistna Section), Rs. 9,19,13,622, and on the Mysore State Railway, Rs. 1,46,30,956. This latter sum included Rs. 5,23,757 on account of expenditure on the Mysore-Nanjangud extension, which, however, it was subsequently decided to charge to the revenues of the Mysore State. The amount of guaranteed interest paid to the shareholders during the year 1891 amounted to Rs. 29,17,781 on account of the Southern Marátha Railway and Rs. 6,54,850 on account of the Mysore State Railway.

On His Highness the Gaekwár's lines the capital expenditure of the year was as under :—

	Rs.
Gaekwár's Dabhoi Railway	40,280
" Petlád Railway	53,196
" Mehsána Railway	3,59,710

The total capital expenditure, including suspense, from the commencement of operations to the end of 1891 stood as follows :—

	Rs.
Gaekwár's Dabhoi Railway	17,94,157
" Petlád Railway	7,01,118
" Mehsána Railway	29,04,050

The total expenditure on this railway up to the end of 1891 was Rs. 1,71,24,771, including suspense, Rs. 4,13,266. The expenditure of the year, including suspense account, amounted to Rs. 2,82,720.

The capital expenditure of the year under report was Rs. 29,561, bringing up the total from the commencement of operations to Rs. 20,26,550.

Revenue Transactions—Traffic and Working.

The gross earnings of the year 1891 were a little over 71 lakhs more than in 1890. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 48·25 in 1891 against 49·80 in the previous year, an improvement of 1·55. The divisible surplus profits for the first half of the year were Rs. 1,03,52,684, as compared with Rs. 61,92,976 in the corresponding period of 1890, an improvement of Rs. 41,59,708. There were no surplus profits in the second half of 1891, the net earnings, amounting to Rs. 62,64,670, having fallen short of the guaranteed interest charges by Rs. 2,12,717. The net result showed a gain to the State for the year of Rs. 49,67,044 against Rs. 28,62,878 in 1890, an improvement of Rs. 21,04,166. Below are given some details of the earnings and working expenses :—

	1891.	1890.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	4,52,55,333	3,81,45,242	+ 71,10,091
Working expenses (including rent of leased lines) ...	2,18,34,585	1,89,94,983	+ 28,39,602
Net earnings ...	2,34,20,748	1,91,50,259	+ 42,70,489
Percentage of expenses on earnings ...	48·25	49·80	—1·55
Percentage of net earnings to total capital bearing interest...	8·45	7·00	+ 1·45

Compared with 1890, the traffic of 1891 showed an improvement of Rs. 71,10,091, of which Rs. 67,98,879 were from goods and Rs. 3,11,831 from coaching traffic. Nearly half the increase under goods traffic, or Rs. 31,18,537, was realized from the carriage of wheat, which was largely exported to Europe during the first half of the year. Next to wheat the receipts from linseed gave the largest return, the increase from this staple being Rs. 15,83,995. The favourable crops in the Berárs and the Central Provinces, coupled with a brisk demand for export to Southern Europe, tended to produce a traffic that was only once before equalled on this railway, viz., in 1885. Receipts from most other commodities also showed a satisfactory increase.

The net earnings of this State line for the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,08,583, against Rs. 2,63,134 in 1890. The increase of Rs. 45,449 is equal to 17·27 per cent. The percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay was 2·79 against 2·39 in the preceding year.

The results of the year's transactions are compared with those of 1890 in the following statement :—

Year.	KRI'SHNA RAILWAY.			AMRA'OTI RAILWAY.		
	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891...	66,676	34,055	32,620	1,12,909	59,517	53,392
1890...	55,288	29,196	26,092	1,01,602	55,248	46,254
Net increase ...	11,387	4,859	6,528	11,407	4,269	7,138

The net earnings for the year 1891 were equal to 6·65 and 11·88 per cent. on the total capital cost of the Khámgaon and the Amraoti lines respectively, against 5·32 and 10·39 per cent. in 1890.

Wardha Coal
Railway.

The gross earnings for the year were Rs. 2,58,971 against Rs. 3,26,736, a falling off of Rs. 67,765. Working expenses fell from Rs. 2,07,355 in 1890 to Rs. 1,98,918, leaving Rs. 60,053 as net earnings as compared with Rs. 1,19,381 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses on gross earnings was 76·81, being an excess of 13·35 over the percentage of 1890. The percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay was 1·21 against 2·03 in 1890.

B. B. & C. I.
Railway.

The results of the year's transactions are compared with those of 1890 in the following statement :—

	1890.	1891.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	1,20,40,370	1,41,37,769	+11,97,399
Working expenses ...	54,42,193	58,29,567	+3,87,374
Net earnings ...	74,98,177	83,08,202	+8,10,025
Percentage of expenses on earnings ...	42·06	41·23	—0·83
Percentage of net earnings on capital bearing interest ...	7·82	8·67	+0·85

The increase in traffic during the year was principally in general merchandise, both in tonnage and receipts. The carriage of coal, revenue stores and live stock also contributed towards the increase. The increase in general merchandise was chiefly due to the larger quantity of wheat and other grains handled during 1891. Coaching traffic showed an increase of Rs. 99,850.

Rájputána-Málwa
Railway.

The results of the year's working are shown below :—

	1890.	1891.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	1,74,28,281	2,17,89,570	+43,61,289
Working expenses ...	87,85,756	94,72,505	+6,86,749
Net earnings ...	86,42,525	1,23,17,065	+36,74,540
Percentage of working expenses on earnings ...	50·41	43·47	—6·94
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay excluding indirect charges ...	6·65	9·35	+2·70

In coaching traffic there was an increase of Rs. 4,95,714, principally under intermediate and third class passengers, owing to large fairs held at Beawar, Ajmere, Muttra and Brindaban. In goods traffic there was an increase of Rs. 36,93,837 under general merchandise (principally wheat and other grains).

Southern Marátha
Railway.

During 1891 there was an increase of 52·25 miles in the mean mileage worked due to the opening of the Kolhápúr line (29·07 miles) and the Nanjangud extension (15·25 miles). The results of the year's working are summarised below :—

	1890.	1891.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	56,57,414	61,48,478	+4,80,060
Working expenses ...	44,20,976	40,48,970	—3,72,006
Net earnings ...	12,36,438	20,94,508	+8,58,066
Percentage of expenses to earnings ...	78·14	66·01	—12·23
Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay including suspence ...	1·15	1·92	+0·77

The increase in the number of passengers carried was 455,494, and in the receipts from coaching traffic, Rs. 1,33,649. The improvement may be ascribed generally to the increase in the mean mileage worked and to ordinary development of traffic. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 652,769 tons in 1890 to 752,365 tons, and the receipts therefrom from Rs. 30,73,617 to Rs. 33,44,378. The principal increases were under grains, railway plant, salt, spices, and sugar.

Gáekwár's Railways.

The gross earnings of the Dabhoi line totalled Rs. 2,01,165 against Rs. 1,95,028 in 1890 ; but there was an increase of Rs. 12,581 in working expenses, due principally to heavy repairs on account of damages caused by the rains. The net earnings were Rs. 68,126, giving a return of 3·79 per cent. on the capital expenditure against 4·25 per cent. in the previous year.

The Petlád Railway earned Rs. 59,113 against Rs. 32,649 in 1890. The net earnings were Rs. 36,346, giving a percentage of 5·18 on the capital expended as compared with 3·22 in 1890. The increase was due principally to the larger mean mileage worked during 1891.

The mileage of the Mehsána lines increased from 28 miles in 1890 to 93 miles in 1891 ; and the increases in earnings were principally due to this fact. The gross earnings rose from

Rs. 59,241 to Rs. 1,94,247, and the net earnings from Rs. 23,308 to Rs. 1,05,801. The percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure was 3.64 against 0.91 in 1890.

The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 14,77,263 and the working expenses to Rs. 10,01,477, leaving net earnings Rs. 4,75,786, this sum being Rs. 1,24,480 less than the net earnings of 1890. Under coaching traffic there was a decrease of Rs. 13,593 and under goods traffic of Rs. 79,326. The net earnings gave a percentage of 2.78 on the capital cost of the lines.

The gross earnings for 1891 amounted to Rs. 3,09,418 against Rs. 2,95,227 in 1890, and there was a decrease of Rs. 6,876 in the working expenses. The net earnings were Rs. 1,08,617 against Rs. 87,550 and represented a return of 5.35 per cent. on the capital cost against 4.32 per cent. in the previous year.

Telegraphs.

The following tables show the length of telegraph lines and wires and the number of offices existent in the Presidency in 1891-92:—

Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
5,130	229	.....	5,359	19,864	689	.....	20,553

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government Offices	106	7	...	113	855,446	86,501	Rs. a p. 14,73,098 6 5
Railway and Canal Offices ...	93	...	4	89	...	...	.....
Offices not open for paid telegrams	63	12	...	75	...	...	.....
Total ...	262	19	4	277	...	...	.....

The seven Government offices opened during the year were at Adesir, Anjar, Bhúj, Cutch-Mándvi, Dhond, Karáchi Depôt and Rádhanpur. The railway offices at Khakhi-Jália, Sakhpar, Supedi and Wans-Jália on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Portbandar Railway were closed.

The revised regulations adopted by the International Conference of Paris in 1890 were brought into force on the 1st July 1891. The traffic transmitted during the year 1891-92 exceeded that of 1890-91 by 4,014 messages. The revenue also increased by Rs. 1,91,355-15-1 the sources from which it was derived being as follows:—

	Rs.
From India and eastward of India	7,11,926
„ westward of Bushire	5,38,943
„ „ Fao	40,294
„ Persian Gulf Stations	13,864
Total ...	13,05,027

The figures for the past six years are given below for purposes of comparison:—

Year.	NUMBER OF		Net receipts.	Remarks.
	Messages.	Words.		
1886-87	89,733	1,364,192	9,30,361	Transit and Press rates reduced. Teherán lines interrupted in February and March 1888. Suez route interrupted in August and September 1889.
1887-88	82,540	1,266,849	8,87,967	
1888-89	114,901	1,642,079	11,87,699	
1889-90	106,702	1,558,695	11,24,014	
1890-91	121,629	1,662,433½	11,13,671	
1891-92	125,643	1,798,261½	13,05,027	

The 125,643 messages transmitted were classified as follows:—

Class.	Denomination.	Number of	
		Messages.	Words.
P.	Private or Commercial	120,591	1,584,710½
S.	State	3,318	105,353
Z.	Press news	1,323	46,036
Z.	„ “Special Times”	411	82,162
	Total	125,643	1,708,261½

The percentage of traffic over the Teherán and Turkish routes was 92 and 8 respectively, against 94 and 6, which were the corresponding percentages for the previous year.

Traffic office at
 Karachi.

The amount credited to the Government of India, as per monthly balances of traffic interchanged with India, and the gross collections made at the stations of this section were Rs. 16,09,612-10-4, of which Rs. 15,79,890-9-9 came from International and Rs. 29,922-0-7 from local traffic. The gross value of traffic audited in the office amounted to Rs. 54,12,967, viz.:—

	Ra.
With India	27,42,775
„ Persia	25,18,185
„ Turkey	1,10,468
„ Persian Gulf Section	41,539
Total	54,12,967

The average rate of transmission between Karáchi and Teherán greatly improved. For westward messages, viz., from Karáchi to Teherán, it was 8 minutes 42 seconds and for eastward messages, Teherán to Karáchi, 6 minutes 25 seconds against 18 minutes 26 seconds and 10 minutes 26 seconds for 1890-91. The mean speed of transmission between the United Kingdom and Karáchi was *via* Teherán 59 minutes and *via* Turkey 16 hours 12 minutes. Last year, it was the same for the Teherán route and for Turkey 10 hours 25 minutes, showing that the Turkish route materially decreased its speed.

Post Office.

Imperial Post, Bombay Circle.

General.

The following were the chief changes in the administration of the Post Office introduced during the year:—

(I) The postage on letters, post-cards and packets from India, including Aden and Zanzibar, to all Union Countries (except those to which inland rates apply) was reduced. (II) Inland rates of postage were made applicable to all classes of articles exchanged between Aden and British India. (III) The postage on parcels from India to British Columbia, Cyprus, Newfoundland and British Bechuanaland was reduced. The maximum limit of weight of a parcel to Uruguay was raised from 7lbs to 11lbs, and the rate of postage was revised. (IV) Postal communication was opened up between British Central Africa and Zanzibar. (V) The German Post Offices at Lamu and Zanzibar in Africa were closed. (VI) The British Australian Colonies of British New Guinea, the Fiji Islands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia were admitted to the Universal Postal Union.

Postal facilities.

The following table shows the increase during the year in the number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen:—

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Postmen.	Number of Village Postmen.
1890-91	1,344	2,116	1,174	647
1891-92	1,376	2,254	1,279	677
Increase	32	138	105	30

Combined Post and
 Telegraph Offices.

Five combined post and telegraph offices were newly established during the year and the total number of such combined offices at its close was 76. With two exceptions all the combined offices worked at a profit to Government.

The following table shows the mileage of the postal lines at the close of the year as compared with the mileage in the previous year :—

Year.	Tonga, Horse and Camel Mileage.	Runners' Mileage.	Steamer Mileage.	Total Mileage.
1890-91	553½	8,768½	3,233	12,555½
1891-92	550½	8,765½	3,233	12,548½
Increase ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	3½	3½	.....	6½

The total number of articles of all classes issued for delivery during the year was 66,047,176, Correspondence. or 5,533,474 in excess of the number issued in the previous year—an increase of 9½ per cent. The figures are approximate only.

The value of the service postage stamps used by Native States during the year aggregated Rs. 61,534, as compared with Rs. 50,267 in the previous year.

Use of service postage stamps by Native States. Foreign Parcel Post.

Prepayment of postage on parcels for Busrah and Bagdad was made compulsory, and it was notified that the parcels must be accompanied by declarations of contents and value in the form prescribed for foreign parcels. Parcels for Bangkok in Siam were received and sent on under the same rates and conditions as apply to parcels for the Straits. As regards insured parcels, generally, compensation for any actual damage in transit was paid up to the insured value, the former method of proportionate payment having been abandoned. The results of the working of the parcel post during the year, in comparison with the results of the preceding year, are summarized below. The decrease in revenue, notwithstanding the increase in the number of parcels carried, was due chiefly to a fall in the average weight of the book parcels from the United Kingdom received through the agency of the P. and O. Company. Taking advantage of the recent reduction in postage rates, the public posted a large number of books in smaller packets for transmission by the letter mail :—

Exchanges.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1890-91.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1891-92.	Revenue derived in 1890-91.	Revenue derived in 1891-92.
			Rs.	Rs.
With the United Kingdom (including exchanges through the P. and O. Company).	169,838	181,777	1,43,962	1,42,455
With the Continent of Europe	8,015	8,217	12,138	11,256
" Egypt	1,859	2,707	3,285	3,953
" Aden, Zanzibar, China, Straits and Australia	4,620	5,039	3,703	4,036
Total	184,332	197,740	1,63,088	1,61,700
Increase ... ..	.....	13,408	.....	.....
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	1,388

The transactions of the year under the head of insurance as compared with those of the previous year were as follows :—

Inland insured articles.

Year.	Number of articles insured.	Value insured.	Fees realized.
		Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	62,535	2,84,35,805	74,714
1891-92	58,119	2,49,65,862	64,078
Decrease	4,416	34,69,943	10,636

The decrease was due to a falling off in the number and value of the parcels insured during the year, owing to Rs. 1,000 having been fixed in the previous year as the limit of value for which articles can be insured. The amount paid in compensation for the loss of insured articles was Rs. 2,545, representing the aggregate insured value of three insured parcels and an insured registered letter. Two of the parcels, which were posted at Belgaum, were stolen in the Ajmere Post Office. The third, which was posted at Bombay, was lost in transit between Khanpur and Ahmadpur Lamba in the Punjab. The insured letter which was posted at Talegaon Dhamdhera was lost in transit by rail between that place and Ahmedabad.

The value payable system continued to grow in popularity, and, as in previous years, was largely used by traders in sending railway receipts for goods or parcels. The figures for 1891-92 and the previous year were as follows :—

Value payable system.

Year.	Number of value-payable articles.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.	Average value of a value-payable article.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	221,176	21,63,786	41,075	9 12 6
1891-92	268,449	26,76,233	51,382	9 15 6
Increase	47,273	5,12,447	10,307	0 3 0

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Privileged publications.
Money Orders.

The number of periodicals in existence at the close of the year was 266 against 246 in the preceding year, and in the case of 184 the publishers had adopted the privileged system of postage.

The issue of money orders on India was resumed at Busrah and Bagdad, as bills of exchange on India fell to a discount of 2 per cent. during the year. At the same time the issue of money orders from India on Busrah and Bagdad was stopped. 1,272 postmen and 975 village postmen paid money orders at the doors of payees, and, although over 9½ lakhs of money orders of the aggregate value of over 2 crores and 10 lakhs were paid, there were only 10 cases of misappropriation of money, and the sums embezzled amounted to only Rs. 595. Of this amount Rs. 588 were recovered, Government having to bear the loss of Rs. 7 only. The following tables show the number and value of the inland and foreign money orders issued and paid in the Bombay Circle in the year under report and the previous year :—

Inland.

Year.	ISSUE.				PAYMENTS.		
	Number of Money Orders issued.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission.	Average value of a Money Order issued.	Number of Money Orders paid.	Value of Money Orders paid.	Average value of a Money Order paid.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	704,134	1,60,30,311	1,94,781	22 12 3	833,425	2,02,58,431	24 4 11
1891-92	769,457	1,71,31,801	2,13,639	22 4 2	930,378	2,02,68,459	22 0 4
Increase	65,323	11,01,490	18,851	.....	86,853	10,028	.....
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	0 8 1	.....	.....	2 4 7

Foreign.

Year.	ISSUED.				PAID.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of a Money Order.	Number.	Value.	Average value of a Money Order.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	15,448	6,78,867	7,070	43 15 1	13,112	9,17,411	69 15 5
1891-92	14,077	5,86,255	6,024	41 10 4	13,394	7,79,557	58 2 19
Increase ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	.....	.....
Decrease	1,371	92,612	1,040	2 4 9	.....	1,38,154	11 12 7

The decrease in the case of the Foreign orders was probably due to unfavourable exchange rates. The above inland table includes telegraphic money orders. The separate figures regarding these orders are as follows :—

Year.	ISSUE.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Commission.	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	3,174	3,65,757	6,787	5,725	7,02,164
1891-92	4,033	5,37,747	9,490	6,572	7,64,144
Increase	859	1,71,990	2,703	847	61,980

Two cases occurred in which payment of money orders was obtained by false personation, but in neither of them could the delinquents be brought to justice.

Foreign Money Order exchanges.

The Italian Post Office at Massowah, in Africa, began to advise money orders in direct lists to the Aden Post Office. The transactions in foreign money orders of all India (including Aden, Zanzibar and the Persian Gulf) during the year are compared with those of the previous year in the following table :—

	ADVISED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£	Rs.		£	Rs.		£		£
Sterling	52,295	106,730	25,819	45,744	157,893	21,434	22,208	181,497	19,936	127,480
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	6,551	38,837	4,385	.....	.....	2,272	64,017
Rupce Orders	7,532	2,71,839	2,916	8,459	290,907	3,226	6,103	3,15,613	7,123	4,05,814
Increase ... ..	.....	.....	.....	927	19,068	310	.....	.....	1,020	80,291

The results of the working of the Post Office Savings Bank during the year are shown below :—

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.				DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS.						
Balance on 31st March 1891.	Newly opened during the year 1891-92.	Total.	Closed during the year 1891-92.	Balance on 31st March 1892.	Opening balance on 31st March 1891.	Deposits during 1891-92.	Interest for the year 1891-92.	Total.	Withdrawals during the year 1891-92.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
89,970	10,632	100,602	8,165	101,437	1,06,76,318	68,82,341	7,73,394	2,73,32,056	55,76,737	2,17,55,316

No case of fraudulent withdrawal occurred during the year.

In the following table are shown particulars of the transactions in Government securities carried on by the public through the medium of the Post Office in the year 1891-92 and the previous year :—

Year.	Value of Securities purchased.	Value of Securities sold.	Value of Securities deposited in safe custody.	Value of Securities delivered out of custody.	Total value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	28,600	11,400	14,700	6,000	60,700
1891-92	11,400	2,900	11,300	4,100	29,700
Decrease	17,200	8,500	3,400	1,900	31,000

Sixteen life policies were issued during the year, including 6 issued to officials of the Telegraph Department. The total number of policy-holders at the close of the year was 165. Postal Life Insurance.

The postal printing done at private presses during the year cost Rs. 46. Use of private presses.

The number of complaints received from the public was 1,079, or 28 less than in the previous year. Of these 300 were found to be well grounded and 292 groundless. In 437 cases, enquiry proved unsuccessful. Of the total number of complaints, 140 related to ordinary and insured parcels and registered letters and to value-payable articles and money orders; in 50 of these cases the Post Office was found to be at fault and in 36 blameless. There was no complaint regarding Savings Bank accounts. Complaints by the public.

Thirty offences punishable by law were committed by Post Office officials during the year as compared with 21 in the preceding year. In 10 cases criminal prosecutions were instituted, nine of which ended in conviction and the tenth was still awaiting disposal. In two instances the accused officials absconded and the remaining cases were dealt with departmentally. Except in three cases all the offences were committed by officials below the rank of a Branch Post Master. Offences by Postal servants.

There were 22 cases of the loss of Government money by thefts, frauds, &c., committed by the servants of the Post Office and outsiders. The total loss to Government was Rs. 110. Thefts, &c., of Government money by Postal officials and outsiders.

There were three mail robberies during the year against two in the previous year. Two occurred in Native States—Gondal and Savanúr—in which the mail runners were seriously wounded, and the third in British territory. In two of the three cases the robbers were apprehended and brought to justice. The Savanúr case is still under investigation. The mail robbed in British territory contained cash amounting to Rs. 25. This was recovered from the robber and handed over to the Post Office. The mails robbed in Native State territory contained nothing of value. Highway robberies of the mail.

District Post.

The expenditure on the District Post in the Bombay Postal Circle during 1891-92 was met as usual from Provincial revenues. The grant for this purpose was Rs. 85,812, and the Budget allotment Rs. 87,256, but the expenditure during the year exceeded the grant by Rs. 2,278-10-10. The Budget allotment was thus exceeded by Rs. 834-10-10. The excess was chiefly due, as in previous years, to more travelling allowances earned through increased inspection. The establishment consisted of 1 Superintendent, 14 Inspectors, 17 clerks, 478 village postmen, 19 postmen, 20 runners, 7 schoolmasters in charge of post offices, and 1 departmental branch postmaster. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 9 in the number of village postmen and an increase of 5 in the number of postmen, of 2 in the number of runners and of 3 in the number of subsidized schoolmasters, the departmental master being newly appointed during the year. The number of post offices was 3 against 4 in 1890-91 and of letter boxes 402 against 406; while the decrease of 9 in the number of village postmen was balanced by the increase in the number of post offices and of postmen. The decrease in the number of letter-boxes was due to their revised redistribution. Bombay Circle grant.

The length of the district runner lines increased from 94 miles in the previous year to 105 miles. The increase resulted from the opening of a new line, 13 miles in length, from Poona to Donja (Poona District) and the connecting of Harsul with Peint (Násik District) by a line 12 miles long, instead of with Girnára as formerly by a line of 14 miles. Nineteen village

postmen delivered articles daily, 151 every other day, 236 every third day, 15 every fourth day and 57 at longer intervals.

The following figures represent the number of the articles dealt with by the District Post during the past two years :—

Year.	Articles posted for despatch.	Articles received for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Percentage of returned articles.
1890-91... ..	419,249	1,309,956	54,262	4.14
1891-92... ..	464,556	1,401,916	62,724	4.47
Increase ...	45,307	91,960	8,462	0.33

The approximate value of the articles received for delivery was Rs. 57,576 against Rs. 54,913 in the previous year. The increase was due to natural extension of postal correspondence.

Sind.

The District Post establishment under the control of the Deputy Postmaster General in Sind and Beluchistán consisted of 17 savárs, 14 runners and 1 overseer. The expenditure did not exceed the allotted grant.

Irrigation.

The principal works on which capital expenditure was incurred during the year were—

- (1) Nira Canal.
- (2) Gokák storage works.

On the Nira Canal the work was principally confined to the waste weirs of the Bhátghar dam. The storage works at Gokák were almost completed by the end of March 1891. The capital expenditure on the Mutha Canals during the year was small. Plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,80,971, were prepared and approved for the improvement of the Poona water-supply. The scheme included the construction of five new settling tanks, the conversion of the present settling tanks into filter beds, roofing the pure water tanks, and improving the protection to the works. Almost all works comprised in the Mhasvad Tank project and the Parsul Tank were completed. On the Maini Tank the flood channel from the waste weir commenced in the previous year was finished. In Gujarát the principal works in progress were the improvement of the Dhandhuka branch of the Bhádar River and drainage works in Broach. The drainage works in Jambusar Táluka had already been completed. Similar channels in the Anklesvar Táluka were sanctioned during the year, and surveys for similar works in the Kaira District were in progress. The total area irrigated from all works during the year was 96,025 acres, an increase of 28.28 per cent. over that of the previous year and the largest acreage on record. The increase was partly due to extension of irrigation under the Nira and Mutha Canals, but principally owing to scanty rainfall. The figures of average rainfall showed a decrease of 5.18 inches. The gross assessed revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,76,581, an increase of Rs. 1,32,300 or 29.77 per cent.

Sind.

The annual rising of the Indus commenced in March, much earlier than usual, and continued till the end of May when it had almost reached 11 feet at Bukkur. From this date it fluctuated up and down throughout June and July, only attaining a good height by the beginning of August, and commencing to fall finally on the 25th of that month. The highest readings were at Bukkur 14 feet 9 inches and at Kotri 20 feet 7 inches. The inundation was low and short. There were no floods of any kind north of Hyderábád, but in the Karáchi Collectorate there were spills through the Kadernashah gap, and over land hitherto never topped near the Jurarwah. There were three bad breaches in the Right Bank Bunds and two in the left, causing local floods in Jharuck and Sháhbandar. Among the principal operations of the year were the completion of the Pritchard Canal, and the commencement of a new feeder for the Western Nára intended to improve the supply in Mehar and Kakar tálukas, as the Pritchard Canal had provided for Dádu, Johi and Sehwan. In the Hyderábád Canals District the Renwáh improvements were completed as designed, and the first 5 miles of the mouth of Sarfraz were embanked to keep out flood water. Important surveys of the larger canals in the northern tálukas of this district were undertaken with a view to ascertain the practicability of enlarging and extending them to water the large areas of waste land in the eastern tálukas. A new mouth was commenced for the Desert Canal. In the Eastern Nára District the clearance of the bed of the Nára between Jatri and Ketí was commenced. The construction of two regulators on the Fuleli was begun, and a survey for the improvement and extension of the Gaja was completed, while others for improving the tails of some of the larger branches, to act as escapes, were in progress. Some very important questions for the improvement and extension of irrigation in Sind generally were submitted, during the year, for the consideration of Government, and referred for consideration to a committee.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year, which amounted to Rs. 23,13,591 against Rs. 27,40,533 last year, was distributed under different heads as under :—

	Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital—</i>			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	1,18,942	
Productive do.	(a) 95,285	
Minor Works and Navigation—			2,14,237
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept		70,845
			<u>2,84,872</u>

		Ra.	Ra.
<i>Revenue—</i>			
<i>Major Works—</i>			
Protective Works	...	49,855	
Productive do.	...	3,86,306	
			4,36,161
<i>Minor Works and Navigation—</i>			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	4,80,164	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	8,76,504	
			13,56,668
<i>Agricultural Works—</i>			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...		(b) 1,88,829
Contribution Works	...		8,954
			1,97,783
		Total Imperial	22,75,484
<i>Provincial.</i>			
<i>Capital—</i>			
Minor Works and Navigation	...		33,771
<i>Revenue—</i>			
Minor Works and Navigation	...		4,336
		Total Provincial	38,107
		Grand Total	23,13,591

(a) includes Rs. 2,110 and (b) Rs. 1,249 on account of expenditure in England and loss by exchange.

Gujarát Works.

The season was unfavourable for the Háthmati Canal, as the amount of water available was very small. Total rainfall registered at Parántij, the centre of the Háthmati irrigation, was 22.78 inches against 22.93 of the preceding year and an average of 26.90 in the preceding ten years. On the Khári River the supply was still more unfavourable. The total area irrigated on the Háthmati Canal during the year 1891-92 was 2,716 acres and the revenue amounted to Rs. 7,873 against 3,766 acres and a revenue of Rs. 9,800 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the impossibility, owing to want of water, of supplying the full amount of rabi irrigation. On the Khári Cut the irrigation extended to 1,474 acres in the kharif season, and was assessed at Rs. 9,610, against 1,325 acres assessed at Rs. 6,600 in 1890-91. Remissions amounting to Rs. 3,856 had to be made in consequence of inability to supply the later waterings. The silting up of the north branch of the Bhádar River having been a cause of much anxiety, measures were undertaken to straighten and improve its course. A sum of Rs. 7,077 was expended on some three miles of its length.

Ahmedábád District.

A large and important survey was in progress for two drainage channels for relieving the low-lying land to the west of A'nand. The construction of a waste weir for the Chanvaya Tank near Kaira was completed before the monsoon.

Kaira District.

The drainage works in Jambusar Táluka of the Broach Collectorate were completed. The Amanpur-Nadiád Channel made a great improvement in the táluka; 671 acres of waste land have been taken up by village people for cultivation, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,762 on an outlay of Rs. 14,302; or 19.3 per cent. The drainage scheme in the Ankesvar Táluka of the same Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 12,811, was in progress.

Surat and Broach Districts.

Deccan Works.

On the Pársul Tank the safety dam on the south-east side of the main dam was finished, and the distributary arrangements were all that remained to complete the whole project. The Mandal Bandhára works were completed during the year under report, and repairs were begun to the Betávad Bandhára. The second class irrigation works, which are very important in this district, received due attention, the total outlay on extensions and improvements being Rs. 10,565 and on repairs Rs. 9,842.

Khándeah District.

There was no expenditure on capital account in connection with either the Pálkhed or Wadáli canals, and in connection with the Ójhar-Támbat Canal; the amount debitable to capital account during the year was Rs. 118 only. The total expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 2,316.

Násik District.

On the Ójhar Left Bank Canal there was an expenditure of Rs. 447 from the capital account, which was incurred in completing an overbridge for Loni-Satral road and two self-acting sluice gates, &c. There was an expenditure of Rs. 151 from the capital account on the Lákh Canal and of Rs. 178 on the Bhatodi Tank.

Ahmednagar District.

During the year under review the sum of Rs. 2,739 was expended from the capital account of the Mutha Canals.

Poona District

The work done on the Bhátghar dam during the year was confined to the waste weirs principally. At the head works at Vir the remaining portion of the weir, 427 feet in length, was finished during the year, and the weir was completed to designed crest level throughout its length.

Nira Canal.

The main canal was maintained in working order for the full 96 miles. The sanctioned estimate for the project was Rs. 43,54,655 and the amount spent during the year Rs. 73,178. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1892 was Rs. 39,00,956.

All the works comprised in the project of the Mhasvad Tank were completed with the exception of eight distributaries. The expenditure on the Ashti Tank was Rs. 2,464; no new works were undertaken on the Ekruk or Koregaon Tanks.

Bijapur District. Rs. 1,471 were spent in sinking trial pits and surveying in connection with the Hattargi Tank project.

Sitara District. Repairs to a deep crack in the dam of the Nehr Tank were effected at a cost of Rs. 4,000. In connection with the Upper Man River Works the outlay on capital account during the year was Rs. 830. The flood channel of the Maini Tank and Canal was completed at a total cost of Rs. 9,642. Capital expenditure on the Krishna Canal amounted to Rs. 4,732.

Belgaum District. Expenditure on the storage works of the Gokak Canal, 1st Section, amounted to Rs. 31,576, bringing the total to Rs. 4,97,309.

Dharwar District. There was no capital expenditure during the year. The four tanks, Madag, Dambal, Medleri and Assundi, cost Rs. 2,202 to maintain; the acreage irrigated rose from 1,314 to 1,429. The revenue receipts rose from Rs. 4,421 to Rs. 5,109. Rs. 18,393 were expended on the improvement and repair of seventeen old tanks and the survey of four others.

Sind Works.

Begari Canals. Rs. 3,269 were debited to the capital account of the Desert Canal. Rs. 34,816 were spent in digging a new mouth to this canal; and other expenditure was incurred in the same connection. Rs. 5,906 were spent in clearance of a portion of the Unharwah Canal and branches. The work of widening and clearing the first 19 miles of the Begari Canals extension was completed at a total cost of Rs. 40,203, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 25,204.

Shikarpur Canals. Owing to the near approach of the river opposite the 33rd and 10th miles of the Sukkur-Begari Bund, two new loop bunds were made costing Rs. 30,066 and Rs. 25,766 respectively.

Ghar Canals. The most important work was that of filling up old barrow pits dangerously near the Ghar Bund. Rs. 1,618 were spent against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,928. The other bunds and canals were maintained and repaired as usual.

Western Nara Canals. Rs. 49,236 were spent on the Pritchard Canal, and Rs. 6,010 on the excavation of the old mouth of the Lohriwah Canal. Rs. 1,911 were expended in completing the Upper Nurwah extensions, bringing the total expenditure on this work to Rs. 15,634 against an estimate of Rs. 16,409. A project for improving the water-supply in the Western Nara in the Mehar and Kakar talukas was in progress.

Eastern Nara Canals. The regulator for the Jamrao Sang and sluices for the Saris and Rata Sangs were completed, the regulator costing Rs. 20,815 and the sluices Rs. 4,605 and Rs. 4,234. The embankment on the right bank of the Nara was completed at a total cost of Rs. 31,851, of which Rs. 14,375 were spent during the year. On the opposite bank the old bunds between Kakao and Kilankar were strengthened at an expenditure of Rs. 9,594. The most important work in progress in the district was the clearance of the Nara between Jatri and Ketri, for which the estimates amounted to Rs. 2,54,011; only Rs. 5,535 were spent during the year. The bridge over the Mithrau Canal at the 28th mile was completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,740. The construction of two more bridges was commenced and Rs. 4,948 were spent upon them. The usual repairs and clearances were carried out on other canals.

Hyderabad Canals. Rs. 9,307 against an estimate of Rs. 10,666 were spent in constructing a bund along the right bank of the Sarfrazwah. The Renwah improvements were completed at a cost of Rs. 55,014 against the estimate of Rs. 60,087. A small sum was expended in commencing the Mirwah extension.

Fuleli Canals. During the year Rs. 19,773 were spent in putting in the foundations, &c., of two new regulating bridges on this canal. Rs. 5,230 out of an estimate of Rs. 8,376 were spent on the new mouth to Kamalwah and Jamwah. Progress was made with the diversion of Imamwah Janobi, on which Rs. 5,145 was the total expenditure, and Rs. 13,148 were spent in completing the diversion of Gaja. The expenditure on the head regulator to Wadhowah was Rs. 1,269.

Karachi Canals. The Hilyah Bund was extended at a cost of Rs. 7,159 and a new loop near the mouth of the Uchita cost Rs. 2,338. On the left bank the encroachment of the river necessitated the construction of three loop bunds at an aggregate cost of Rs. 19,865.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance.

IN the following statement the receipts and expenditure of the Civil, Military, General results. Public Works, Postal and Telegraph Departments in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1891-92, are compared with those for the preceding year 1890-91. The figures for the latter year include journal entries made after the submission of the last year's review, and do not, therefore, exactly agree with those shown in that review. Similarly, the figures for 1891-92 are subject to alterations before the final closing of the accounts for the year :—

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference + or -.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference + or -.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department	Imperial	8,04,94,661	8,01,40,634	-3,44,827	62,69,274	61,40,818	-1,28,456
	Provincial	3,75,32,033	3,99,78,956	+24,56,923	8,53,98,581	8,61,01,577	+8,03,046
	Local	63,17,845	59,96,060	+3,78,715	39,04,205	43,00,037	+3,35,832
Irrigation, Imperial	6,19,981	6,44,118	+24,137	24,38,964	22,63,171	-1,75,793	
Military Works, Imperial	26,007	21,165	-4,842	2,06,461	2,13,862	+4,371	
Civil Works, Imperial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,42,660	2,96,920	+43,231
Do. Provincial	8,22,881	7,65,146	-57,735	42,76,600	39,97,642	-2,78,967	
Do. Local ... ..	.....	.....	.....	9,66,231	12,00,430	+2,34,199
State Railway Survey, Imperial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,623	5,616	+3,193
Do. Provincial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	8,173	-918	-9,091
State Railway Construction, Provincial ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,72,211	+11,72,211
State outlay, Guaranteed Railway.	Land ... ..	.....	.....	1,60,638	2,848	-1,68,900
	Control ... ..	.....	.....	2,11,851	2,10,088	-1,768
Telegraph Department...	Imperial	18,29,893	20,61,741	+2,32,848	16,17,404	18,88,953	+2,71,549
	Provincial	3,107	4,157	+1,050	3,581	3,850	+269
Military Department	13,19,115	9,69,309	-3,49,806	2,77,17,863	2,71,60,961	-5,57,002	
Postal Department	25,16,343	26,53,129	+1,36,781	18,23,538	18,23,916	+1,378	
Total	13,04,70,361	13,20,63,405	+24,93,144	8,73,18,855	8,87,80,062	+15,61,207	

The total receipts in the year 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 13,29,63,405, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,87,80,062, disclosing a surplus of Rs. 4,41,83,343, which was greater by Rs. 9,31,937 than the surplus of the previous year. On the receipt side the statement shows an increase of Rs. 24,93,144 over last year's figures, the improvement being most marked under Civil Department, Provincial and Local, and in the Postal and Telegraph Departments; the most important items, which showed a falling off, being under Civil Department, Imperial, Civil Works, Provincial, and in the Military Department. On the expenditure side the statement discloses a net increase of Rs. 15,61,207 over the last year's actuals. The increase was most marked in the Civil Department, Provincial and Local, in the Public Works Department, Imperial and Local, and in the Telegraph Department, Imperial. The expenditure on State Railway construction appeared for the first time against Provincial, which provided the funds for the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. The following heads of expenditure showed a marked decrease as compared with last year :— Civil Department, Imperial, Public Works Department, Irrigation, Imperial, Civil Works, Provincial, State Outlay on Guaranteed Railway, Lands, and Military Department. The differences both in revenue and expenditure of the Civil Department, Imperial and Provincial, are explained below.

Imperial Civil
Transactions.

The annexed table shows, in detail of major heads, Imperial revenue and expenditure Revenue shows a net decrease of Rs. 3,44,827, and expenditure a net decrease of Rs. 1,28,461, as compared with the receipts and expenditure of 1890-91 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		Increase or decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,91,06,891	1,76,90,869	} —21,58,732
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	7,42,710	...	
II.—Opium	1,76,40,875	1,84,42,814	+9,01,939
III.—Salt	2,16,82,218	2,32,09,411	+16,27,193
IV.—Stamps	13,37,252	13,62,080	+24,828
V.—Excise	74,93,000	76,90,627	+1,97,627
VII.—Customs	83,63,303	82,91,334	-61,969
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	17,91,955	18,63,942	+61,987
IX.—Forest	16,44,110	16,42,174	-1,936
X.—Registration	2,48,955	2,68,894	+19,939
XI.—Tributes from Native States	11,62,752	12,60,291	+1,03,539
XII.—Interest	18,82,435	18,78,137	-4,298
XV.—Mint	20,44,924	8,89,975	-11,54,949
XXII.—Receipts in Aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compa- sionate Allowances	1,86,395	1,76,672	-9,723
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	27,884	21,357	-6,527
XXV.—Miscellaneous	3,48,803	4,65,051	+1,16,248
Total Receipts	8,04,94,461	8,01,49,034	-3,44,827

Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		Increase or decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	5,53,877	5,06,697	-47,180
2. Assignments and Compensations	9,25,022	6,68,443	-2,56,579
4. Opium	24,357	20,031	-4,326
5. Salt	13,51,246	14,53,104	+1,01,918
6. Stamps	53,303	55,415	+2,112
7. Excise	2,69,214	2,62,480	-6,734
9. Customs	4,81,031	5,22,016	+41,985
10. Assessed Taxes	27,028	25,788	-1,240
11. Forest	9,28,867	9,62,281	+33,914
12. Registration	1,45,913	1,60,453	+14,540
13. Interest on ordinary debt	457	2,198	+1,741
14. Interest on other obligations	4,02,348	4,17,327	+14,984
17. Mint	5,71,935	8,92,847	+3,20,912
18. General Administration	3,88,133	3,85,111	-3,022
20. Police	40,727	38,135	-2,592
23. Ecclesiastical	3,30,154	3,03,097	-26,057
25. Political	4,58,170	5,52,398	+94,228
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	84,789	1,37,836	+53,047
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	8,65,787	7,62,047	-1,03,740
28. Civil Furlough and Absences Allowances	2,359	592	-1,767
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	36,404	35,873	-531
30. Stationery and Printing	3,04,282	2,01,017	-1,03,265
32. Miscellaneous	25,886	28,427	+2,541
Total Expenditure	82,69,274	81,40,813	-1,28,461

The net decrease of revenue occurred in spite of an increase from Opium, Salt, Excise and Tributes, and was due to a falling off, chiefly in Land Revenue, Customs, and Mint. The net decrease of expenditure was mainly due to savings under "1. Refunds," "2. Assignments," "17. Mint," "23. Ecclesiastical," and "30. Stationery." There was increased expenditure under "5. Salt," "9. Customs," "11. Forest," "14. Interest" and "26. Scientific and other Minor Departments." A brief explanation of these variations is given below :—

Causes of increase
and decrease :
Receipts.

Of the decrease of Rs. 21,58,732 under the heading "Land Revenue," Rs. 23,037 were the Imperial share of the actual decrease in land revenue collections during the year 1891-92, and the remainder (Rs. 21,35,695) consisted of special contributions from the Imperial share of land revenue to the Provincial share, and to the non-recurrence of a special contribution of 17½ lakhs from Provincial to Imperial. The actual decrease in the amount of land revenue collections was Rs. 30,714, which was the net outcome of large decreases in some districts and large increases in others. The decreases occurred in Broach, Poona, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dhárwar, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur. In Broach, a portion of the revenue of 1891-92 was paid in 1890-91; in the Deccan districts, collections were postponed owing to famine; and in the Sind districts the falling off was due to a scanty rainfall and bad inundation. The districts which showed an increase were Ahmedábád, Kaira, Surat, Thána, Násik, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Ahmednagar, Karáchi, Khándesh, Sholápur, and Kánara. In the first seven districts a portion of the revenue of 1890-91 was collected in 1891-92, as the

revenue officers were, during the collecting season, engaged in census operations; in Ahmednagar and Karáchi a portion of the revenue of 1892-93 was paid in anticipation, owing to high prices of produce, and in the last three districts the higher receipts were due to the introduction of revised survey rates and sale of occupancy rights. The reduction in the opium pass duty from Rs. 650 to Rs. 600 per chest stimulated exports, 30,654½ chests having paid duty in 1891-92, against 28,683 chests in 1890-91. The increase in salt revenue was due to the large sales effected at Khárághoda, Ahmedábád, and the salt works near Bombay, the latter for exports to the Malabár Coast and Calcutta. There was also a large local consumption. The increase under "Stamps" was due partly to the tendency of litigation to increase, partly to the demand in Khándesh for court-fee stamps of higher denominations, and partly to the prevalence of scarcity in the Belgaum, Bijápur, and Dhárwár districts, necessitating larger transfers of land. The increase under "Excise" of Rs. 1,97,627 represented three-fourths Imperial share of the total improvement in the revenue, and was chiefly due to the tree tax having been raised in Surat and Kánara, to the still-head duty having been enhanced in Thána, to the collection of arrears in Násik and Sholápur, and to an increased consumption of liquor in Bombay City and Karáchi. In Belgaum, Bijápur, and Dhárwár, famine reduced the revenue by a lách of rupees. There was an improvement in revenue from sale-proceeds of excise opium, due to the low purchase value paid in 1890-91 for stock. The decrease under "Customs" was both in the import and in the export trade of the Province. Under "Imports" it was due to a smaller quantity of brandy and rum passed for home consumption, sales being curtailed by the increase in the duty and the silver price of these commodities. There was also a large decline in the receipt from import duty on petroleum, both in Bombay and Karáchi. Under "Exports" the decrease was due to the smaller quantity of rice exported to Mauritius, Mozambique, Muscat, and the Persian Gulf, owing to the high prices in Bombay, and better harvests in the Persian Gulf ports and Mozambique. The increase of Rs. 61,987 under "Assessed Taxes" included Rs. 24,779 on account of "Tax on surplus profits of Railways," which was a wholly Imperial receipt, and was due to an increase in the earnings of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. L. Railways; the remainder (Rs. 37,208) represented a moiety of the increase under the divided heads "Other sources of income" and "Salaries and pensions paid by local authorities and companies." Under the former the better results were apparent at Bombay, Karáchi, and Shikárpur; and under the latter the increase was due to better scrutiny by revenue authorities. The prevalence of scarcity in the Deccan, Southern Marátha Country, and Sind, and the consequent high prices of grain, necessitated mortgages of property, whereby the number of registrations increased. Larger receipts under the Joint Stock Company's Act also contributed to increase the revenue under the head "Registration." The increase under "Tributes" was due partly to the collection of arrears of tributes from Káthiáwár, partly to Baroda having paid not only the tribute for 1891-92 in full, but Rs. 9,000 of the tribute due in 1892-93, and partly to the fact that in 1891-92 the receipts were very low, owing to Rs. 39,000 of the tribute of that year having been paid in the previous year, and Rs. 39,000 having been claimed by the Darbár, for the maintenance of the Gáekwár's Contingent in previous years. The decrease under "Mint" was due to a smaller coinage in 1891-92 than in the preceding year, less silver being received, owing to the large quantities imported in 1890-91 by speculators. The decrease under the head "Receipts in aid of superannuation" was due to the Military Fund being closed, and the subscriptions decreasing with the retirement and death of old subscribers. The increase under "Miscellaneous" was most marked under "Extraordinary items," and was due to the recovery from the Bombay Port Trust of a large amount of non-interest-bearing debt, to the recovery of the capitalized value of the loss of revenue of the land taken up for the Tánsa Lake, and to the sale-proceeds of a piece of land on the Esplanade, Bombay. On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the revenue of the Somáli Coast, caused by a falling off in the trade in hides and ghi, through tribal disturbances, and the smaller import of grain at Zaila, caused by the competition of the French free port.

The net decrease under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was due to no payment having been made to the Portuguese Indian Government on account of the common Customs receipts of 1891-92, and to the excise refunds in 1890-91 being high on account of (a) transit duty on opium supplied to Native States, and (b) penalties for deficient sales. On the other hand, there was a large increase under this head, due to larger payments of wastage allowed on a larger export of salt, to a special refund at Goa to a purchaser of salt, the sale having been set aside by the Commissioner, to larger refund of stamp duty, and to larger refunds on account of petroleum exported to foreign places. The decrease under "Assignments and Compensations" was due to the claims on account of the Goa Customs Tariff compensations, and the Excise compensation at Mahi Kántha, Sánghli, and Bálásinor States, due in 1891-92 not having been paid within the year. The increase in expenditure under "Salt" was due to the purchase of boats and cost of uniforms, and the creation of a separate salt establishment at Aden, to the necessity for transporting salt from Goa to Castle Rock on the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, and to larger removals of salt from Khárághoda to Gujarát Agencies, and from Maurypur to Sukkur Depôt. The revision of establishment at Karáchi and a special charge for the purchase of a steam launch for the Karáchi Preventive Department accounted for the increase under "Customs." The increase in "Forest" expenditure was due to larger supplies of timber and firewood from the Sind Circle. This was, however, partly counterbalanced by smaller payments for the collection of myrabolams, the

Expenditure.

crop of which, though it fetched higher prices, was smaller in quantity than that of the previous year. Under "Interest or other Obligations" the temporary check to the deposit in the Presidency Savings Bank, on the introduction of the new rules limiting individual deposits to Rs. 200 per annum, accounted for the low actuals of 1890-91, and the difficulty of finding other safe and sufficiently remunerative investments for smaller savings having had a tendency to increase the net deposits, caused the increase in 1891-92. A special interest payment in 1891-92 on the arrears of toda-girás allowance sanctioned by Government added to this increase. The sole reason for the saving in the Mint charges for 1891-92 was the large decrease in the actual coinage during that year. The absence of a larger number of Chaplains on leave accounted for the decrease under Ecclesiastical expenditure. The increase in Political expenditure was chiefly due to the transfer of the annual payments to the Afghán refugees from "27, Territorial and Political Pensions", to this head, and partly to the survey expenditure on the Somáli Coast. As regards the increase under "Scientific and other Minor Departments", the charges paid in connection with census operations in 1890-91 were mainly on account of remuneration, while those of 1891-92 were on account of tabulation, the establishment required for which was necessarily employed for a longer period. Under "Territorial and Political Pensions", in addition to the transfer of the payments to the Afghán refugees from this head to "Political," there were certain lapses by death and other minor savings, which accounted for the saving. The apparent saving under the head "Stationery and Printing" was due to the inability of the Deccan Paper Mills to supply 11 varieties of paper, which it was found necessary to obtain from England.

Provincial
transactions.

The following statements exhibit, in detail, the Provincial receipts and expenditure of 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		Increase or decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	58,40,867	46,01,994	.....
I.—Land Revenue	2,50,41,744	2,72,20,474	+21,78,730
III.—Salt	45,538	50,669	+11,131
IV.—Stamps	40,11,767	40,86,259	+74,492
V.—Excise	24,97,667	25,63,542	+65,875
VII.—Customs	44,630	30,673	-4,957
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	10,05,880	17,03,097	+87,208
IX.—Forest	16,44,110	16,42,174	-1,936
X.—Registration	2,48,955	2,68,894	+19,939
XII.—Interest	2,21,274	2,32,539	+11,265
XIII.—Post Office... ..	1,600	000	-1,000
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law... ..	4,00,448	4,06,733	+6,275
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails	2,19,736	2,18,014	-822
XVII.—Police	3,80,218	3,90,271	+4,053
XVIII.—Marine	63,650	68,942	+5,292
XIX.—Education	2,09,691	2,78,379	+6,688
XX.—Medical	1,13,177	1,18,275	+508
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	87,693	84,904	-2,789
XXII.—Receipts in Aid of Superannuation	2,55,409	2,30,274	-19,135
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	65,498	66,126	+628
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,06,027	51,521	-54,506
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	3,065	2,741	-324
Contributions from Local Funds	1,78,257	2,96,965	+1,18,708
	8,75,22,033	8,90,78,956	+24,56,923
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
XIV.—Telegraph	3,107	4,157	+1,050
XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation	10,406	10,897	+491
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	8,12,475	7,48,249	-64,226
Total Departmental Heads	8,25,988	7,69,803	-56,685
Total Revenue and Receipts	8,83,48,021	4,07,48,259	+24,00,238
Total	4,41,88,888	4,53,50,253	+11,61,365

Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		Increase or decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,88,905	1,82,546	-6,359
2. Assignments and Compensations	91,52,091	91,87,520	+35,429
3. Land Revenue	63,80,654	63,78,682	-972
6. Stamps	1,59,909	1,66,246	+6,337
7. Excise	86,405	1,87,493	+1,088
10. Assessed Taxes	27,028	25,788	-1,240
11. Forest	9,28,366	9,62,281	+33,915
12. Registration	1,45,912	1,50,452	+4,540
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,51,278	1,79,094	+27,816
15. Post Office	1,08,597	1,06,893	-1,704
18. General Administration	13,18,167	13,62,214	+44,047
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	44,15,402	43,94,736	-20,666
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	6,25,247	6,35,653	+10,406
20. Police	51,89,104	53,28,530	+1,89,426
21. Marine	38,275	43,064	+4,789
22. Education	16,50,834	16,35,768	-15,066
24. Medical	12,84,687	13,27,677	+42,990
25. Political	5,62,942	5,25,347	-27,595
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,65,610	1,87,401	+21,791
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	15,28,743	15,63,190	+24,447
30. Stationery and Printing	5,84,781	5,83,611	-1,170
32. Miscellaneous	1,06,822	8,61,449	+1,95,127
33. Famine Relief ... ..	.....	2,158	+2,158
45. Civil Works	10,507	22,097	+11,590
Contribution to Local Funds	6,88,765	9,10,687	+2,31,922
	3,52,98,531	3,61,01,577	+8,03,046
<i>Departmental Heads.</i>			
16. Telegraph	3,581	3,850	+269
37. Construction of Railways ... ..	.....	11,72,211	+11,72,211
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	8,173	-918	-9,091
43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	2,59,517	38,107	-2,21,410
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	40,17,092	39,59,535	-57,557
Total Departmental Heads	42,88,363	51,72,785	+8,84,422
Total Expenditure	3,95,86,894	4,12,74,362	+16,87,468
Closing Balance	46,01,994	40,75,891	-5,26,103
Total ..	4,41,88,888	4,53,50,253	+11,61,365

There was thus a net increase in revenue of Rs. 24,00,238, and a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 16,87,468, giving a resultant net increase of revenue of Rs. 7,12,770 above that of the previous year. The more important variations between the actuals of 1890-91 and 1891-92, under the several heads of Civil revenue and expenditure are explained below.

The increase under Land Revenue was made up of the sum of Rs. 21,35,695, by which the Imperial share of land revenue was reduced, plus Rs. 50,713 nominal increase in the alienated land revenue adjustments, minus Rs. 7,678, the Provincial share of the actual decrease of land revenue collections. The increase under "Salt" was due to larger recoveries on account of Shilotri establishments in the Presidency proper, and on account of storage charges in Sind. The improvements in the Stamp revenue, and in the Excise revenue, have already been explained above. The decrease under Provincial Customs receipts was due to smaller collections under confiscations and penalties, resulting from a better understanding of the Merchandise Marks Act, and to smaller collections on account of transshipment fees, owing to fewer transshipments of potable and non-potable spirits. With regard to "Assessed Taxes", the explanation given above on the increase in the divided heads of Assessed Taxes equally applies here. The causes of the excess under Registration have been explained above. Under "Interest", the interest due on the loan to the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1892-93, having been paid in 1891-92, chiefly accounted for the increase. Under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law", the increase was in general fees and fines, and in miscellaneous receipts. The increase under Education was due to larger attendance at the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges, and at secondary schools, specially in the Northern Division and in Sind; it was reduced, however, by the fact that the receipts at Bombay and Poona fell off, owing to competition of private schools. The falling off under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due to the reduction of the area of the experimental farm at Bhadgaon in Khandesh, and the consequent decrease in its revenue. The decrease under "Receipts in aid of Superannuation", &c., was due to the high actuals of 1890-91, under "Contributions", on account of the old Local Board employes, and to the receipts in 1891-92 on account of contributions of certain establishments having been deducted from the charge side, under the rules for foreign service of the third kind. With regard to "Miscellaneous" receipts, the actuals of 1890-91 included special receipts on account of exceptional writes-

Causes of increase and decrease: Receipts.

off of the Administrator-General's deposits; and the proceeds of the nazránás at the Rájkot Darbár, and the smaller recoveries of law charges, other than those in pauper suits in 1891-92, were also accountable for the decrease. The increase under "Contributions from Local to Provincial" was almost wholly due to the contribution by the Hyderábád and Thar and Párkar Local Boards towards the construction of the Hyderábád-Umarkot Railway.

Expenditure.

The decrease under "Refunds and Drawbacks" represented proportions of the refunds of revenue of certain chief heads, and the explanation given above in respect to divided heads equally applies here. The increase in "Assignments and Compensations" was nominal, and was due to the adjustment on account of alienated lands based upon revised survey rates. The total increase thus caused was, however, diminished by the non-payment of certain ináms and charitable allowances, which were not claimed. Under "Stamps" the deputation of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps to Europe, in connection with the case of robbery of stamps *ex S.S. "Astraea,"* involving payment of passage money to him, and acting allowance to his *locum tenens*, as well as increase under "Charges for the sale of Stamps", due to additional sales, accounted for the increased outlay. The increase in "Forest" expenditure is explained above. The increase under "Registration" represented one-half of the total increase in expenditure under this head, and was due to an increased charge for commission to sub-registrars and village registrars, the registration revenue being higher than last year. The increase under the head "Interest on ordinary Debt" was due to the grant of additional agricultural advances, specially in the famine districts of Belgaum, Bijápúr, and Dhárwár, whereby the balance of Provincial loan and advance account bearing interest increased. The increase under "General Administration" was due to a special expenditure on account of travelling allowances, &c., of His Excellency the Governor and Staff to Simla, to the construction of a metre-gauge carriage, to the changes in the personnel of Commissioners, causing a corresponding decrease under "Customs" and "Survey and Settlement," and to the payment of privilege leave allowances during the year under review. The saving under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" was due to the absence of a larger number of the senior officers of the Covenanted Service, to the saving in the salaries of the Cantonment Magistrates of Deesa and Belgaum, and to the Ahmedábád Magistracy having been held as an additional charge in the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave. On the other hand there was a considerable increase of expenditure on account of diet and road money to witnesses, and postage charges. The increase under "Law and Justice—Jails" was due to an extra charge for barracks for the Deccan Convict Gangs. The increase under "Police" was attributable to additional charges for repairs to boats and stores, and for moorings of the Police Hulk "*Ozarewitch*," to the increased employment of watchmen by private individuals and companies (the cost being recovered and credited as a receipt), to the supply of arms and accoutrements, to heavy expenditure on clothing charges, to an increase in alienated land revenue adjustment at higher rates, to the construction of quarters for the Police at Pálanpur, and to a revision of establishment of the Mahi Kántha Police. The increase in "Marine" expenditure was due to the purchase of marine stores for the Steamer *Jhalum* and the Flat *Mooltan*, in excess of the usual contract grant, and to a special charge for the cost of removing and replacing the Hajmari Beacon at Karáchi. Under "Education", the decrease was attributable to the reduction in the Government grant to the Bombay University, to the saving caused by the absence of the Vice-Principal of the School of Art, to the saving in workshop charges, and to a nominal decrease under "Grants-in-aid," the amount having been transferred to Local Funds through the adjusting head, under which a corresponding increase has been noticed above. The total decrease thus caused was, however, partly balanced by the purchase, on a larger scale, of chemical apparatus for the College of Science, Poona, and by the revision of, and additions to, establishments in schools. Under "Medical", the increase was due to the excess under medical establishments, to the increased Provincial grant to the Bombay Municipality to cover the cost of increased accommodation for lepers at the Mátunga Asylum, and to the renewal of the grant to the Surat Dispensary. The savings under "Political" were chiefly due to the establishments under the Political Agents, Mahi Kántha, and Pálanpur, and of the Superintendency at Sávantvádi, having been brought under foreign service of the third kind, whereby the contribution recovered was taken in reduction of the charge, and to a reduction under "Darbár presents and allowances to Vakils," the expenditure in 1890-91 having been heavy, owing to the presents purchased for the Rájkot Darbár. The increase under the head "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due to an unforeseen charge for dairy experiments, and for fencing at the Bhadgaon Farm, to the expenditure for the statistical account of the town and island of Bombay, and to the transfer, from Imperial to Provincial, of a portion of the expenditure on Census Operations, in connection with the preparation of special statistics, required by the Local Government. Expenditure under the head "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" showed a steady increase as usual. The expenditure under "Famine Relief" represented only the cost of infructuous labor on the construction of some roads undertaken by the Public Works Department, in connection with the famine in the districts of Belgaum, Bijápúr, and Dhárwár. The increase under "Miscellaneous" expenditure was due to the appointment of the Commission to enquire into the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, half the cost of which was contributed by Imperial Funds, through the land revenue head, and to the payment to the Bombay Municipality of the consolidated rate on the assessable value of Government buildings in Bombay, with arrears from 1889. The increase under "Civil Works" was due to

expenditure on useful works, to provide employment for the people of the area affected by famine. The increase under the head "Contributions from Provincial to Local" was due to additional grants for the construction of roads in Kaira, Surat, Poona, Násik, and Bijápur, to contributions to local schools, public works, and village sanitation, and to a grant to the Ratnágiri School of Industry.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the year 1891-92 under the heads of "Debt" and "Remittances." No comparison is attempted under these heads with the transactions of the previous year, as, from their nature, the receipts and expenditure of any two years have little or no resemblance to each other:—

Debt and
Remittances.

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
<i>Permanent Debt—</i>					
Government Stock Notes	—	18,375	<i>Provincial Advances and Loan Account.</i>	4,32,968	10,37,135
<i>Unfunded Debt—</i>			<i>Remittances—</i>		
Special Loans	—	—	Other Local Remittances	18,75,27,653	18,75,35,876
Deposits of Service Funds	1,18,040	42,587	Remittances by Bills... ..	2,33,40,752	2,30,61,617
Savings Bank Deposits	17,09,945	14,53,676	Foreign Remittances... ..	2,32,48,753	3,08,77,000
<i>Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—</i>			<i>Account between Civil and Civil</i>	35,76,100	4,23,53,835
Balances of Provincial Savings ...	18,98,022	5,26,108	<i>Account between Civil and other De-</i>		
Excluded Local Funds	28,01,878	12,00,430	partments—		
Departmental and Judicial De-			Post Office	1,03,60,231	1,08,74,423
posits	1,59,18,566	28,33,682	Telegraph	20,81,741	18,89,853
Local Fund Debt Accounts... ..	30,979	1,50,07,638	Marine	83,758	16,32,755
Advances Recoverable	21,30,619	25,665	Military	13,44,175	2,15,96,156
Permanent Advances	6,121	34,24,137	Public Works	2,09,94,000	2,74,53,580
Account with Foreign States	8,67,820	8,334	Guaranteed Railways	6,46,75,419	2,93,82,415
Cottage Account	4,22,37,443	4,46,440	<i>Remittance Account between England</i>		
Stores Account	8,55,006	4,21,90,937	and India... ..	11,23,660	16,647
Cheques and Bills	2,50,60,893	9,81,182	<i>Secretary of State's Bills</i>	7,47,38,300	13,75,04,478
Miscellaneous	4,77,535	2,80,52,215			
Departmental Accounts	5,12,425	4,91,040			
		3,63,378			
<i>Loans to Municipalities, Native States,</i>					
<i>&c.</i>	5,20,942	2,02,456	Total ...	51,96,06,480	59,89,18,237

The figures under the head of Government Stock Notes represent the refund of the value of stock notes withdrawn from circulation. Under "Unfunded Debt", the transactions recorded under the head "Deposits of Service Funds" on the Bombay books were only in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. The Savings Bank deposits exceeded the withdrawals by Rs. 3,16,000. An explanation is given above of the causes, which led to larger interest being allowed on these deposits. Under "Deposits and Advances", sub-head "Balances of Provincial Savings", the outgoings show that the Provincial expenditure exceeded the revenue by Rs. 5,26,000, whereas in the case of Local Funds the revenue exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,96,000. The receipts and outgoings under Loans to Municipalities show recoveries and advances on account of loans to the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Municipality, and the Cambay State. The sum of Rs. 2,00,000, on the debit side, represents a further loan to the Bombay Port Trust. Under "Provincial Advance, &c., Loan Account", the receipts and outgoings were made up of advances to Cultivators, Advances under Special Laws, Loans to Native States and Private Individuals, and Loans to Mofussil Municipalities. The large advances were almost wholly due to the prevalence of famine in the Southern and Central Divisions, and scarcity in Sind. The net receipts under advances under special laws were Rs. 88,000, the difference Rs. 22,000 representing adjustments. There was an advance of Rs. 900 only by the Manager, Encumbered Estates, Karáchi. The receipts represented recovery of old advances from several notabilities in the Province, including Sind. Under "Loans to Mofussil Municipalities", the advance of Rs. 2,70,000 was made up of Rs. 61,000 to the Ahmedábád, and Rs. 1,42,000 to the Hubli Municipalities, Rs. 17,000 to the Ahmedábád District Local Board, for the construction of a bridge, and Rs. 50,000 to the Karáchi Port Trust. There is nothing special to record with regard to remittances. The entries under receipts from, and payments to, the Postal, Telegraph, Marine, Military, and Public Works Departments, and the Guaranteed Railways, merely show receipts into and payments from treasuries in the Bombay Presidency, which were finally accounted for to the departmental officers. The transactions under the head "Remittance Account between England and India" are of two kinds—(1) receipts and payments in India on account of the Imperial Exchequer, and (2) other remittance transactions with the India Office. Under the former, the transactions passing through the Bombay Books are, adjustments with the London Post Office for Postal and Money Order transactions; Little Besses Light Vessel dues, balances of Shipping Master's account with the Board of Trade in London, and pensions paid to the retired members of the Hongkong Police; under the latter, the receipts were on account of stores purchased, and pay and pensions recoverable from Provincial and Local Funds, and from Foreign States. The transactions on the receipt side under "Secretary of State's Bills" represented bills drawn by the Secretary of State converted at 2 shillings to the rupee, plus loss by exchange, finally adjusted in the Central Books, the total representing the rupee debt incurred by the Secretary of State by issuing bills, on Bombay. On the payment side, the figures represent the *per contra* debit to London for the rupee debt and the actual repayment in Bombay of the debt discharged during the year under report.

Mint.

Gold Bullion.
Silver Bullion.

No gold was tendered for coinage during the year 1891-92.

The amount of silver bullion received from the Currency Department for coinage, exchange for Mint certificates, during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,03,19,5 against Rs. 9,09,79,785 in the preceding year, and the amount of British Indian uncurrent coin received for re-coinage was Rs. 1,43,148 against Rs. 2,17,982 in the previous year. The net value of the importations of silver bullion into the Port of Bombay amounted to 677½ lakhs of rupees in 1891-92 against 1,131 lakhs in 1890-91. The silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage amounted to 468½ lakhs of tolas (rupee weight) against 852½ lakhs in the preceding year, and was composed of the following items:—

Description of Silver tendered in 1891-92.	Amount in Lakhs of Tolas.	Description of Silver tendered in 1891-92.	Amount in Lakhs of T.
Bar silver from London	128.70	B. I. G. clipped, drilled and soldered rupees from the G. I. P. Railway Company ...	0
Do. Australia	29.35	Native coins.	
Do. America	136.24	Cutch koris	3.4
Do. Genoa... ..	16.49	Dewan Shahi koris	1
Do. San Francisco... ..	4.23	Jam Shahi koris	0
Do. Paris ... ..	.96	Broach rupees	1
Sycee silver from China	72.43	Nagpur coins	1
Mexican dollars from America <i>via</i> China ...	15.58	Baroda rupees	0
Mexican chopped dollars do.	50.10	Hulkari coins	0
Maria Theresa thalers... ..	.64	Country silver and ornaments	7.0
Argentine Republic coins	2.81		
		Total	468.6

Silver Coinage.

The nominal value of the silver coins issued from the Mint during the year under report was Rs. 4,07,49,536. Of this amount Rs. 4,00,00,000 were issued in whole rupee Rs. 2,20,829 in quarter rupees and Rs. 5,28,707 in two-anna pieces. The outturn of gold coins of these denominations obtained from the weight of metal passed through the rolling mills amounted to 65.6, 62.2 and 60.4 per cent. respectively.

Operative losses.

The combined operative losses of the melting and mechanical Departments amount to about Rs. 17,759, which gave an operative loss of about Rs. 28.6 per lakh of silver rolled. As, however, these figures may not be absolutely correct, it would be safer to consider the rate of loss at from Rs. 25 to Rs. 32 per lakh rolled.

Revenue.

The charges levied for the coinage of silver bullion during the year amounted to Rs. 8,45,205 as compared with Rs. 19,20,684 in the previous year. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,93,174 against Rs. 20,31,549 in 1890-91.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for fixed and extra establishments was Rs. 2,60,564 against Rs. 2,89,617 in the preceding year. The total outlay on local and English stores amounted to Rs. 82,735, being less by Rs 61,543 than the corresponding amount in 1890-91. The decrease was chiefly due to the smaller coinage in the year ending March 1891. The contingent expenses amounted to Rs. 15,706 against Rs. 13,139 in 1890-91 and the *pro-forma* charges to Rs. 3,85,541 against Rs. 4,81,813 in the year previous. The total current expenditure was Rs. 8,33,765 as compared with Rs. 10,94,090 in 1890-91. The expenditure on capital account during the year was Rs. 6,205 on account of buildings and Rs. 31,906 on account of plant.

Mint profit.

The gross gain accruing to the Mint on the year's working amounted to Rs. 4,44,901 and the net profit to Rs. 59,409 against Rs. 14,19,271 and Rs. 9,37,458, which were the corresponding figures for 1890-91.

Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Circulation.

The gross circulation on 31st March 1892 was Rs. 7,56,63,840 as compared with Rs. 8,92,81,810 on 31st March 1891.

The following table compares the gross circulation of each denomination of notes on 31st March 1891 and 31st March 1892:—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Bombay	3,24,225	8,75,035	1,20,491	76,396	1,04,166	7,755	20,829	3,802	15,32,263	8,92,44,8
Nagpur	225	180	132	121	94	3	2	...	707	24.5
Akola	190	144	90	45	31	3	2	...	475	12.4
Gross circulation on 31st March 1891.	3,24,640	8,75,419	1,20,680	76,562	1,04,291	7,761	20,833	3,802	15,33,494	8,92,81,8
Bombay	3,78,494	8,88,477	1,19,403	81,040	1,06,180	8,023	20,170	2,380	15,04,571	7,56,30,1
Nagpur	221	176	125	99	90	3	1	...	715	21.5
Akola	185	140	95	42	29	3	2	...	456	11.9
Gross circulation on 31st March 1892.	3,78,900	8,88,793	1,19,623	81,181	1,06,299	8,034	20,182	2,380	15,05,042	7,56,63,8
Increase or Decrease ...	-46,740	+13,374	-1,018	+4,619	2,008	+273	-161	-1,422	-27,452	-1,36,17,9

This statement shows an increase in notes of Rs. 10, 50, 100 and 500 and a decrease in notes of Rs. 5, 20, 1,000 and 10,000. The decrease in notes of Rs. 20 was difficult to account for, the decrease in notes of Rs. 5 was probably attributable to the temporary alarm caused by the knowledge that forged notes of that denomination were in circulation. The fall in circulation, however, really arose from a decrease in notes of the two highest denominations.

A more accurate test of the state of circulation is obtained by considering notes of small value used by the community generally in transactions of every-day life.

The following table compares the monthly circulation, in thousands of pieces, of each denomination of low-value notes in the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

Months.	5		10		20		50		100	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
April ...	268	310	754	845	106	114	66	77	87	103
May ...	271	329	745	869	103	113	67	78	87	101
June ...	278	321	745	849	100	108	65	78	85	101
July ...	271	326	737	854	102	108	64	73	89	100
August ...	280	333	757	887	106	118	63	76	82	100
September ...	282	325	761	883	106	116	63	75	84	96
October ...	296	324	770	906	111	122	64	77	86	99
November ...	303	305	808	897	113	121	66	75	89	99
December ...	304	328	821	955	115	128	68	83	93	104
January ...	300	288	808	884	109	119	70	78	94	100
February ...	307	284	838	887	113	120	73	79	98	100
March ...	325	279	875	898	121	119	77	81	104	106
Average ...	290	312	786	883	109	117	67	77	89	100

These figures show a general tendency towards increase, the only exception being in the case of notes of Rs. 5, the circulation of which began to decline in January last for the reason stated above. The steady increase in the circulation of the low-value notes indicated the growing popularity of the paper currency among the public.

With the exception of a slight depression in June, August and October the circulation of high-value notes increased from month to month until it reached the maximum of Rs. 718 lakhs in November 1891. There was then a sudden re-action, and their circulation began to decline rapidly from December (when silver was required for cold-weather operations) until it reached the minimum of Rs. 405 lakhs in February 1892. The balances of the Branch Reserve Treasury were held almost entirely in notes of high value. Omitting these from the gross circulation, the decrease in the circulation on 31st March 1892 as compared with 31st March 1891 was Rs. 1,34,20,350.

The following table compares the net circulation, after deducting the notes held in the Reserve Treasury, on the last day of each month, of notes of Rs. 100 and under and notes of Rs. 500 and over in the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

Months.	Notes of Rs. 100 and under.		Notes of Rs. 500 and over.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
April ...	229	265	261	432	490	697
May ...	230	266	253	461	483	727
June ...	225	262	248	483	473	745
July ...	221	260	314	346	535	806
August ...	224	265	406	524	630	789
September ...	227	262	582	616	809	878
October ...	283	268	708	632	941	900
November ...	241	266	759	643	1,000	909
December ...	247	269	793	562	1,040	831
January ...	246	265	740	376	986	841
February ...	255	268	553	298	808	564
March ...	270	273	434	297	704	570

Even after thus eliminating the Reserve Treasury balances from the figures representing the circulation of the high value notes, the tendency to a maximum from April and to a minimum from December 1891 was very noticeable. The circulation of low-value notes was on the whole steady and showed a tendency to increase.

The average number of home notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past three years and the daily average of cancellations during the same period were as follows :—

Year.	Notes received.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1889-90 ...	7,166	7,832	4,147
1890-91 ...	6,940	8,200	5,614
1891-92 ...	8,203	8,524	5,544

The above figures show an increase both in "notes received" and "notes issued" during the year under report as compared with the previous year. The increase was most marked in "notes received" and was attributable to the fall in circulation. The slight decrease in notes cancelled during the year was due to the restriction in the re-issues of small-value notes having been relaxed a little on account of the large accumulation of notes awaiting cancellation.

The following statement gives the statistics of the encashment of foreign notes during the year :—

Calcutta.	Allahabád.	Lahore.	Madras.	Calcutt.	Coconada.	Karáchi.	Bangoon.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,24,180	8,15,230	22,32,785	74,92,820	3,01,595	105	7,74,285	1,41,435	1,50,82,435

There was a considerable increase in the amount of foreign notes encashed this year as compared with the previous three years, but it was confined to the notes of the Calcutta and Madras Circles of Issue; for the notes of other circles showed a decrease. As regards the notes of the Karáchi Sub-Circle required to be cashed at Bombay, there was a large falling off during the year under report, which pointed towards the growing importance of Karáchi as a commercial centre and its decreasing dependence on Bombay.

Withdrawal of coin from circulation.

The amount of shroff-marked coins withdrawn from circulation during the year 1891-92 was Rs. 24,096.

Exchange of small coins.

The receipts and issues of small silver during the year as compared with those of 1890-91 were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupces	1,16,765	4,02,015	2,85,250
Quarter-Rupces	3,650	5,26,040	5,22,390
One-eighth Rupces	2,665	5,20,420	5,17,755
Copper ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,23,080	14,48,475	13,25,395
Total of 1890-91	2,28,163	13,21,223	10,93,060

This comparison shows a decrease of Rs. 1,05,083 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 1,27,252 in issues. The decrease in receipts was due to small coins remitted by the Bank of Bombay having been received direct into depôt.

Agencies.

At the permanent agency at Nágpur the value of notes issued was Rs. 46,000 against Rs. 5,64,000 and of those received *nil* against Rs. 5,81,000. At the beginning of the year there existed 9 temporary agencies holding various amounts, which aggregated Rs. 31,29,000. Other agency chests were established during the course of the year. The total balance of coin held at the close of the year was Rs. 72,73,000.

Lost Notes.

Claims to the value of Rs. 25,100 were paid during the year for lost and mutilated notes against Rs. 9,130 in 1890-91 and Rs. 13,045 in 1889-90. The increase was due to two cases involving a payment of several notes of high value.

Fraud and forgery.

No new class of forgery appeared during the year, but 94 five-rupee forged notes of the Bombay Series, one of the Rangoon Series, and 2 forged ten-rupee notes of the Calcutta Series were discovered. The five-rupee notes of the Bombay Series belonged to the new forgery issued last year. The man who issued them was arrested at Sholápur and was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life. During the year a Márwádi was found uttering a forged note for Rs. 500 and was found guilty and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Remittances of coin.

The following table gives details of silver remittances :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Calcutta	50,00,000
Do. to Karáchi	1,11,78,000
Do. to Rangoon	50,00,000
	<u>2,11,78,000</u>

A remittance of Rs. 10,00,000 was also made from the Hydrábád temporary agency chest to Karáchi.

KARÁCHI CIRCLE.

Circulation.

The figures detailed below show the gross circulation for the year under report and the year previous :—

Years.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Total Pieces.	Total Value.
1890-91	4,445	60,987	21,091	6,988	9,237	729	1,071	212	1,12,780	58,72,215
1891-92	5,704	79,993	24,800	8,107	9,410	990	1,503	201	1,23,848	72,93,800

A comparison of the above figures shows that there was a steady increase during the past year in the issue of notes of all the denominations.

The encashment of foreign circle notes during the past year rose from Rs. 13,49,405 to Rs. 16,03,185. The increase of Rs. 2,53,780 was due to a larger amount of foreign notes having been encashed by the local treasury on account of Government, and also to shipping agents having presented such notes as were received by them from travellers passing through.

Shroff-marked coins to the value of Rs. 161 were withdrawn from circulation. The receipts and issues of small change during the year were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs.	Rs.
Half-Rupees	56,000	55,995
Quarter-Rupees	61,000	62,527
One-eighth Rupees	61,000	47,876
Total, 1891-92 ...	1,78,000	1,66,398
Total, 1890-91 ...	27,959	99,638

The above figures show a very large increase in both the receipts and issues of small silver during the year.

The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bonds of indemnity:—

Nature of Loss.	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
	Lost by Post	2	...	2	1	6	230
Lost accidentally ... ..	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	180
Mutilated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92 ...	...	9	6	2	1	...	...	...	18	410
Total, 1890-91 ...	2	11	11	3	8	2	...	...	37	2,290

All the losses paid this year were of half notes. There were no cases of fraud or forgery. The following is the detail of remittances received and paid during the year:—

	Rs.
Received from Bombay	1,21,78,000
Paid to the Local Treasury and Banks on account of foreign circles	29,60,000
Total Remittances ...	1,51,38,000

The total remittances in 1890-91 were Rs. 1,44,52,000.

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue to be collected in the different districts during 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions, and so forth, in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V—B. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II:—

Collectorates.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	5,78,511	7,11,816
Shikárpur	27,96,654	30,41,203
Hyderábád	18,91,732	18,91,212
Karáchi	11,15,455	12,08,223
Thar and Párikar	5,94,247	6,65,513
Total (Sind) ...	69,74,599	75,17,967
Abraedábád	16,69,834	15,91,611
Kaira	20,23,909	20,30,281
Panch Mahála	3,07,635	3,00,169
Broach	22,90,533	22,87,833
Surat	23,57,516	23,46,554
Thána	10,97,448	11,18,247
Total (Northern Division) ...	97,46,925	96,74,695

Collectorates.						1891-92.	1890-91.
						Rs.	Rs.
Násik ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,94,117	15,49,751
Khándesh ...	...	...	...	...	...	37,14,178	36,66,919
Ahmednágár ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,37,407	16,19,729
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,05,906	13,03,209
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,69,836	10,47,951
Sátára...	...	...	...	...	...	16,33,900	16,17,302
Total (Central Division) ...						1,09,55,404	1,07,93,961
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,41,430	15,43,024
Dhárwár ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,03,456	24,99,043
Bijápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,85,820	13,92,222
Kánara ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,08,638	9,98,007
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,99,333	8,88,079
Kolábe ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,98,855	10,94,992
Total (Southern Division) ...						84,37,532	84,15,367
Grand Total ...						3,61,14,460	3,64,01,990

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,56,94,023 against Rs. 3,60,78,572 in 1890-91, and thus bore a slightly smaller proportion to the demand than was the case in the previous year. A decrease in the revenue demand in Sind more than counterbalanced an increase elsewhere.

Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to the above head falls under two categories, viz. (I) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (II) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams, and other sources, created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works also are divided into two categories, the first including entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved within the last twenty-five years, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, and the second including old works, mainly tanks and weirs, which are maintained by the department, and for which only revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

<i>Imperial.</i>		Ra.
(1) Productive Public Works—		
(a) Sind ...	...	44,552
(b) Deccan and Gujarát ...	...	3,36,846
(2) Protective Public Works—		
(a) Deccan and Gujarát ...	...	68,707
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—		
(a) Sind ...	...	51,485
(b) Deccan and Gujarát ...	...	82,078
Total, Imperial ...		5,79,268
<i>Provincial.</i>		
Minor Works and Navigation—		
(a) Deccan and Gujarát ...	...	16,897
Grand Total ...		5,96,165

The corresponding receipts in 1890-91 were Rs. 5,74,735.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, was as follows:—

<i>Imperial.</i>		Ra.
(1) Productive Public Works—		
(a) Sind ...	...	6,93,285
(b) Deccan and Gujarát ...	...	7,237
(2) Protective Public Works...	...	...
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—		
(a) Sind ...	...	13,04,940
(b) Deccan and Gujarát ...	...	5,410
Total ...		20,10,872

The following table shows the financial position, at the close of the year, of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

		Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial.</i>					
Productive Works	...	1,03,386	1,92,38,259	4,85,204	5,96,716
Protective Works	...	1,25,877	76,77,544	55,589	8,168
Minor Works ...	...	60,423	96,48,239	6,84,141	8,10,372
<i>Provincial.</i>					
Minor Works and Navigation	...	84,574	6,23,839	5,883	11,514
Total ...		3,33,265	8,71,87,881	11,80,267	14,26,770

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

		Works in Sind.	Works in Deccan and Gujarāt.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ...	Direct ...	59,360	4,866	64,226
	Indirect ...	21,14,207	5,23,116	26,37,323
	Total ...	21,73,567	5,27,982	27,01,549
Working Expenses ...		9,74,554	1,69,693	11,44,247
Net Revenue ...		11,99,013	3,58,319	15,57,332

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

Public Works Revenue.

The revenue realized during the year 1891-92 as compared with that of the two previous years under the heads Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Works was as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military ...	1,11,946	26,097	21,155
Provincial Civil Works ...	7,91,418	8,12,475	7,48,249

The revenue under the head "Military" is that derived principally from rents of quarters. The decrease as compared with the figures of the two previous years was due to the formation of a separate Military Works Department in this Presidency, and the transfer of the buildings and quarters from which rent was derived to that department, as also to less rent being realized during the year. Under Provincial Civil Works the largest item of receipts was the collections from tolls on roads, which, including receipts under the Highway Act, amounted to Rs. 5,82,654 as compared with Rs. 6,32,591 and Rs. 6,43,629 in the preceding two years 1889-90 and 1890-91. Taking the whole of the receipts under Civil Works, there was a decrease of Rs. 64,226 over the previous year's receipts, made up principally of a decrease of Rs. 62,065 under tolls, Rs. 2,121 under sales of buildings, and Rs. 12,893 under fines, refunds, and miscellaneous, which was partly counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 6,998 under rents, Rs. 2,143 under sale of old materials, Rs. 1,057 under value of materials from old buildings, and Rs. 1,099 under collections under the Highway Act.

Customs.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

A comparative table showing receipts under the head of Customs, Imperial, for the Imperial receipts past two years is subjoined:—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Imports ...	22,79,674	15	10	22,33,348	14	11
<i>Deduct—</i>						
Drawbacks ...	11,744	13	8	7,699	7	5
Refunds ...	32,941	10	5	39,031	13	10
Total, Deductions ...	44,686	8	1	46,731	5	3
Net Imports ...	22,34,988	7	9	21,86,617	9	8
Exports ...	2,04,094	2	8	1,79,099	9	3
<i>Deduct—</i>						
Refunds ...	1,504	7	3	992	4	0
Net Exports ...	2,02,589	11	5	1,78,107	5	3
Other Items—						
Interest ...	25	1	0	49	14	0
Recovery of cost of establishment employed at private wharves ...	14,388	15	4	26,898	14	0
Do do of pension contribution for do ...	1,231	11	4	1,245	0	8
Total Revenue ...	24,99,414	14	2	24,40,642	4	10
Less—Total Deductions ...	46,190	15	4	47,723	9	3
Total Net Revenue ...	24,53,223	14	10	23,92,918	11	7

Receipts from
import duty.

The following table shows, contrasted with those of the previous year, the gross and net receipts from import duties on articles other than salt, recoveries on which are credited to the Salt Department:—

No.	Head.	1890-91.			Net Receipts.	1891-92.			Net Receipts.
		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.		Gross Receipts.	Re-funds.	Draw-backs.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	60,979	10,210	934	49,835	84,825	19,308	1,080	71,487
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits ...	12,92,081	213	2,764	12,89,104	12,13,688	64	996	12,12,623
	Other Liquors ...	4,76,083	22,328	815	4,52,945	5,38,915	26,629	873	5,11,413
3	Petroleum ...	4,48,883	176	7,231	4,41,476	3,94,244	32	4,749	3,89,463
4	Opium ...	475	...	...	475	161	...	...	161
5	Unclassified Heads—								
	Imports by Post ...	1,387	20	...	1,367	1,322	...	...	1,322
	Total ...	22,79,888	33,042	11,744	22,35,202	22,33,150	39,033	7,698	21,86,419

The reason why the total value of imports, as shown above, is less than that shown in the foregoing table by Rs. 199, is that, while one item of duty on postal parcels was shown on the trade returns, from which the above statement is taken, but not in the first statement, another item of such duty was excluded from the trade returns, but included in the first table. Under the head of arms and ammunition, the gross receipts exceeded those of 1890-91 by Rs. 23,846. This increase was mainly, if not entirely, due to the importation of large stocks by two co-operative societies newly established in Bombay. The receipts from liquors are drawn from two sources—potable spirits and other liquors. Compared with the previous year, the returns showed a decrease of Rs. 76,481 in the net receipts under potable spirits, and an increase of Rs. 58,468 in the net receipts under other liquors,—that is, a total net decrease of Rs. 18,013. This decrease was mainly due to the increase of duty and the fall in exchange. The total importation of potable spirits fell short of that of the previous year by 8,059·7 proof gallons, or 3·8 per cent. The average strength of the spirit was 9·4 per cent. under proof against 9·6 per cent. in the previous year. To the total imports of potable spirits, brandy contributed 45·5 per cent., whisky 45·8, gin, old tom and hollands 7·2, and rum 1·5, against 49·5, 43·4, 5·5, and 1·6, respectively, in the preceding year. The fall from 209,610 to 201,550 gallons,—that is, a decrease of 8,060 gallons,—in the import of potable spirits was due partly to the increase in the rate of duty on spirits from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 the Imperial gallon proof, partly to the depreciation of silver, and partly to the initial surplus stocks. The quantity of spirits passed for home consumption was 240,769 liquid gallons, against 255,103 in the previous year—a decrease of 14,334 gallons, or 5·6 per cent. In over-proof spirits there was an increase in the import of whisky, probably due to the decrease in brandy and under-proof whisky. An increase noticeable in the imports of rum was ascribed to a decrease in under-proof rum; and a decrease in gin and old tom to an increase in over-proof and under-proof hollands. An increase occurred in hollands, which seem to be growing in popularity; it was partly due to the fact that, in consequence of the expiration of the Portuguese Treaty, several consignments of hollands, intended for Goa, were bonded and shipped to that port, instead of being simply transhipped. In under-proof spirits the item of brandy showed a large decrease, probably due partly to the enhancement of duty, and partly to an increase in the imports of spirits of wine, as well as to the fact that whisky continued increasingly to take the place of brandy. The imports of spirits of wine, or more correctly of rectified spirits, were 35,985·4 proof gallons, against 29,423·3 in the previous year, an increase of 6,512·1 proof gallons, which was more than balanced by the decrease in brandy, the place of which spirits of wine to some extent take. Since, besides in medicinal preparations, large quantities of spirits of wine mixed with water are drunk as an intoxicant, spirits of wine might be classed as potable spirits. If this were done, the total combined imports of potable spirits and spirits of wine, for the year under report and the previous year, would be 237,485·8 proof gallons and 239,033·4 proof gallons. The year's decrease would then be only 1,547·6 proof gallons or 0·66 per cent. The 237,485·8 proof gallons of imported spirits at Rs. 6 the proof gallon yielded Rs. 14,24,914-12-10. Under the Act previously in force, duty would have been charged not on 237,485·8 proof gallons, but on 263,954·2 gallons, namely on 188,048·1 liquid gallons of under-proof spirit, and on 75,906·1 proof gallons of over-proof spirit. At the rate of Rs. 4 per liquid gallon, the duty would have amounted to Rs. 10,55,816-12-10. The amended system of charging duty, therefore, made the revenue more by Rs. 3,69,098 than it would have been, if Rs. 4 per liquid gallon had been charged. The gross receipts from petroleum fell from Rs. 4,48,883 to Rs. 3,94,244, a decrease of Rs. 54,639, due to diminished imports, chiefly the result of large surplus stocks at the beginning of the year. The importation of petroleum oil represented a total of 12,965,680 Imperial gallons, against 14,759,272 Imperial gallons in 1890-91. This decrease of 1,793,592 Imperial gallons was due partly to the large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, and partly to the discharge by two vessels from Batoum of part of their cargoes at Veraval in South Káthiawár. Batoum oil continued steadily to undersell American petroleum. During the year nearly eight-ninths

of the whole supply came from the Black Sea. Negotiations were in progress in Bombay, as in Karachi, Madras and Calcutta, for the import of Batoum oil in bulk. The landing and storing conditions in Bombay were less simple than those in the three other leading ports, where, especially in Madras, the arrangements were well advanced. In Bombay, the rules and conditions for the landing and storing of oil in bulk were still under the consideration of Government. An attempt was made during the year to avoid the Imperial duty on petroleum, by consigning a shipload of oil to one of the Native State ports, where the duty could not be levied. It was apparently the importers' expectation that from Veraval in South Káthiáwár, the port of delivery, the oil might pass duty-free by land and sea into British territories. Arrangements were made to prevent any of this oil crossing the Káthiáwár frontier and also from entering any British port by sea. As the local Veraval demand did not prove sufficient to furnish a market for the whole cargo, a considerable share of the oil was forwarded to Bombay. The total of drawbacks during the year was Rs. 7,698, against Rs. 11,744 in 1890-91; this decrease of Rs. 4,046 was principally under liquors and petroleum.

The gross receipts under export duty amounted to Rs. 1,79,100, or Rs. 24,994 less than in 1890-91. The only export duty levied was on rice sent to foreign ports. The decrease of cwt. 48,178 in the export of rice was due partly to the rise in the local price, mainly to meet the demand from the famine-stricken rice-eating districts of Madras, and partly to better grain harvests in East Africa and Arabia. The ports which showed the most marked decrease were Cutch, Mozambique, Mauritius, Abyssinia and Muskat.

In spite of the decrease of Rs. 60,305, the total net realizations under the head Imperial for the last ten years given below show that since 1882-83, when duty was removed from most articles of import, receipts have more than doubled:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1896-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross ...	12,83,923	13,41,233	13,88,542	14,40,680	15,15,356	13,59,653	21,88,870	23,59,900	24,99,415	24,40,642
Net ..	11,32,205	13,27,836	13,79,511	14,28,539	15,04,230	18,23,629	21,41,986	22,94,806	24,53,224	23,92,919

Under the head Provincial the total gross and net receipts are compared below with the corresponding figures for 1890-91:—

Receipts.	1890-91	1891-92.	Decrease.
Gross ...	37,566	35,508	2,058
Deduct—			
Refunds	2,573	550	2,023
Net ...	34,993	34,958	35

Of thirteen items of Provincial gross receipts, seven fell by Rs. 5,727, and six rose by Rs. 3,669. The net decrease was, therefore, Rs. 2,058. The principal items of decrease fell under transshipment fees and confiscations and penalties.

The working expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,47,051, against Rs. 3,28,412 in 1890-91. Changes in the pay of the establishment accounted for an increase of Rs. 12,740, while miscellaneous expenditure showed an increase of Rs. 5,899, chiefly due to the large amounts spent on purchase and repairs of dead stock and stores.

The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty terminated during the year. The division of the common customs receipts for the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years ending 14th January 1892 had not been made at the close of the year under review. The examining staff made 425 amendments in import documents, resulting in the addition of over three-fourths of a lách, and the deduction of a little over two láchs, to and from declared values. Most of these corrections referred to free goods, and were, therefore, solely of statistical importance. The financial result of corrections relating to dutiable articles was an increase of Rs. 209 in duty recovered. The amendments in export documents of all kinds numbered 816, and involved additions of about three-fourths of a lách, and deductions of over three and a half láchs, to and from the declared values. The alterations in dutiable entries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 90 additional duty. Except under liquor, the total increased revenue secured by dutiable amendments in import and export documents amounted to Rs. 299. There were 4,765 consignments of liquor, or 708 more than in 1890-91, imported and received in the Gauging Department. The testing of imported spirits by distillation instead of by the hydrometer has resulted in an increase to the revenue of Rs. 15,590. As explained in last year's report, to save the inconvenience and cost of delay, the testing of spirits generally took place in the Dock Laboratory. The net value of the goods bonded during the year was Rs. 3,82,722, against Rs. 3,12,694 in the previous year, the increase of Rs. 70,028 in value being accompanied by an increase of Rs. 43,228 in duty. The total duty on goods in bond at the beginning of the year, together with the duty on goods bonded during the year, aggregated Rs. 3,82,099, while the duty on goods removed and lost during the year, together with the balance in bond at the end of the year, was

Rs. 8,74,358; the difference of Rs. 7,741 was due to the changes in the tariff, which necessitated the goods being passed at the enhanced instead of at the lower rate of duty, at which they were admitted into the warehouse. The number of cargo-boat licenses issued under Section 79 of Act VIII of 1878 was 813, against 811 in the previous year. The average tonnage of a cargo-boat was 29.96 in 1891-92, against 29.47 in 1890-91. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 431, against 584 in the previous year, a decrease of 153. Of the 431 cases, 131 were under the Customs Act, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act. Of the remaining 300 cases—a number 53 fewer than in the previous year—35 were finally dealt with by the Collector, 75 by the First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, and 190 by the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock. Besides these, in 82 cases the persons concerned were warned, and in 15 cases amendments were allowed on payment of fees.

Port of Karachi.

Imperial receipts. The subjoined table gives the Imperial Customs receipts, in comparison with those of 1890-91:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.
Import duties	Rs. 7,60,452	7,55,474	—4,978
Export duties	86,408	83,916	—2,492
Extra hours' fees	102	2,810	+2,708
Total	Rs. 8,46,962	8,42,200	—4,762
Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks	10,258	30,729	+20,471
Net Revenue	Rs. 8,36,704	8,11,471	—25,233

The gross and net collections showed a slight falling off from the year before, but were still higher than any of previous years since the introduction of the Indian Tariff Act of 1882. There was an increase in import duty collections under every head except petroleum.

Provincial receipts. Expenditure. The net Provincial receipts were Rs. 4,662 against Rs. 2,406 in the previous year. Expenditure rose from Rs. 42,259 to Rs. 73,738 during the year under report.

LAND CUSTOMS.

In consequence of the termination of the Portuguese Treaty this branch of the revenue regained its former importance. Immediately on the cessation of the Treaty on the 15th January 1892 the preventive lines round Goa and Daman were completed, the Indian Tariff Act was amended at a single sitting by the Supreme Council, and duly notified customs-collecting stations were opened at the places determined upon by the Bombay Government.

Frontier beats. Under the arrangements as completed, the Goa Frontier was divided into 7 beats and the Daman Frontier into two beats.

Duty-collecting stations. The following were the duty-collecting stations established on both the frontiers:—

Goa Frontier—	Daman Frontier—
Banda.	Kuntá.
Dodamarg (opened after the 1st April 1892).	Chala.
Talevádi (Kelghát).	Kalak.
Castle Rock.	Patharpunja.
Diggi.	Kulai.

Collections. The collections made at the above duty-collecting stations (exclusive of duty on salt) from the 15th January 1892 to the close of the year were:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Goa Frontier	4,280	15	1
Daman Frontier	418	8	3
Total	4,699	7	4

The sum of Rs. 9,000 represents the fixed "chanth" annually paid by the Dharampur State in lieu of the share in the transit duties belonging to the British Government.

Opium.

scales and rates of duty. No change was made during the year under report in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium. The rate of duty on opium intended for export by sea from the Port of Bombay to China and other foreign countries, remained throughout the year at Rs. 600 per chest. The rate on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency remained at Rs. 700 per chest. The rates levied at the scales at Ajmere were, as usual, Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

Imports and exports. The following table shows the number of opium chests imported from Malwa and Rájputána into Bombay, the amount of pass duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1891-92, as compared with corresponding figures for the two previous years:—

Years.	Number of Chests Imported into Bombay.	Amount of pass-fee actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests bought for home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Chests disposed of.
		Rs.				
1889-90	28,835½	1,86,56,125	28,372	1,741½	78	30,191½
1890-91	30,070½	1,80,69,450	28,415	1,503½	70	29,988½
1891-92	30,848½	1,85,37,250	29,122	1,572	63½	30,762½

The number of chests imported into Bombay during the year exceeded that of the preceding year by 769. The exports to China increased by 707 chests. There were 15½ chests exported to African ports, 51 to Cochin and Allepey, one to Trieste, and one to Brindisi. Causes of fluctuations in imports and exports.

The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year under review, were Rs. 1,116 per chest for new opium, and Rs. 1,163 per chest for old opium. The average prices in the previous year were Rs. 1,096 and Rs. 1,159 per chest for new and old opium respectively. Prices.

Opium was issued from the Government depôts at the rate of Rs. 10 per lb. up to the 31st March 1892, after which date the rate was reduced to Rs. 9-12-0 in the Presidency proper only, consequent on the decline of the price of opium in the market. The issues amounted to 49,006 lbs., of which quantity 24,864 lbs. were issued to Native Chiefs entitled to full or partial remission of duty, amounting to Rs. 61,939, and the balance was issued for consumption within British districts. The Native Chiefs and licensed vendors of British districts, who require opium in large quantities, and are authorized to obtain it in quantities of not less than one-half chest, either from the scales direct on payment of duty, or by purchase in the Bombay market, bought 845½ chests, equal to 1,15,082 lbs. in the Bombay market, and 341½ chests, equal to 46,482 lbs. at the scales in Málwa. Of this quantity, 322 chests (equal to 43,828 lbs.), were obtained by Native Chiefs entitled to full or partial remission of duty, and refunds of duty amounting to Rs. 81,642 were either made to them before the close of the year, or will shortly be made to them. The Native States of Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha, Cambay, and Baroda, which are entitled to full remission of duty, obtained from the scales in Málwa, under duty-free passes, 279 chests during the year under report. The quantities of opium, which actually passed into consumption in the year under report in each British district, are shown in the following table, which also exhibits the licit sales of the preceding two years and the average of the three years ending 1888-89:— Consumption in the Presidency.

Names of Districts	Annual average of three years ending 1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	18,594	20,785	19,766	19,854	+ 88
Ahmedábád	27,001	29,354	19,100	18,374	-726
Kaira	14,138	17,898	11,398	12,818	+1,420
Panch Maháls	2,357	2,895	2,848	3,197	+349
Broach	11,240	21,772	7,704	8,693	+989
Surat	3,990	4,090	3,140	3,250	+110
Thána	1,534	1,258	1,385	1,332	-52
Násik	5,618	5,134	5,466	5,331	-135
Khándesh	11,544	14,301	14,716	15,159	+443
Ahmednagar	10,395	10,365	10,040	10,045	+5
Poona	8,768	8,898	8,903	9,003	+100
Sholápur	7,283	7,895	6,870	6,961	+91
Sátára	4,442	4,434	4,388	4,397	+9
Belgaum	763	620	754	724	-30
Dhárwár	685	696	705	696	-9
Bijapur	410	418	349	367	+18
Kánara	158	133	137	138	+1
Ratnágiri	221	269	271	271	.....
Koldába	660	621	651	637	-14
Karáchi	4,222	5,020	4,569	4,904	+335
Hyderábád	9,664	10,668	10,040	10,926	+836
Shikárpur	2,403	3,213	2,915	3,413	+498
Aden	214	192	144	148	+4
Total	1,47,232	1,60,849	1,36,259	1,40,638	+4,379

The total licit sales of opium in the British districts increased, on the whole, during the year by 4,379 lbs., as compared with the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in Kaira, Broach, Panch Maháls, Hyderábád, Karáchi, Shikárpur, and Khándesh; but, in the two first mentioned districts, the sales were much less than those of 1889-90. The sales in Ahmedábád, which showed the very large decrease of 10,154 lbs. in 1890-91, as compared with 1889-90, again decreased by 726 lbs. in the year under report. The increases and decreases in the other districts being small, do not call for special remarks. Causes of fluctuation.

Introduction of
modified minimum
vend system.

During the year under report the modified minimum guaranteed vend system, under which the amount to be guaranteed was fixed by the Commissioner, and not by competition was in force in all the districts, except Khándesh and Bombay, (where the terms for which the farms were held had not expired), and the five southern districts where, the consumption of opium being small, the old license-fee system was retained.

Consumption in
Native States.

In the Native States of the Presidency, the licit sales amounted to 1,61,762 lbs. of which, 72,009 lbs. were sold in Baroda territory, 8,154 lbs. in Cutch, 47,699 lbs. in Káthiáwár, and 30,752 lbs. in other States in Gujarát. The opium required by Native Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan, and the Southern Marátha Country, amounted to 3,748 lbs. and was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt, or from the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Shops.

The number of shops in the Presidency, licensed for the sale of opium, was 1,163 against 1,166 in the previous year, and those licensed for the sale of chandul, madat, and other preparations of opium fell from 119 to 103.

Revenue.

As shown above, the total number of chests imported into Bombay, on payment of duty at the scales, amounted to 30,848½ chests, and the duty realizations to Rs. 1,85,37,250. Some of the chests were imported for consumption within the Presidency, on payment of duty at Rs. 700 per chest, and some, which were originally imported for exportation to China, on payment of duty at Rs. 600 per chest, were subsequently cleared for home consumption, after payment of the differential duty, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,22,720. Deducting the amount of duty realized on account of opium exported from Bombay to ports in the Madras Presidency, the net duty realizations under the head "Excise", on account of opium imported for consumption within the Presidency, amounted to Rs. 11,00,070, while the realizations under the Imperial head opium, on account of exports to China and other foreign countries, beyond the continent of India, amounted to Rs. 1,75,29,300. With the addition of the fees levied on account of the transshipment of opium chests in the Bombay harbour and miscellaneous receipts, the total Imperial revenue from opium for the Presidency, for the year under review, amounted to Rs. 1,75,80,370, as against Rs. 1,71,51,457 for the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 4,28,913. Similarly, including license fees and other miscellaneous receipts, and deducting refunds made to the Native Chiefs on account of whole or partial remission of duty, as stated above, the net excise revenue from opium for the Presidency, for the year under review, amounted to Rs. 10,50,105, as against Rs. 10,62,431 for the preceding year. The increase in the Imperial revenue was due to larger exports to China. The decrease in excise receipts was insignificant.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay, and that employed at the Ahmedábád Agency, which is debited to Imperial Services under the head "Opium," amounted to Rs. 25,823, against Rs. 25,579 in the previous year. The provincial expenditure of the Opium Department is included in that of the A'kári Department, and cannot be accurately distinguished, but may be estimated approximately at Rs. 30,000.

Salt.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General
reorganization.

The termination of the Treaty with Portugal on the 15th January 1892 caused considerable changes in the general organization of the department. The services of many of the subordinates employed at Goa and Daman during the Treaty had to be dispensed with, and the frontier posts round Goa and Daman had to be re-established and manned. The changes in the subordinate establishment were as follows :—

(a) In accordance with the proposed revision of the Boat Establishment in the Kánara Range, 14 additional (eight-monthly) lascars were employed during the year; (b) the guarding establishment at salt-works was increased by 27 additional hands paid for by the shilotris; and (c) the establishment approved of, in anticipation of the sanction of higher authority, for the purpose of manning the preventive line and collecting the customs revenue on the Goa and Daman frontiers was as shown below :

<i>Goa—</i>						
Sar-kárkúns	...	...	...	...	...	4
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clerks and kárkúns	...	...	...	...	...	40
Coast Guard Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petty officers	...	...	...	...	...	57
Sepoys	...	...	...	...	...	700
Kbalásis and menials	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/> 821
<i>Daman—</i>						
Sar-kárkún	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clerks and kárkúns	...	...	...	...	...	7
Petty officers	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sepoys	...	...	...	...	...	191
						<hr/> 218
						<hr/> Total ... 1,039

The following establishments were reduced during the year :—

Two peons at Bandar Bhatkal; 6 men at Bhándup, the distillery at that place having been closed from 1st October 1890, as the distiller had lost the custom of the new farmers, and the following establishments in the Portuguese Territories of Goa and Daman :—

Goa—					
Sar-kárkúns	...	...	...	...	8
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	3
Clerks and kárkúns	...	...	...	...	58
Petty officers, peons and menials	...	...	...	...	571
					<u>675</u>
Daman—					
Clerks and kárkúns	...	...	...	...	2
Petty officers and peons	...	...	...	...	14
					<u>16</u>
					<u>691</u>

The result of these changes was that the sanctioned strength of the establishment as it stood on the 31st March 1892 was as under :—

Collector	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Collectors	...	...	...	...	11
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant do. do.	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	...	...	...	...	6
Coast Guard Inspectors	...	...	...	...	15
Inspectors on the frontiers and at other places	...	...	...	...	30
Sar-kárkúns, including Special Officer, Cambay	...	...	...	...	35
Preventive stations, including Chendni Bandar	...	...	...	...	9
Darogás	...	...	...	...	8
English writers, including gaugers	...	...	...	...	72
Kárkúns, including sazedárs and bandar kárkúns	...	...	...	...	610
Risáidárs	...	...	...	...	3
Savárs	...	...	...	...	110
Petty officers	...	...	...	...	417
Sepoys	...	...	...	...	4,350
Khalásis, watermen and menials	...	...	...	...	458
					<u>Total ... 6,138</u>

The re-survey and assessment of salt-works in the Pen Táluka were completed during the year. The general question of the advisability of remitting ground-rent on salt lands and charging, instead of assessment, a cess or royalty on all sales was carefully considered and reported on, and the principle was approved by Government. Final proposals for the introduction of the much-needed reform were still to be submitted. Mr. Kilby's patent weighing machines were received in the early part of the year and were given a fair trial. But it was found that they were not suited to the requirements of the department. The Conventions with Cambay and Janjira worked harmoniously during the year. The fish-curing yards at Vengurla and Gangawali were freely used and were very nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. The advisability of opening additional yards along the coast of North Kánara and working them on the principles in force in Madras was under consideration. The stock of salt required for issue to the Portuguese Government for domestic consumption and fish-curing at Daman had during the year to be replenished by a supply of 10,321 maunds from the Dharásna salt works. There was no change in the strength of establishment employed at Daman till the last day of the Treaty, 14th January 1892, on which day the British establishments were promptly withdrawn.

General features
of administration.

The sources whence the supply of salt was obtained were the same as in previous years.

Sources of supply.

No change was made in the cost price of the salt produced at the Government works in the Runn and at Bulsár; but at the works in the Northern and Middle Konkan, while the maximum and minimum prices remained the same as last year, the average price fell considerably: and at the Shiroda and Sánikatta works the downward tendency of prices noticed last year continued. This cheapening of salt at Shiroda and Sánikatta was traceable to the competition with Goa salt and to the continued effect of the Southern Marátha Railway in equalizing prices.

Cost price of salt at
the works in British
territory.

The following table shows the maximum, minimum and average prices at the Northern and Middle Konkan, Shiroda and Sánikatta salt works :—

	NORTHERN AND MIDDLE KONKAN.		SHIRODA.		SÁNİKATTA.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Minimum do. ...	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 0 6
Average do. ...	0 2 2	0 1 11	0 4 4	0 3 4	0 4 1	0 2 4

Number of works open and in operation in British territory.

From the subjoined table it will be seen that the number of salt works open and in operation in British territory during the year under report exceeded the corresponding number for the year 1890-91 by 50 and was only one less than in the year 1889-90:—

		SALT WORKS OPEN.		Increase.
		1890-91.	1891-92.	
Government	Rtinn Works	2	2	...
	Bulsar Works	1	1	...
	Umbergaon	1	1	...
	Bassein	28	28	...
	Ghodbandar	45	45	...
Private or leased	Trombay	23	23	...
	Mátunga	25	26	1
	Uran	88	88	...
	Karanja	26	26	...
	Panvel	19	19	...
	Pen	32	32	...
	Shiroda	27	27	...
Sánikatta	79	128	49	
Total		396	446	50

Expansion and reduction of salt works.

Out of the 57 salt works at Sánikatta in which salt-manufacturing operations had been suspended during 1890-91, owing to over-production in previous years and to falling off in the demand for Sánikatta salt, 49 were re-opened during the year under report. One additional work was also opened in the Mátunga taluka.

Cost of salt at works in Goa territory.

The number and area of works in Goa territory remained the same as last year, but the prices of Goa salt showed a marked falling off. They ranged from a minimum of pies 6 to a maximum of 9 annas, the average rate being 4 annas and 3 pies per maund. The main causes of this reduction were (1) the increase in the competition of Konkan salt in markets hitherto commanded by Goa salt, and (2) the efforts made by Goanese proprietors to get rid of their surplus stocks before the termination of the Treaty.

Imported salt.

The quantity of salt imported by sea during the year was 7,774 maunds against 4,509 maunds imported last year, showing an excess of 2,965 maunds. This increase was due to importations of Sinda salt, which had fallen off last year, having revived.

The importation of salt by land, on payment of duty at Land Customs stations, this year amounted to maunds 51,643. All of this, except maunds 15 and 12 seers, was imported from Goa territory.

Production and disposal of salt in British and Portuguese territories.

The table given below shows (a) the total production, (b) loss and wastage, (c) removals and (d) balance of salt in stock at the end of the year for each of the last five years:—

Year.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barga Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	REMOVALS DURING THE YEAR.			Balance on 31st March.
						Full Duty.	Duty-free or nominal duty.	Total.	
1891-92.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.
a.—Barga	14,85,204 9 0	19,77,122 0 0	34,62,326 9 0	71,294 50 0	2-05	16,00,644 0 0	1,581 20 0	16,71,176 20 0	17,19,565 39 0
b.—Bulsar	1,00,014 0 0	4,98,105 0 0	5,12,119 0 0	11,800 0 0	2-31	3,88,214 0 0	.....	3,85,214 0 0	1,65,090 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	23,15,912 23 56	78,92,824 19 22	1,02,08,737 4 78	11,87,780 11 16	11-24	61,07,604 7 40	6,18,023 15 02	70,30,527 23 32	20,23,920 10 40
Total	39,01,130 24 56	1,03,78,051 19 22	1,41,83,062 12 78	12,40,874 1 16	8-74	84,12,462 7 40	6,20,464 25 02	90,32,917 3 22	39,08,531 9 40
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,75,784 2 0	4,82,273 35 40	7,58,057 37 40	2,75,791 19 40	3-77	2,45,918 3 0	1,44,302 15 0	3,89,220 18 0	.....
Grand Total	41,86,914 26 56	1,07,60,324 14 02	1,49,40,749 11 58	16,16,736 20 56	8-49	86,58,375 10 40	7,64,807 10 02	94,23,182 21 22	39,08,531 9 40
1890-91.									
a.—Barga	16,27,324 0 0	15,53,025 28 0	31,74,300 7 0	83,804 18 0	2-65	16,05,180 0 0	1,031 20 0	16,04,161 20 0	14,85,204 9 0
b.—Bulsar	2,29,517 0 0	2,97,822 0 0	5,27,349 0 0	1,91,714 0 0	19-22	3,17,621 0 0	.....	3,10,621 0 0	1,00,014 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	20,00,463 21 70	65,93,693 25 70	95,99,147 15 00	10,02,417 27 70	10-46	55,50,781 15 40	6,00,035 29 54	62,80,817 5 14	23,15,912 23 56
Total	38,57,304 0 70	84,50,461 24 70	1,33,01,756 25 00	11,88,026 5 70	8-98	75,01,582 15 40	6,01,067 9 54	81,05,500 25 14	39,10,130 24 56
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,34,977 0 31	4,94,274 7 0	7,19,251 7 31	28,018 25 31	2-98	2,70,468 25 0	1,44,324 24 0	4,14,792 19 0	2,75,784 2 0
Grand Total	50,70,222 1 21	89,44,735 31 70	1,40,20,967 23 11	12,16,844 22 21	8-07	78,72,996 10 40	7,45,491 23 54	86,18,398 4 14	41,85,914 26 56

a Out of the total of maunds 2,75,791-19-40 shown against Portuguese territory, maunds 2,46,945-24-0 represented quantity made over to Portuguese Government on the termination of the Treaty, and maunds 28,845-25-40 loss on account of over-estimation.

Years.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barágra Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	REMOVALS DURING THE YEAR.			Balance on 31st March.	
						Full Duty.	Duty-free or nominal duty.	Total.		
	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	
1890-91.										
a.—Barágra	18,54,348 19 0	14,12,816 3 0	32,67,168 21 0	34,401 22 0	07	16,20,401 0 0	1,031 20 0	15,21,483 20 0	16,21,324 9 0	
b.—Bulsár	1,91,390 0 0	3,61,801 0 0	5,53,191 0 0	20,820 0 0	376	3,03,845 0 0	.....	3,03,845 0 0	2,29,517 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	13,59,138 3 0	81,98,175 26 70	95,57,318 29 70	6,19,650 17 40	648	53,79,650 5 40	5,63,260 25 0	59,32,202 30 40	30,00,453 31 70	
Total	34,04,870 23 0	99,67,798 26 70	1,33,72,063 20 70	6,64,881 9 40	497	73,03,105 5 40	5,63,283 5 0	78,66,487 10 40	48,61,296 0 70	
d.—Portuguese Territory... ..	1,06,422 27 40	5,68,575 4 40	6,64,997 32 0	21,372 6 40	321	3,49,563 19 0	1,00,135 6 0	4,18,698 25 0	2,24,927 0 31	
Grand Total	35,11,292 9 40	1,05,36,373 30 30	1,40,37,061 12 70	6,86,253 16 9	488	76,52,668 24 40	7,23,517 11 0	83,76,185 35 40	50,76,222 1 31	
1889-90.										
a.—Barágra	11,08,425 18 0	22,61,503 1 0	34,54,928 19 0	89,453 20 0	258	15,19,101 0 0	1,031 20 0	15,11,132 20 0	18,54,348 19 0	
b.—Bulsár	1,11,333 0 0	4,11,643 0 0	5,22,976 0 0	14,422 0 0	276	3,17,064 0 0	.....	3,17,064 0 0	1,91,390 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	4,28,145 10 47	76,78,517 18 40	81,04,463 29 7	6,34,103 27 47	782	55,18,268 18 40	5,93,963 15 0	61,11,230 28 40	13,59,138 3 0	
Total	17,32,903 28 47	1,08,49,663 19 40	1,20,82,367 8 7	7,37,978 17 47	6107	73,45,433 18 40	6,93,963 35 0	79,39,417 8 40	34,04,870 23 0	
d.—Portuguese Territory... ..	1,67,640 1 40	3,37,253 6 40	5,04,901 8 0	29,775 31 40	589	1,67,063 12 0	1,81,840 17 0	3,69,103 29 0	1,06,422 27 40	
Grand Total	19,00,543 30 7	1,06,86,916 26 0	1,25,87,168 16 7	7,67,753 9 7	6225	75,32,496 25 40	7,75,804 12 0	83,03,119 37 40	35,11,293 9 40	
1887-88.										
a.—Barágra	6,72,028 19 0	21,75,195 21 0	28,47,224 10 0	1,08,641 12 0	381	15,48,626 0 0	1,631 20 0	15,46,157 20 0	11,93,425 18 0	
b.—Bulsár	1,70,707 0 0	2,72,421 0 0	4,43,128 0 0	7,558 0 0	170	3,23,437 0 0	900 0 0	3,24,337 0 0	1,11,333 0 0	
c.—Rest of Presidency.	3,20,073 24 40	70,48,468 30 53	73,68,521 25 12	6,78,443 29 53	929	56,13,409 23 0	5,51,533 2 72	61,64,932 24 73	4,23,146 10 47	
Total	10,62,808 19 40	94,96,085 21 53	1,06,58,873 25 12	7,91,643 1 53	749	74,80,573 23 0	5,53,064 22 72	80,34,337 4 72	17,32,903 28 47	
d.—Portuguese Territory... ..	3,01,368 30 0	3,34,782 29 40	5,86,121 19 40	44,922 27 40	764	3,19,917 15 40	1,02,033 5 0	3,73,540 20 40	1,67,640 1 40	
Grand Total	12,64,177 3 40	98,90,825 11 12	1,11,44,995 14 52	6,36,565 29 3	750	78,91,490 37 40	7,16,596 27 72	84,07,876 25 23	19,00,543 30 7	

The accounts of Barágra salt opened with a balance of maunds 14,85,204-9-0. The quantity manufactured and brought to account during the year amounted to maunds 19,77,132, or to maunds 4,23,196-2-0 more than in the previous year. The sales exceeded those of last year by maunds 65,014, leaving a balance of maunds 17,19,865-39 at the close of the year, showing an excess over last year's balance of maunds 2,34,661-30 and maunds 93,541-30 over that for 1889-90. The opening balance at Bulsár was maunds 1,09,014. The quantity manufactured and brought to account was maunds 4,03,105 or maunds 1,05,273 more than that of last year. The sales effected during the year were 3,35,214 maunds, which though in excess by maunds 18,593 of those of the previous year left a balance of maunds 1,65,036 at the close of the year. The accounts for the rest of the Presidency opened with a balance of maunds 23,15,912-25-56. The produce of the year increased by about 13 lákhs, nearly all the talukas contributing to the increase, while the Ankola Taluka made up last year's deficiency, the produce for the year under report being 1,51,304 maunds against 38,762 maunds for the last year. The sales this year amounted to maunds 70,26,527-23-22, or to maunds 7,45,710 more than the sales of last year and maunds 9,53,104 in excess of the average sales for the last five years. As the transactions under the head of Portuguese works covered only a portion of the year, viz., 9½ months, no very satisfactory comparison with the results of the previous year can be made. There was an opening balance of 2,75,734 maunds 2 seers, and 4,88,273 maunds were brought to account during the year, making a total stock of maunds 7,64,057 against a stock of 7,19,201 maunds for the last year, showing an increase of 44,856 maunds in total stock. A balance of some 3,46,946 maunds was handed over to the Portuguese Government on the conclusion of the Treaty.

Opening balances, season's produce and closing balances.

The total quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage exclusive of salt Loss and Wastage. in Portuguese territory reached the very large figure of 12,40,944 maunds 1 seer 16 tolás, showing an increase over the amount written off last year under this head of 52,917 maunds 35 seers 26 tolás. This increase was chiefly noticeable in the Konkan or sea salt, and was due mainly to miscalculations owing to the imperfect working of the rectangular heap system. Carelessness in estimation in former years, insufficient thatching and excessive moisture were also accountable in a minor degree. In Barágra salt the wastage recorded was 12,599 maunds 28 seers less than in the previous year owing to the incomplete clearance of the compartments on which wastage was calculated. The quantity of salt written off at Bulsár during the year amounted to maunds 11,869 against 1,01,714 maunds in the previous year. Out of this, 1,008 maunds were written off on account of loss caused by floods, 467 maunds on account of wastage by moisture, and the remaining 10,394 maunds on account of over-estimates.

Distribution of
Barágra salt.

The manner in which issues of Barágra salt were distributed during 1891-92 and in the previous year is shown below :—

	1890-91.					1891-92.				
	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.
Khárághoda...	69,157 20	4,26,066	3,37,488	2,78,264	11,00,665 20	64,373 20	4,65,381	3,20,934	2,76,361	11,27,049 20
Ahmedábád Depót...	1,04,579 0	...	.....	21,792	1,26,371 0	1,18,723 0	...	...	22,122	1,35,844 0
Agencies ...	3,18,670 0	...	.....	54,855	3,73,525 0	3,50,631 0	...	...	67,751	4,08,382 0
...
Total ...	4,02,406 20	4,26,066	3,37,488	3,40,001	10,00,161 20	5,36,696 20	4,65,381	3,20,934	3,56,234	10,71,173 20

The issues again showed an increase amounting to 65,014 maunds as compared with the previous year. This increase was chiefly attributable to the increased facilities afforded for removals for local consumption by the opening of the Mehsána-Virangám Railway extension, and to the steady expansion of the salt trade in the Central Provinces. Removals to the North-Western Provinces showed a falling off of 16,554 maunds due to ordinary fluctuations of trade. The issues from the main stores at Khárághoda showed an increase of maunds 38,715 and 3,107 in removals to the Central Provinces and Central India respectively, and a decrease in the removals for local consumption and on account of exports to the North-West Provinces. The net result was, however, an increase in issues from the main stores of 20,484 maunds as compared with the previous year. The issues at the Ahmedábád Depót and at the Agencies showed an increase of 9,473 and 35,057 maunds respectively over those of the preceding year. There was an increase of about 15,000 maunds in the issues for the Panch Maháls, of about 5,000 maunds for the Ahmedábád District, of 8,000 maunds for the Mahi Kántha Agency, and of about 7,000 maunds in the Gáekwár's territory over the figures for the last year. The only decrease noticeable was a decrease of 1,666 maunds in the supply for Cambay. The following table shows the sales of Barágra salt since 1873-74 :—

Year.	For local consumption.	For export to Central Provinces.	For export to North-West Provinces.	For export to Central India and Rájputána and Málwa.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74...	3,41,273	1,89,455	.....	79,864	6,10,092
1874-75...	3,90,066	2,53,335	.....	25,424	6,68,815
1875-76...	4,83,137	2,72,890	.....	49,172	8,05,199
1876-77...	4,61,520	3,17,475	.....	51,793	8,30,793
1877-78...	4,67,992	4,19,127	.....	89,237	9,76,356
1878-79...	4,71,448	4,82,370	25,410	1,19,635	10,98,863
1879-80...	3,80,888	5,39,280	1,12,770	3,18,481	13,46,419
1880-81...	3,62,603	4,03,611	59,220	2,29,684	10,55,318
1881-82...	4,77,934	34,232	.....	3,09,911	8,22,077
1882-83...	4,48,885	4,28,610	5,460	2,84,712	11,67,667
1883-84...	4,77,757	4,07,697	15,573	2,95,179	11,96,206
1884-85...	4,89,651	4,58,916	24,030	3,71,359	13,43,956
1885-86...	5,07,501	4,52,445	13,77,720	6,23,610	29,61,285
1886-87...	4,94,875	4,60,005	6,17,937	5,16,188	20,89,005
1887-88...	5,25,591	4,47,309	2,00,517	3,71,770	15,45,157
1888-89...	4,80,519	4,19,190	2,70,204	3,41,219	15,11,132
1889-90...	4,95,524	4,38,414	3,47,901	3,89,693	16,21,432
1890-91...	4,92,406	4,26,866	3,37,488	3,49,601	16,06,361
1891-92...	5,29,626	4,65,381	3,20,934	3,56,234	16,71,173

The sales during the year under report were the largest on record excepting in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 when the failure of the Sámbar crop occasioned such an abnormal demand for Barágra salt.

Distribution of
sea salt.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of salt which passed into consumption within and without the Presidency from Gujarát, Konkan and Kánara works

in British territory and from those in Portuguese territory together with the distribution of the issues :—

From	FOR EXPORT TO									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizam's Territory.		Calcutta.		British Malabár.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbarson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen	12,62,163	13,52,638	13,795	20,253	6,77,299	7,18,151	4,48,282	6,39,658	12,96,206	12,22,197
Shiroda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Sánikatta ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,167
Total	12,62,163	13,52,638	13,795	20,253	6,77,299	7,18,151	4,48,282	6,39,658	12,96,206	12,24,034
Portuguese India ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,850	39,975
Grand Total	12,62,163	13,52,638	13,795	20,253	6,77,299	7,18,151	4,48,282	6,39,658	13,41,674	12,74,009

From	FOR EXPORT TO				FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.				Total.	
	Foreign Malabár (Travancore and Cochin).		Mysore.		In Portuguese India.		Within the Presidency.			
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,784	10,371	3,18,631	3,35,214	3,29,855	3,46,536
Umbarson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,467	6,606	8,467	8,605
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel and Pen	5,89,220	6,06,832	40,740	75,502	...	...	17,65,206	22,14,590	60,87,911	68,50,861
Shiroda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,239	30,639	65,239	71,403
Sánikatta ... ..	...	...	240	306	...	...	1,04,342	84,424	1,09,200	95,987
Total	5,89,220	6,06,832	40,980	75,808	12,784	10,371	22,58,875	27,18,511	66,10,172	73,72,440
Portuguese India ... ..	...	...	809	523	1,34,046	1,37,280	2,24,257	2,10,162	4,02,064	3,77,561
Grand Total	5,89,220	6,06,832	41,789	76,331	1,47,382	1,37,280	24,86,132	29,28,673	70,12,236	77,50,007

* Includes sale at Castle Rock maunds 4,095.

There was a further increase of 18,593 maunds in the sales from the Bulsár salt works and the issues from the works near Bombay rose from maunds 60,97,911 in 1890-91 to maunds 68,50,861 during the year under report, showing an increase of 7,52,950 maunds. An increase occurred in all the talukas except Pen and Ghodbandar. At Ghodbandar the creeks still continued to silt up, and the difficulty of removing salt by sea increased. There can be no doubt that the fall in the price of salt stimulated the demand, and that the absence of all indication of any desire to disturb the duty had an excellent effect upon the trade. The decline in the sales at Sánikatta, which was fully explained last year, continued during the year under report. The issues from works in Portuguese India showed a decrease of 24,503 maunds, being 3,77,561 maunds for the year under report as against maunds 4,02,064 for the preceding year. The transactions were closed on the 14th January on account of the termination of the Treaty. Taking British and Portuguese works together the removals of sea salt showed an increase of maunds 7,37,771 during the year under report, this increase being chiefly due to large removals of salt from the works near Bombay. The distribution of issues, viewed according to their destination, showed that there was a substantial development of trade in all parts of the country including issues for consumption within the Presidency. The export of salt to the Central Provinces showed an increase of maunds 91,525 over that of the last year. It seemed that the light sifted Bombay salt was gaining in popularity in the Central Provinces at the expense of Northern India and other salts. The exports to the Nizam's territory showed an increase of 40,852 maunds. A marked improvement took place in the Calcutta trade during the year under report, the exports for the year being 6,39,658 maunds as against 4,48,282 maunds for 1890-91 and 3,55,712 maunds for 1889-90, showing an increase of 1,91,376 maunds over 1890-91, and of 2,83,946 maunds over 1889-90. The salt exported to Calcutta is generally salt of a very inferior quality, which is sold by the proprietors at very low rates, sometimes for the mere cost of the storage. It is sometimes removed merely as a kind of ballast. The salt export trade to Calcutta thus depends mainly on the freight rate question. There was a little falling off amounting to 67,615 maunds in the British Malabár trade during the year under report. There was an increase of 17,612 maunds in the export of salt to Foreign Malabár. The exports to Mysore showed an increase of 35,134 maunds over last year due to the increased use of the West of India Portuguese Railway by the Bombay merchants. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in Portuguese India amounted to 1,37,280 maunds as compared with 1,47,382 maunds for the last year, showing a decrease of 10,102 maunds due chiefly to the closing of the transactions earlier by 2½ months on account of the termination of the Treaty. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in British territory showed an increase of 4,37,531 maunds over last year, the quantity issued during the year under report being 29,23,663 maunds as against 24,86,132 maunds in 1890-91.

Free issues of salt.

The issues of salt duty-free amounted to 1,56,443 maunds against 1,56,094 maunds in 1890-91; the details are given in the subjoined table:—

Issues.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase or decrease.	
	Mds.	s. t.	Mds.	s. t.	Mds.	s. t.
Under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty ...	1,42,182	4 0	1,33,927	15 0	—8,204	29 0
Under the terms of the Janjira convention ...	10,399	29 54	9,936	15 62	—463	13 72
To replace salt lost at sea before final check ...	1,240	0 0	969	0 0	—271	0 0
For fish-curing yards in British Territory ...	2,322	20 0	11,611	0 0	+9,288	20 0
Total ...	1,56,094	13 54	1,56,443	30 62	+348	17 8

There was a decrease of 8,204 maunds 29 seers, the whole of which occurred in Goa, mainly in the quantities issued for domestic consumption. This was attributable to the necessity for closing accounts 2½ months earlier than usual on account of the termination of the Treaty. There was an increase in the quantity issued for fish-curing, due to the very favourable nature of the fishing season. A decrease of 463 maunds was observable in the quantity issued to Janjira State and of 271 maunds in the quantity of salt issued to replace salt lost at sea. There was an increase of 9,288 maunds in quantities issued for fish-curing in British India: but much of this increase was due to the fact that it was deemed advisable to stock the Vengurla and Gangawali fish-curing yards with two years' supply of Goa salt before the close of the Treaty.

Consumption of salt in the Presidency.

The total quantity of salt which passed into consumption in the Presidency amounted to 35,11,706 maunds. The deduction of 2,47,000 maunds on account of the estimated, but unrecorded, exports to Nizam's territory and Mysore hitherto taken into consideration as the probable yearly export was disregarded this year, and the actual exports were treated as the correct figure. Taking the population at 23,902,008 according to the census of 1891, the average consumption per head came to 11·82 lbs. as against 11·23 last year. The quantity of salt removed for consumption in Gujarát was maunds 853,570 or 8·13 lbs. per head, and in the rest of the Presidency it was maunds 25,81,713 or 13·91 lbs. per head. The average rate of consumption, except in Gujarát, increased. The average consumption per head in Gujarát last year, calculated on the correct figures, amounted to 8·71 lbs.

Wholesale market prices of salt in the Presidency.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt as distinguished from prices at the works in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August and December of each of the calendar years 1890 and 1891. The rates quoted are those given in the price current lists published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Districts.	April.		August.		December.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay ...	8 15 4	3 15 4	8 12 8	3 15 4	8 12 8	3 15 4
Ahmedabad ...	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 1 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 0 4
Kaira ...	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 4	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0
Panch Mahals ...	3 2 7	3 2 7	3 3 10	3 2 7	3 3 10	3 5 5
Broach ...	3 1 4	3 1 4	3 2 4	3 2 8	3 1 4	3 1 9
Surat ...	3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5
Thána ...	3 1 11	3 3 4	3 4 8	3 3 0	3 4 8	3 3 0
Kolaba ...	2 15 8	2 15 4	2 15 8	2 0 8	3 0 0	3 0 8
Ratanagiri ...	3 2 0	2 15 5	3 9 9	3 12 10	3 1 9	3 1 1
Kánara ...	3 10 11	3 9 7	3 9 8	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 9 7
Násik ...	2 14 4	3 0 8	3 0 0	3 1 10	3 4 0	3 6 2
Khándesh ...	3 18 10	3 11 10	3 18 10	4 3 2	3 12 2	3 13 3
Ahmednagar ...	3 3 11	3 4 4	3 4 2	3 8 10	3 4 3	3 5 9
Sholapur ...	3 5 6	3 5 7	3 5 3	3 6 6	3 5 9	3 5 9
Poona ...	3 5 5	3 4 6	3 7 0	3 6 5	3 6 5	3 8 0
Sátára ...	3 3 2	3 3 8	3 5 10	3 7 8	3 6 5	3 11 5
Belgaum ...	3 0 3	2 15 9	3 7 6	3 6 1	3 2 9	3 2 6
Dhárwar ...	3 14 6	3 14 1	3 15 9	3 18 8	4 0 11	3 12 8
Bijápur ...	4 0 9	3 14 9	3 15 1	3 14 11	4 0 9	3 14 11

The price of salt, as usual, reached its lowest level in April and its highest in August, difficulties of distribution during the monsoon accounting for the gradual rise. Prices in Bombay remained steady, and there were only slight fluctuations in Gujarát. The fluctuations in Ratanagiri, where prices rose from Rs. 2-15-5 in April to Rs. 3-12-10 in August, were mainly due to the inaccessibility of the district during the rains.

Salt Revenue.

The gross collections under the head of salt revenue in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 2,26,38,847 against Rs. 2,10,26,193 in 1890-91 and showed an increase of Rs. 16,12,654. As compared with the average receipts for the four years ending 1890-91, the increase

amounted to Rs. 35,43,162. The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial Revenue, respectively, are exhibited below :—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	2,25,81,556	2,09,79,683
Provincial	57,291	46,510
Total	2,26,38,847	2,10,26,193

The realizations of Imperial Revenue showed, when compared with last year, an increase of Rs. 16,01,873. The total excise duty realized on salt issued from works in the Presidency, including Portuguese India, amounted to Rs. 2,19,14,590 against Rs. 2,04,53,649 in 1890-91 and Rs. 1,94,90,071 in 1889-90. The increase was due to larger removals of duty-paid salt during the year under report. Owing, however, to the credit bond system the duty figures do not (except in the case of imported salt) correspond with the quantities shown in any given year as issued. Duty on imports by sea showed an increase of Rs. 7,412 due partly to larger importation of Sinda salt from Bandar Abbas and partly to the quantity of salt imported from Goa to Honávar after the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty. Duty on imports by land showed an increase of Rs. 1,29,076 owing to importation of Goa salt across the frontier into British districts after the termination of the Treaty. The remainder of the increase was chiefly due to the greater quantity of fish cured at the fish-curing yards entailing larger sales of British Government salt, to the disposal of British Government salt at nominal prices at the termination of the Treaty, and to larger issues of salt at Khárághoda and the Ahmedábád Depôt. The only items of decrease were one under the heading "Duty on salt removed from Portuguese salt works" a decrease of Rs. 54,139, due to the fact that sales of salt were stopped 2½ months before the close of the year in consequence of the termination of the Treaty, and a decrease of Rs. 29,779, partly owing to the expiration of farms or leases in Goa in consequence of the termination of the Treaty, and partly to the failure of the payments of full instalments by the lessees of Government salt works at Bassein. (a) Imperial.

The total receipts under Provincial amounted to Rs. 57,291 against Rs. 46,510 for 1890-91 and showed a net increase of Rs. 10,781. The largest item of increase was Rs. 6,457 due partly to recovery of charges from shilotris for additional establishments entertained during the year, and partly to the recovery from them of arrears of pension contributions. (b) Provincial.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 15,84,349 against Rs. 14,82,692 in the year 1890-91, or Rs. 1,01,657 more than in the previous year. The chief causes of increase were, in Goa territory, the expense of removing salt from Goa to Castle Rock, and the payment of arrears of previous years, and in British territory, the issue of clothing to peons, &c., the construction of a new boat and a new barge and the increased production of salt at Khárághoda and Udu, and larger removals of salt to the Agencies. Expenditure.

Details showing the number of salt-smuggling cases in 1890-91 and 1891-92, and the number of persons arrested, tried, acquitted and convicted in connection therewith, are given in the following table :— Salt-smuggling cases.

	Number of cases adjudicated.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated value of confiscations.
		Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.		
1890-91	449	662	57	605	546	58	90-25	Rs. 14,760
1891-92	558	762	38	724	639	85	88-25	21,609

There was an increase in the number of cases during the year, but they were for the most part of a petty nature; the percentage of convictions to persons sent for trial was in the Northern Division 86 and in the Southern Division 90.

SIND.

The centres of salt-supply remained unchanged, viz., the Maurypur salt works and Saran and Dilyár deposits, and the depôt at Sukkur. Consignments of English and rock salt, amounting to 729 and 10,604 maunds respectively, were also received during the year under report. The following statement contrasts the total production, loss and wastage, removals and balances of salt in stock at the close of the past and previous years :— Supply.

Years	Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Khairpur.	Loss and wastage.	Stocks on hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1890-91	2,07,815	2,05,116	2,83,647	8,600	2,206	1,68,478
1891-92	1,68,478	3,23,850	2,41,503	9,350	7,846	2,35,629

The quantity of salt manufactured at the Maurypur salt works during the year under report amounted to 2,92,132 maunds against 1,80,500 in the preceding year, and that excavated and stored at the Saran and Dilyár deposits was 12,060 and 24,656 maunds against 12,500 and 10,130 maunds, respectively, last year. The sales at Dilyár were much larger this year. Maunds 50,400 were received in the Sukkur salt depôt from the Maurypur salt-works in 1891-92 against 42,394 in 1890-91. The quantity of salt consigned from the Maurypur salt works to the Shamspir salting station during 1891-92 was 1,320 maunds.

Sales. Sales of salt at the different sources during the past two years are contrasted below :—

	1891-92. Mds.	1890-91. Mds.	Increase. Mds.
Maurypur salt works ...	1,74,196	1,71,262	2,934
Saran salt deposit ...	18,254	12,371	883
Dilyár salt deposit ...	18,221	13,373	4,848
Sukkur salt depôt ...	87,822	35,850	1,972
Shamspir salting station ...	1,010	791	219
Total ...	2,44,503	2,33,647	10,856

Consumption. During the year under report 2,54,068 maunds of salt (both produced locally and imported by private agency from Europe and the Punjab), were consumed in the province. The average rate of consumption per head was 7·27 lbs. against 8 lbs. and a little over 4 ozs. in the foregoing year. This average was taken on the new census, the figures of which showed an increase from 24,18,828 to 28,71,774.

Price. The average selling price of salt in the market was a little lower, being Rs. 3-6-5 in 1891-92 against Rs. 3-6-11 in 1890-91 per maund.

Duty-free salt. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur was supplied with 8,750 maunds of salt from the Sukkur salt depôt and 600 from the Dilyár salt deposit, in all 9,350 maunds.

Fish-curing operations. The quantity of salt sold at the Shamspir salting station for curing 7,406 maunds of fish was 1,010 maunds against 791 maunds in the previous year. Almost all the fish cured were exported by sea to Bombay, Rangoon, Zanzibar and Bilimora.

Financial results. The gross revenue collected in the province was Rs. 6,50,038 in 1891-92 against Rs. 6,33,739 in the year before. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,30,638 against Rs. 1,12,817. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 18·59 against 13·45 in the previous year.

Offences. The number of salt offences brought to light was 185 against 124 in 1890-91. Of these, 95 were of illicit manufacture, 42 of removals from deposits, 28 of smuggling from foreign territories and 20 of a miscellaneous nature.

ADEN.

At Aden the gross revenue was Rs. 14,285, an increase of Rs. 604 over that of 1890-91. This was the highest collection on record. Expenditure increased from Rs. 280 to Rs. 1,786 chiefly owing to the constitution of a small salt establishment. The total quantity of salt made and removed from pans, Government and private, was 71,177 maunds of 28 lbs. as compared with 67,813 maunds in the previous year.

Excise.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Changes of system. There was no change in the system under which the country spirit farms were managed, nor in the arrangements for the realization of revenue from the sale of raw toddy.

Minor changes. The following minor changes were introduced; during the year under report, in connection with the arrangements for the sale of country spirit in certain districts. The rates of still-head duty and maximum retail prices were raised by 8 annas per gallon, of strength 25° U.P., in the Násik District (excepting four talukas), in Surat City, in Olpád and Chorási villages within five miles of the Surat City walls, in the Jalálpur taluka and in the western portion of the Bárdoli, Chikli, Bulsár and Mándvi talukas; and by 4 annas per gallon, of strength 25° U. P., in Olpád and Chorási villages beyond five miles from the Surat City walls, and in the whole of the Kolába and Thánadistricts, except the Umbargaon Petha of the Thána District. They were also raised in the Native States of Bhádarwa and Dodka Mowás (excluding the village of Anghad)—which are attached to the Kaira country spirit farm—from 12 annas and Rs. 2-4-0, respectively, per gallon of strength 25° U. P. to Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 3-12-0, in order to assimilate the rates to those in the adjoining Baroda territory. The duty on toddy spirit sold in the town and island of Bombay was raised by 2 annas per gallon, of strength 25° U. P. As regards the arrangements for the sale of raw toddy, the rates of tree tax were raised to Rs. 7 per cocoanut and brab, and to Rs. 4 per date and wild palm tree in the city of Surat, Chorási taluka and in the Olpád villages within ten miles radius from Surat; to Rs. 5½ per cocoanut and brab, and Rs. 2½ per date and wild palm, in the rest of the Olpád taluka, in the Jalálpur taluka, and in 32 villages of the Bulsár taluka; to Re. 1½ per cocoanut and brab, and annas 12 per date and wild palm, in the Bárdoli Taluka, and in the Mándvi taluka south of the Tápti; while in the Bulsár taluka, excepting the 33 villages, they were reduced to Rs. 4½ per cocoanut or brab, and Re. 1½ per date or wild palm. The

tax on date trees tapped for domestic consumption by the Káliparaj, or members of the aboriginal races, in the Bulsár, Párdi, and Chikli tálukas was raised from annas 4 to annas 6 per tree. The maximum selling price for toddy was raised to 9 pies per 8 drams in the city of Surat, in the Chorási, Olpád, and Jálálpur tálukas, and in the 33 villages of the Bulsár táluka, while in the rest of the Bulsár táluka it was reduced to 6 pies per 8 drams; the price in the Párdi táluka being retained at 8 pies per 8 drams, and that in the Bárdoli and Chikli tálukas, and the Mándvi villages south of the Tápti at 6 pies per 8 drams.

There was during the year under review only one brewery in existence, *viz.*, the Dápurí Brewery near Poona. No alterations were made in the arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor or intoxicating drugs.

Arrangements for the sale of malt liquor.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into in 1887, and with a view to the assimilation of the rates of duty with those imposed in the adjoining portion of the Surat District, the Baroda Government raised the still-head duty in the western portion of the Navsári Mahál to Rs. 2, and on spirit supplied from the Surat distillery to the isolated villages of Variav and Gabheni to Rs. 2½ and Rs. 2½, respectively, per gallon of strength 25° U. P. Otherwise no change took place in the arrangements with Native States.

Arrangements with Native States.

The total realizations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:—

Realizations from all sources.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Intoxicating drugs	1,30,703	1,33,328
Imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates... ..	1,31,906	1,27,469
Country liquor	76,33,336	79,16,478
Miscellaneous	1,48,888	1,41,258
Total	80,44,833	83,18,533

The realizations for the year exceeded those for 1890-91 by Rs. 2,73,700.

The receipts from intoxicating drugs showed an increase of Rs. 2,625, which occurred principally in Dhárwár, Poona and Bijápur. The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under report was 645, as compared with 671 licensed in the preceding two years. Two additional shops were opened in Bombay, one in Kaira and one in Thána. Nine shops were closed in Ahmedábád, 2 in Surat, 13 in Belgaum, 3 in Khándesh, and 3 in Bijápur. The decrease in Belgaum was due to the absence of demand for the drug owing to local depression.

Intoxicating drugs.

The revenue from imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates, for the year under report, was less than that for the previous year by Rs. 4,437. The receipts from duty on spirits of wine imported from the Uran distilleries, and from the Aska distillery in the Madras Presidency, declined to the extent of Rs. 13,146. In consequence of a rise in the price of German spirits, the importations in the preceding year were abnormal. The decrease was, however, made up to the amount of Rs. 9,364, by increased receipts from excise duty on Indian manufactured malt liquors, on which a duty of one anna per gallon had been imposed from the 1st January 1891. The number of hotels, refreshment rooms, and shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates, during the year under report, was 379, as compared with 382 licensed in the previous year.

Foreign liquor and Indian liquor excised at tariff rates.

The revenue from country liquor for the year under report exceeded that for the preceding year by Rs. 2,83,142. The following table shows the receipts under each principal item included under the head "Country Liquor Revenue" for each of the two years ending 31st July 1892:—

Revenue from Country liquor.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue from Country Spirit alone.</i>		
Still-head duty on mowra, jágri and toddy spirit	57,14,534	59,79,957
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of still-head duty	1,64,640	1,22,724
License fees for sale of spirit	2,91,651	2,91,866
Farms for manufacture and sale of spirit	23,440	25,440
Tree tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation	63,804	80,550
Total	62,58,069	65,00,537

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue from Country Spirit and Toddy.</i>		
Tree tax on trees tapped for sale of toddy and its distillation ...	1,88,534	2,08,446
<i>Revenue from Toddy alone.</i>		
Tree tax on toddy trees tapped for sale of raw toddy only ...	7,98,480	7,99,628
License fees for sale of toddy ...	3,57,873	3,75,016
Deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue made good by farmers on account of tree tax ...	29,926	31,024
Farms for use of toddy trees on Government land ...	2,454	1,827
Total ...	11,68,733	12,07,495
Grand Total ...	78,33,336	79,16,478

The causes of the increase in the receipts from still-head duty on country spirits are explained in detail further on. The decrease shown in the statement under "deficiency in minimum guaranteed revenue" was the result of the new system, under which the guaranteed amounts are fixed by the Commissioner. When the amounts were fixed by competition, the farmers were apt to guarantee a revenue rather above that justified by the normal consumption of the districts, and the result was that considerable sums were paid to make up the deficiency in the still-head duty on the actual sales. In the Khândesh and Ratnâgiri districts and the coast talukas of the Kânara District, the old system was still in force, and in other districts, notably in those of Belgaum and Satâra, the sales fell short, for various reasons, of the Commissioner's estimate; and payments had to be made under this head, but to a very much less extent than formerly. The increase of Rs. 2,000 under the head "farms for the manufacture and sale of spirits" was the result of a better bid obtained for the farms of the outlying talukas of the Panch Mahâls, and the increase of Rs. 10,746, under the head "tree tax on trees tapped for extraction of toddy for distillation," was due to the arrangements made by farmers in the Ratnâgiri District for the tapping of trees and manufacture and sale of spirits being better than in the preceding year, when the still-head duty system had just been introduced, and was little understood. The increase of Rs. 21,912, under the head "tree tax on trees tapped for the sale of toddy and its distillation," was explained by the fact that the number of trees tapped in Bombay rose from 17,998 to 19,828. Of this number, 14,160 were cocoanut trees tapped for distillation. In 1889-90 a rush for licenses caused 15,911 cocoanut trees to be tapped, with the result of a fall in the price of toddy spirit and large uncleared stocks at the close of the year. In 1890-91, a re-action unduly lowered the number of trees tapped to 12,455, causing a rise in the price of toddy spirit and low stocks at the close of the year. These conditions stimulated the demand for trees, and, as noticed above, 1,705 more cocoanut trees were taken for tapping than in the previous year. The other causes of variations in the toddy receipts are discussed further on.

Revenue on country liquor by districts.

In the following table the country liquor revenue of each district of the Presidency for the year under report is contrasted with that of the preceding year:—

Districts.	1890-91.				1891-92.			
	Spirit.	Toddy.	Spirit and Toddy.	Total.	Spirit.	Toddy.	Spirit and Toddy.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	18,84,229	8,774	1,86,534	20,79,537	19,25,619	8,942	2,08,446	21,43,007
Ahmedâbâd ...	1,41,854	491	...	1,42,335	1,39,440	460	...	1,39,900
Kaira ...	43,220	7	...	43,227	49,000	7	...	49,007
Panch Mahâls... ..	49,608	18	...	49,621	54,269	14	...	54,283
Brosch ...	1,25,818	10,582	...	1,36,400	1,55,692	12,878	...	1,68,565
Surat ...	4,75,000	4,05,205	...	8,80,205	6,19,766	4,81,371	...	10,51,137
Thâna ...	7,29,089	1,25,592	...	8,55,681	8,33,910	1,20,644	...	9,54,554
Nâsik ...	1,65,000	1,980	...	1,66,980	1,74,810	2,152	...	1,76,962
Khândesh ...	6,31,756	...	...	6,31,756	6,31,756	...	...	6,31,756
Ahmednagar ...	87,985	3,443	...	91,428	87,117	3,451	...	90,568
Poons... ..	5,15,000	21,028	...	5,36,028	5,15,000	16,892	...	5,31,892
Sholâpur ...	1,20,000	50,000	...	1,70,000	1,16,034	57,000	...	1,73,034
Satâra ...	98,002	26	...	98,028	98,000	28	...	98,028
Belgaum ...	2,90,006	97,815	...	3,87,821	2,90,000	1,08,264	...	3,98,264
Dhârwar ...	8,15,000	1,37,984	...	4,52,984	2,27,409	1,50,849	...	3,78,258
Bijâpur... ..	95,000	1,51,565	...	2,46,565	54,590	1,13,206	...	1,67,795
Kânara ...	1,37,783	58,104	...	1,90,887	1,19,680	54,075	...	1,73,755
Ratnâgiri ...	87,760	88,386	...	1,76,146	1,13,347	94,747	...	2,08,094
Kolsba ...	2,65,959	31,748	...	2,97,707	2,95,098	32,521	...	3,27,619
Total ...	62,58,069	11,88,733	1,86,534	76,33,336	65,00,537	12,07,495	2,08,446	79,16,478

The variations of the country spirit revenue during the year were unaffected by competition. In some districts the rise in the still-head duty and maximum selling price, and in others the existence of scarcity, bordering upon famine, were the chief causes of increase or decrease. As a rule, the Commissioner's estimate of the normal consumption of a district was considerably below the amount which the farmers formerly tendered, but in some districts the enhanced rates justified the anticipation of an increased revenue, even with the chance of a diminished consumption. This accounted for the increased revenue from Surat, Násik, Kolába, and Thána. In Bombay the increase of revenue was due to increased consumption of mowra spirit, there being a decline in the consumption of toddy spirit. The decrease in the revenue in Ahmedábád was due to the fact that duty was recovered in the preceding year on the unsold stocks of the farm of 1889-90, which were made over to the farmer for sale in 1890-91. In Broach the payments were in excess of the minimum fixed, while in Kaira the farmer had to pay a deficiency of Rs. 2,480-4-0. In the Panch Maháls the revenue was better by Rs. 4,862. In Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, and Belgaum the guaranteed revenue was the same as in the preceding year. In Khándesh, Sátára, and Belgaum, the farmers' sales fell short of the estimated consumption, and they paid Rs. 40,574, Rs. 10,430, and Rs. 49,880, respectively, as deficiency. In Poona the payments were up to the guarantee, while in Ahmednagar they were in excess of it by Rs. 15,242. In Sholápur, where the guaranteed minimum revenue was reduced from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 1,03,125, the realizations were in excess of the guarantee by Rs. 12,909. The guaranteed amounts for Dhárwár, Bijápur, and the above-ghát talukas of Kánara were, respectively, Rs. 3,15,000, Rs. 87,500, and Rs. 1,10,000. But the sales in these districts, having been affected by scarcity, duty was recovered only on the actual quantities of spirit drawn by the farmers, deficiency in the payments on account of revenue guaranteed being remitted. The farms of the coast talukas of Kánara, which were sold by auction, realized Rs. 9,600, as compared with Rs. 12,545 in the preceding year. The duty on the actual issues was Rs. 8,706, as against Rs. 8,725 in the previous year, and the payments on account of deficiencies Rs. 1,355, as compared with Rs. 3,820. In Ratnágiri the sale of the farms realized Rs. 52,525, as compared with Rs. 44,044 in the preceding year, and the tax on trees tapped for the extraction of toddy for distillation amounted to Rs. 60,822, as against Rs. 43,566 in 1890-91. The increased receipts were due to the system being better understood and managed.

The following statement shows the total consumption of country spirits in each district during the year 1890-91 and 1891-92. For purposes of comparison, the quantities are given in gallons of strength 25° U. P. — Consumption of country liquor.

Districts.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay ...	5,64,190	5,60,852
Ahmedábád ...	57,568	57,956
Kaira ...	15,133	13,097
Panch Maháls ...	69,953	78,063
Broach ...	70,354	65,916
Surat ...	3,45,745	3,00,683
Thána ...	3,99,688	4,01,621
Násik ...	74,229	72,550
Khándesh ...	3,08,519	2,83,808
Ahmednagar ...	26,352	26,543
Poona ...	1,30,730	1,41,878
Sholápur ...	32,681	33,477
Sátára ...	19,770	21,763
Belgaum ...	62,922	55,468
Dhárwár ...	82,247	68,169
Bijápur ...	24,679	18,790
Kánara ...	49,404	49,615
Ratnágiri ...	62,055	79,450
Kolába ...	1,29,530	1,27,769
Total ...	*25,25,749	24,57,468

* Note.—The difference of 11,973 gallons in the total, as given now and in the report for 1890-91, is due to subsequent adjustments in the accounts, as are several other apparent discrepancies in this section. The figures against Ahmedábád, Thána, and Kolába, as now given, are exclusive of those for Native States.

The consumption in Ahmedábád, Panch Maháls, Thána, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Kánara, and Ratnágiri increased, while that in Bombay, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Násik, Khándesh, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, and Kolába decreased. The increase in Ahmedábád, Ahmednagar, and Kánara was trifling, and the decrease in Dhárwár and Bijápur was, as stated above, due to the scarcity prevailing in those districts, but for which the consumption in Kánara would probably have largely increased. The decreased consumption of spirits in Bombay was due to the fact, that the toddy spirit placed on sale during the year was 28,776 gallons less than in the preceding year. This led to an increased consumption of 25,438 gallons of mowra spirit, and to a net decrease in consumption of 3,338 gallons. At the beginning of the year, as 1,705 additional coconut trees were licensed, an increase of toddy spirit was expected. The fact that the expected increase turned into a decrease was due

chiefly to the small yield per tree of 81·5 gallons of toddy, and 12·5 gallons of spirit of 25° U. P. strength. Other minor causes which contributed to the deficiency of supply of toddy spirit to the public were (a) the increase of duty by 2 annas per gallon, and (b) the removal for consumption in Thána of 5,872 gallons, resulting in a rise in the price of the spirit. The decrease in Surat, Násik, and Kolába was the result of the increase in duty and retail prices. That in Kaira was said to be due to fewer marriages among the low-caste people, and in Broach, to a smaller supply of the weaker spirit being available for consumption. The decline in Khándesh was said to be due to the poorness of the cotton crop and the rise in the price of food-grains, owing to their export to the tracts affected by scarcity; and the latter cause, coupled with the preference of the poorer classes for toddy, and of the better classes for foreign wines and spirits, may also be assigned for the falling off in Belgaum. The large increase in Poona was confined to the city and cantonment, and, as there was a large decrease of 16,608 gallons in the preceding year, the consumption was more approximate to that of 1889-90. The large increase in the Panch Maháls was attributable to a satisfactory season, and the importation of labourers in connection with the railway construction operations, and that in Ratnágiri to a more adequate supply of spirits than in the previous year, when the still-head duty system had been but newly introduced. The small increase in Sholápur was due to natural fluctuations: the increase in Sátára left the consumption, which fell off in 1890-91, when the rate was raised, still below that of 1888-89. In the Thána District the sales of toddy spirit declined considerably, while that of mowra increased. On the whole, however, there was an increase.

Shops licensed for the sale of country spirit.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under report was 2,633, as compared with 2,656 in the preceding year, exhibiting a decrease of 23 shops. There were some variations in the number licensed in different districts. Shops that were not absolutely necessary were closed, and three additional shops opened, after steps had been taken to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants of the locality.

Revenue from raw toddy.

There was a net increase of Rs. 18,762 for the year under review in the revenue from raw toddy alone. There was an increase of Rs. 2,291 in Broach, of Rs. 26,166 in Surat, of Rs. 7,000 in Sholápur, of Rs. 10,449 in Belgaum, of Rs. 12,865 in Dhárwár, and of Rs. 6,861 in Ratnágiri, while there was a decrease of Rs. 5,948 in Thána, of Rs. 4,136 in Poona, and of Rs. 38,360 in Bijápur. The fluctuations in the other districts were trifling. The causes which led to the increase in the Surat and Ratnágiri districts have already been stated above to be due, in the former district, to the raising of the rates of tree tax, and in the latter to the better arrangements for the tapping of trees for distillation. The increase in Sholápur was due to a better price having been realized at the sale of the farm. The increase both in Belgaum and Dhárwár was the result of higher bids for toddy shops, the number of trees licensed to be tapped and the tree tax realized being, in both districts, less than those in the preceding year. The decrease in Thána occurred both in the amount of tree tax realized, and in the license fee recovered. In Poona the decrease occurred solely in receipts from license fees; the number of trees tapped and the tree tax recovered were greater than in the previous year. The falling off in Bijápur was, as stated above, due to the prevalence of scarcity in the district. The realizations during the year represented for the most part the actual tree-tax collections, the guaranteed revenue having been reduced by Rs. 40,000 on account of the bad season.

Number of trees tapped.

Of the subjoined statements, the first shows the number of trees tapped in each district of the Presidency during the year under report and in the preceding year, and the second the number of toddy licenses of all sorts issued:—

Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Cocoanut.	Drab.	Date and wild palm.	Cocoanut.	Drab.	Date and wild palm.
Bombay	12,455	636	4,907	14,160	708	4,900
Ahmedábád ... ..	.....	36	446	.....	.....	460
Kaira... ..	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Panch Maháls ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ... ..	.....	1,710	806	.....	2,075	350
Surat ... ..	.....	1,474	1,22,036	.....	1,435	1,13,823
Thána	365	6,990	9,997	846	6,821	9,380
Násik ... ..	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	951
Khándesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	20	.....	1,056	.....	.....	1,018
Poona	43	.....	6,000	68	.....	6,791
Sholápur ... ..	.....	.....	20,186	.....	.....	19,863
Sátára	3	.....	4	.....	.....	14
Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	27,768	.....	.....	26,889
Dhárwár ... ..	.....	.....	37,056	.....	.....	31,394
Bijápur ... ..	.....	.....	65,740	.....	.....	70,109
Kánara	7,403	.....	4,104	7,261	.....	4,176
Ratnágiri	17,517	.....	149	20,833	.....	.....
Kolába	602	1,257	2,419	542	1,801	2,568
Total	36,497	12,109	8,08,142	43,202	12,400	2,92,749

Districts.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of licenses to tap trees for domestic consumption.	Number of tree-foot booths.	Number of toddy shops.	Number of licenses to tap trees for domestic consumption.	Number of tree-foot booths.	Number of toddy shops.
Bombay	.....	68	100	.....	76	100
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Kaira	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	1	65	21	1	55	39
Surat	7,431	28	262	9,944	31	261
Thana	567	247	251	543	215	260
Nasik	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	10
Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5
Poona	6	6	38	12	4	40
Sholapur	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	22
Satara	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Belgaum	.....	5	80	.....	4	84
Dharwar	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	100
Bijapur	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	130
Kanara	.....	8	110	.....	.....	111
Ratnagiri	15	8	84	1	.....	77
Kolaba	14	96	65	16	71	103
Total	8,042	591	1,289	10,526	456	1,347

In addition to the foregoing, 50 licenses were issued in Bombay, and 11 licenses in the city of Surat for hawking toddy during the year under report. The trees shown opposite Bombay, Kanara, and Ratnagiri include trees tapped for toddy for distillation. The quantity of toddy brought to the distilleries for the manufacture of spirit, and the quantity of toddy spirit (in gallons of strength 25° U. P.) manufactured therefrom in the districts referred to, in each of the two years, are shown in the following table:—

	Toddy distilled.		Spirit manufactured.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Bombay	8,22,703	7,65,885	1,29,049	1,15,703
Kanara	1,98,938	1,75,606	21,183	21,177
Ratnagiri	4,71,945	6,22,859	64,695	84,153

The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay during the year under report was less, while that manufactured in Ratnagiri was more, than that in the preceding year, the quantity manufactured in Kanara being almost the same. The reasons for the decreased manufacture in Bombay, and the increased manufacture in Ratnagiri have been explained above. The toddy distilled was drawn almost wholly from coconut and brab trees. The fluctuations in the number of date and wild palm trees tapped for raw toddy were unimportant in districts other than Surat, Dhárwar, and Bijapur. In Surat the decrease was due, as stated above, to the increase in the rates of tree tax and selling prices, while in Dhárwar it was due to the scarcity prevailing in the district. In Bijapur, though the total number of trees tapped during the year under report was larger than in the preceding year, the yield per tree was less, in consequence of the scanty fall of rain. The large increase in the domestic consumption licenses issued in Surat was confined chiefly to those issued to the Kaliparaj.

The average incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population according to the census of 1891 for the whole Presidency for the year under report was 8 annas and 1 pie against 7 annas 10 pies in the preceding year.

Incidence of ábkári taxation.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 3,22,793, against Rs. 3,25,914 in 1890-91. The amount of annual compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of revenue formerly accruing from the sale of shop licenses, to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Marátha Country, in the Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha, and Khandesh Agencies, and to the Naváb of Cambay was Rs. 3,76,457. Owing to the fact that the expenditure of the ábkári and opium departments is debited to one head of account, the amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each cannot be accurately stated.

Expenditure.

SIND.

The general arrangements existing at the close of the year 1890-91 for the supply and sale of country liquor continued during the year 1891-92. Some slight changes were made in the license forms. The rule making double fees leviable when retail licenses were given to distillers was rescinded; the storing of liquor in copper vessels was prohibited; a new clause was inserted in the hotel licenses with a view to restrict the sale of liquor to the residents

General.

of hotels; and a provision was also, at the request of the military authorities, inserted in the license forms prohibiting the sale of liquor to non-commissioned officers in uniform. No liquor was manufactured of strength between 12° and 22° U. P. The rates of still-head duty on country liquor were Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per gallon on weak and strong liquor, respectively, except in the Thar and Parkar District, where they were Rs. 2-13 and Rs. 3-13 per gallon. Under an arrangement introduced during the year, distillers were permitted to pay the still-head duty at any Huzúr or Sub-treasury, instead of at the Hyderabad Huzúr treasury.

Revenue.

The gross ábkári revenue for the several districts of the Province of Sind during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, is given in the subjoined statement:—

District.	1891-02.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	2,32,132	2,47,468	14,664	.....
Hyderabad	2,32,247	2,20,057	12,190	.....
Shikarpur	1,84,100	1,54,919	29,181	.....
Thar and Parkar	14,404	12,604	1,800	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	28,423	28,449	.....	26
Total	7,31,306	6,63,497	57,809	26

The increase of Rs. 57,809 was composed largely of increased realizations under still-head duty, which amounted to about 75 per cent. of the total ábkári revenue. The realizations in the Upper Sind Frontier District showed no improvement as compared with the receipts in the previous year, when there was a considerable decrease. The reduced consumption of liquor in that district was due to the people having suffered great losses owing to the repeated destruction of their crops by locusts. The numbers of licenses for country and foreign liquor issued were, respectively, 297 and 96, against 308 and 95 in 1890-91, and the amount of fees realized on both together was Rs. 38,489, against Rs. 44,651 in the previous year. The fees on licenses given out for the manufacture of country liquor were Rs. 3,497, against Rs. 3,517 in 1890-91. No change was made in the scale of fees either for country or foreign liquor. Toddy was produced only in the Karachi District, and to a limited extent. The right of drawing and selling toddy was farmed for Rs. 638, as against Rs. 632 in the previous year, and 9 shops were allowed to be opened during the year. The revenue from intoxicating drugs other than opium or preparations of opium was Rs. 1,41,635, against Rs. 1,36,510 in 1890-91. The incidence of taxation per head of population (according to the census of 1891) during the year under report was 4 annas 2 pies, against 3 annas 8 pies in 1890-91.

Expenditure.

The expenditure connected with the Ábkári Department during the year under report was Rs. 13,546, against Rs. 12,910 in the preceding year.

ADEN.

Receipts and expenditure.

The gross receipts from import duty on foreign and country liquor, together with warehouse rent, &c., during the year under report amounted to Rs. 88,858, against Rs. 85,005 in the previous year. The expenditure, devoted solely to the payment of establishment, was Rs. 8,444, against Rs. 6,164 in the previous year. One license was issued for the sale of country liquor for a period of three years. It was sold for Rs. 7,000. It realized for the year under report Rs. 2,422.

Stamps.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-fees' Act amounted to Rs. 54,55,853 against Rs. 53,56,066 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 99,787, or 1·8 per cent. Taken separately, the gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 24,11,833 and under the Court-fees' Act to Rs. 30,44,020, being an increase in the former of Rs. 35,104 and under the latter of Rs. 64,683. The charges under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,15,339, or Rs. 8,149 more than in the previous year. The charges under the Court-fees' Act amounted to Rs. 1,35,323, or Rs. 3,658 more than in 1890-91, the percentages being 4·7 in the former and 4·4 in the latter.

Heads of receipt.

Rs. 69,667 were realized under the head of foreign bill stamps, being an increase of Rs. 5,376 as compared with the previous year. Under the head of India revenue stamps there was an increase of Rs. 8,811 as compared with the previous year, the actual realizations during the year being Rs. 1,93,627 against Rs. 1,84,816 during 1890-91. A sum of Rs. 33,694 was realized on account of stamping skeleton forms, which, compared with that of the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 506. The revenue derived from share transfer stamps was Rs. 88,407, or Rs. 6,513 more than in the preceding year. Rs. 2,30,941 were realized under the head of bills of exchange including hundis, being a decrease of Rs. 10,353 as compared with the previous year. The revenue derived from the sale of other stamps (stamped papers and impressed labels) amounted to Rs. 18,27,052, showing an increase of Rs. 29,738.

The receipts on account of impressed and adhesive Court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 30,35,000, showing an increase of Rs. 63,243. Rs. 8,821 were received on account of Court-fees in pauper suits; and Rs. 199 on account of miscellaneous receipts. Stamp duty and penalties realized by Collectors on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents amounted to Rs. 3,966 and Rs. 3,570 respectively, and by Civil Courts to Rs. 913 and Rs. 8,853. The adjudication fees under section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 492-8-0 against Rs. 456-8-0 in the previous year; Rs. 470 were realized in Bombay on 94 documents presented for adjudication against 85 in the year 1890-91. Other miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 650 against Rs. 4,986, or Rs. 4,336 less than in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly owing to there having been no receipts on account of composition of stamp duty on Port Trust debentures, which in the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,114-8-0.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 2,50,663, being an increase of Rs. 11,808 as compared with the preceding year, or 4.9 per cent., chiefly due to greater refunds. Refunds made by order of Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 62,657 against Rs. 62,026, and by Collectors to Rs. 28,080 against Rs. 22,278 in the previous year. Charges and refunds.

Income Tax.

The following table shows the financial results of the income tax in 1891-92, as compared with the previous year:— Financial results.

	Original demand.		Final demand (including penalties and arrears).		Collections (including penalties and arrears).		Incidence per head of tax-payers.		Expenditure.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	4,24,860	4,38,572	4,12,099	4,14,873	4,04,863	4,05,124	25	26	2,633	2,473
Central Division ...	3,33,703	3,92,131	3,05,474	3,70,067	3,69,120	3,68,487	26	26	4,107	4,172
Southern Division ...	2,03,817	1,98,180	1,97,294	1,93,440	1,93,008	1,91,535	21	21	90	235
Sind ...	2,07,186	2,63,069	2,55,931	2,75,375	2,53,200	2,74,593	22	22	1,460	1,821
Aden ...	87,762	40,983	32,519	36,282	32,519	36,282	45	45	883	592
Bombay City ...	18,65,172	19,08,166	18,36,692	19,07,038	17,27,076	18,10,301	72	74	41,564	42,020
Presidency generally (collections made on account of (i) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (ii) interest on securities) ...	5,08,421	5,03,662	5,08,421	5,03,662	5,08,421	5,03,662	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,90,901	37,63,373	36,09,370	37,08,227	34,80,879	35,91,074	...	...	50,717	51,113

There was an increase in the income-tax collections for all parts of the Presidency, with the exception of the Southern Division. The decrease here was due, in part to a reduction in the number of railway employés at Dhárwár, and the absence of several on leave, and partly to a general depression in trade, which affected all districts of this division, except Belgaum, where there was an insignificant increase, and Kolába, where there was an increase of Rs. 1,597, of which Rs. 1,474 were due to the transfer of the Karjat Taluka from Thána to this district, and were, of course, counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in the Northern Division. The slight increase in the collections of the Northern Division calls for no remark; the steady increase in the Central Division was ascribed, partly to the gradual development of trade, and partly to greater accuracy on the part of assessing officers. The same causes were responsible for the general increase in Sind, though the failure of certain firms in Jacobábád caused a slight decrease there. The considerable increase in Bombay City was due partly to the increased profits of the Railway Companies, partly to the new issue by the Bombay Municipality of the balance of the loan on account of the Tánsa water works, and to the interest on certain Port Trust debentures falling due for the first time during the year, and partly to more accurate assessment; the latter cause was responsible too for the increase of collections at Aden.

Local Funds.

The following statement exhibits the receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds in the year 1891-92, as compared with those realized in the year 1890-91:—

Funds.	Receipts in 1890-91.	Receipts in 1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Funds (Act I of 1884) ...	48,96,110	51,60,990	+2,64,880
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind) ...	3,78,650	3,73,270	—5,380
III.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	38,810	41,540	+3,030
IV.—Government Central Book Depot Fund ...	1,48,510	1,56,270	+7,760
Total ...	54,62,080	57,32,370	2,70,290

Incorporated
Local Funds:
Receipts.

The net increase, shown against Fund I, was chiefly caused by an increase of Rs. 74,360 under "Provincial Rates", due chiefly to the postponement of the collection of rates and cesses to 1891-92, on account of the census; by an increase of Rs. 30,480 under "Miscellaneous", due to an increase in popular and municipal contributions towards Local Fund works; of Rs. 13,620 under "Civil Works", due largely to increased receipts on account of tolls, and, in a minor degree, to additional sale-proceeds of road-side trees; of Rs. 2,21,920 under "Contributions from Provincial to Local" for the following purposes:—(i) Rs. 50,770 for educational purposes consisting chiefly of the erection of school buildings, (ii) Rs. 74,520 for the construction of roads, and (iii) Rs. 96,310 due to additional grants on account of village sanitation; by an increase of Rs. 10,820 under "Transfers between Local and Local", chiefly due to increased fishery receipts in Sind. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 16,000 under "Land Revenue", owing to a falling off in land and stone-quarry receipts, and of Rs. 75,840 under the "Assigned Revenue", heads, due to a decrease in cattle pound, fishery, and ferry receipts. The net decrease under Fund II was due to decreased receipts from the one-anna cess on Government lands. The increase under Fund III was owing to an improvement in the amount of fees for the inspection of boilers and prime-movers. The enhanced receipts under Fund IV were due to additional sale-proceeds on account of books and publications having been realized during the year.

Charges.

In the following table the charges on account of the Incorporated Local Funds in 1891-92 are compared with those of 1890-91:—

Funds.	Charges in	Charges in	Increase or decrease
	1890-91.	1891-92.	in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—The Local Funds (Act I of 1884) ...	46,60,110	50,80,720	+4,20,610
II.—Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind) ...	2,48,360	2,69,090	+21,630
III.—Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	52,020	23,000	—29,020
IV.—Government Central Book Depot Fund ...	1,08,050	1,54,750	+46,700
Total ...	50,68,540	55,28,460	+4,59,920

The increase shown against Fund I was the result of an increase of Rs. 33,620, due to increased expenditure incurred in connection with primary schools, to the entertainment of an additional establishment for the Female Training College, Hyderabad, and to the grant of additional scholarships for middle and special schools; there was also an increase of Rs. 8,950 under "Printing at Private Presses", due to Local Boards having been allowed to make arrangements to have printing work done at private presses; of Rs. 87,050 under "Civil Works", on account of extra works having been opened by Local Boards for the relief of famine-stricken people; of Rs. 2,34,080, on account of local works executed by Public Works Agency in connection with famine relief; of Rs. 1,45,840, due almost entirely to the payment of contributions, by the Local Boards of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, towards the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, and partly due to increased expenditure on account of vaccinators' establishments; and there was also an increase of Rs. 6,140 under "Transfers between Local and Local," owing to the transfer of the Karjat Taluka from Thana to Kolaba. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 17,860 under "Medical", owing to a grant to the Female Training College, Hyderabad, in 1890-91, and to the salaries of vaccination establishments having been made payable in the first instance from Provincial Revenues; there was also a decrease of Rs. 75,840, owing to a falling off of fishery receipts in Sind. The increase shown against Fund II was due to the entertainment of additional establishments during the year on account of the Sehwan Taluka, (Karachi), to which the Village Officers' Cess Act was extended during the year 1890-91. The decrease noted against Fund III was occasioned by the repayment, in 1890-91, of the sum of Rs. 28,510, advanced by Government to the fund in order to meet its liabilities. The increase shown against Fund IV was due to increased expenditure on books and publications during 1891-92.

Excluded Local
Funds:
Receipts.

In the following statement the receipts from Excluded Local Funds in 1891-92 are compared with those realized in 1890-91:—

Funds.	Receipts in	Receipts in	Increase or decrease
	1890-91.	1891-92.	in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Cantonment Funds ...	2,73,550	2,71,630	—1,920
II.—Police Funds ...	1,24,910	88,150	—36,760
III.—Port and Marine Funds ...	4,37,220	3,66,540	—70,680
IV.—Educational Funds ...	1,95,010	46,170	—1,48,840
V.—Medical and Charitable Funds ...	2,77,350	2,56,510	—20,840
VI.—Public Works Funds ...	2,58,240	.....	—2,58,240
VII.—Other Funds ...	10,22,500	18,64,200	+8,41,700
Total ...	25,88,780	28,90,200	+3,01,420

The decrease shown against Fund I was insignificant and calls for no remark. The decrease entered against Fund II was due to the Mounted Police Fund Accounts having been

brought on the books of the Account Office in 1890-91, so that the receipts for that year included the balances at the credit of the funds, whereas the receipts for 1891-92 did not include such balances. The decrease shown against Fund III was owing to the fact that no notes at the credit of the fund were sold during the year 1891-92, whereas Government Promissory Notes to the extent of one lakh, at the credit of the fund, were sold in the previous year and the sale-proceeds credited to the fund. The decrease entered against Fund IV was due to the transfer of the Káthiáwár Educational Local Funds from "Educational" to other funds, in consequence of which no receipts on account of the Káthiáwár Funds were credited during the past year under the head "Educational Funds." The decrease shown against Fund V was similarly due to the transfer of the Káthiáwár Medical Funds from the head "Medical and Charitable Funds" to "Other Funds." There were no receipts under Fund VI, the "General Public Works Funds," which was the only fund included under the head "Public Works Funds" in the year 1890-91, having been transferred, from the 1st of April 1891, to the head "Other Funds." The increase in receipts shown against Fund VII was due to the transfer to this head of the Káthiáwár Funds, referred to above.

In the following statement the expenditure from Excluded Local Funds in 1891-92 is Charges compared with that in 1890-91:—

Funds.	Charges in 1890-91.	Charges in 1891-92.	Increase or decrease in 1891-92.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Cantonment Funds	3,11,170	2,79,070	—32,100
II.—Police Funds	92,850	74,830	—18,020
III.—Port and Marine Funds	3,94,800	4,46,010	+ 51,210
IV.—Educational Funds	1,93,820	79,140	—1,14,680
V.—Medical and Charitable Funds	2,71,800	2,66,310	—5,490
VI.—Public Works Funds	3,51,390	13,310	—3,18,080
VII.—Other Funds	9,28,800	16,65,280	+ 7,36,480
Total	25,24,630	28,23,950	+ 2,99,320

The decrease, shown against Fund I, was due to the payment by the Poona Cantonment Committee, in 1890-91, of debentures issued for the construction of the Connaught Market, and to the cost of the construction of the Belgaum Cantonment Market, in the same year. The decrease under Fund II was caused by investments of portions of the balances of the Ahmedábád and Bijápúr Mounted Police Funds in Government Promissory Notes, in 1890-91, and to the purchase from the Khándesh Mounted Police Fund of saddlery and horses, to the extent of Rs. 4,000, in the same year. The increase shown against Port and Marine Funds No. III was due to the investment of portions of the balances of the Northern and Southern Groups of the Port Funds in Government Promissory Notes, during the year, to the expenditure of a considerable sum from the Northern Group Port Funds on public works, to the expenditure out of the Indus Conservancy Fund of a large sum on repairs, and to dredging operations, undertaken by the Aden Port Trust during the same year. The decrease in the case of Fund V was due to smaller investments of surplus balances in Government Promissory Notes from the Scholarship and Prize Funds, and to the fact of the Káthiáwár Educational Funds having been transferred to the head "Other Funds," from the 1st of April 1891. The decrease shown against Fund V was due to less expenditure having been incurred during the past year on account of dispensaries in the Ahmednagar, Kánara, Kaira, and Poona districts, and to the transfer of the Káthiáwár Medical Funds to the head "Other Funds" during the year. The decrease noted against Fund VI was due to the transfer of the Káthiáwár Public Works Funds to the head "Other Funds," from the 1st of April 1891. The increase shown against Fund VII was due to the transfer of the Káthiáwár Educational, Medical, and Public Works Funds to this head.

Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of those bodies in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Population.

Population.

THE census, taken on the night of the 26th February 1891, showed that the population, including Europeans and Eurasians, was as below:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	POPULATION ENUMERATED AT THE CENSUS OF 1891.		
			Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District	1	Khândesh	745,847	715,004	1,460,851
	2	Nâsik	432,338	411,244	843,582
	3	Thâna	471,609	453,199	924,808
	4	City of Bombay	518,093	303,671	821,764
	5	Kolâba	255,064	254,520	509,584
Central do. do.	6	Ahmednagar	451,825	436,930	888,755
	7	Poona	545,494	523,306	1,067,800
	8	Sholâpur	381,400	360,280	750,680
	9	Sâtura	613,852	612,137	1,225,989
Southern do. do.	10	Râtnâgiri	513,610	503,310	1,016,920
	11	Belgaum	511,885	501,376	1,013,261
	12	Dhârwar	528,071	523,243	1,051,314
Gujarât do. do.	13	Bijâpur	308,104	308,235	796,339
	14	Kânara	234,356	211,095	445,351
	15	Surat	321,625	328,864	640,989
	16	Broach	174,094	160,556	334,650
Sind do. do.	17	Kaira	460,610	410,979	871,589
	18	Panch Mahals	102,101	151,316	253,417
	19	Ahmedâbâd	473,563	448,149	921,712
Sind do. do.	20	Karâchi	313,153	251,728	564,880
	21	Hyderâbâd	500,068	418,578	918,646
	22	Thar and Pârkar	165,225	182,978	298,203
	23	Shikârpur	493,872	421,855	915,727
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	96,273	78,275	174,548

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	...	...	2,423,011	2,117,638	4,540,649
Central do. do.	...	...	...	2,506,187	2,532,972	5,039,159
Southern do. do.	...	...	...	1,672,416	1,634,849	3,307,265
Gujarât do. do.	...	...	...	1,592,868	1,505,334	3,098,197
Sind do. do.	...	...	...	1,668,590	1,303,184	2,971,774
Total				9,768,067	9,093,977	18,862,044

Comparing the numbers (16,454,414) of the former census, 17th February 1881, with those (18,857,044) of last, 26th February 1891, it is seen that an increase of 2,402,630 in the total population for the Presidency occurred during the last ten years.

Population exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

As only the vital statistics of the native civil population of the Presidency are compiled, the calculations are based on the population exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians. The following table shows the enumerated population by the census of 1891 exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	ENUMERATED POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District	1	Khândesh	745,550	714,769	1,460,319
	2	Nâsik	430,327	410,760	841,087
	3	Thâna	471,340	452,803	924,203
	4	City of Bombay	507,681	298,463	806,144
	5	Kolâba	255,032	254,511	509,543
Central do. do.	6	Ahmednagar	450,900	436,756	887,656
	7	Poona	540,949	520,500	1,061,449
	8	Sholâpur	381,155	369,100	750,255
	9	Sâtura	613,561	612,010	1,225,571
	10	Râtnâgiri	513,681	502,281	1,015,962

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	ENUMERATED POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Persons.
Southern Registration District ...	11	Belgaum	510,391	501,062	1,011,453
	12	Dhárwár	527,632	522,901	1,050,533
	13	Bijápúr... ..	398,070	398,216	796,286
	14	Kánara	234,241	211,915	446,156
Gujarát do. do. ...	15	Surat	321,541	328,283	649,824
	16	Broach	174,933	166,517	341,450
	17	Kaira	400,566	410,963	811,529
	18	Panch Mahála... ..	162,073	161,308	323,381
	19	Ahmedábád	472,977	447,951	920,928
Sind do. do. ...	20	Karáchi	310,341	250,672	561,013
	21	Hyderábád	499,553	418,495	918,048
	22	Thar and Párkar	165,218	132,971	298,189
	23	Shikárpur	493,003	421,455	914,458
	24	Upper Sind Frontier... ..	96,231	78,238	174,469

Abstract.

Western Registration District	...	...	...	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296
Central do. do.	...	...	...	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733
Southern do. do.	...	...	...	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428
Gujarát do. do.	...	...	...	1,592,090	1,505,023	3,097,112
Sind do. do.	...	...	...	1,504,946	1,301,831	2,866,777
Pr Presidency	...	...	...	9,737,386	9,082,900	18,820,346

Births and Deaths.

682,677 births were registered in 1891 against 641,115, in 1890 showing an increase of 41,562 for the year. The ratio per 1,000 of population was 36·27 against 33·97 in last year. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·10 to 100; last year it was 108·55. Out of every 100 births there were 51·95 males and 48·05 females, and for every 100 males there were 92·50 females. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1881 to 1891, their ratios per 1,000 of population, and the proportion of males to females:—

Years.	Population.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			IN EVERY 100 BIRTHS THERE WERE		For every 100 Male Births the Females were.
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Fe- males.	Children.	Males.	Fe- males.	
1881...	16,454,414	189,912	219,745	459,657	14·58	18·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59
1882...	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·91	91·98
1883...	16,454,414	261,986	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884...	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885...	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	31·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886...	16,454,414	303,370	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887...	16,454,414	327,600	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888...	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889...	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890...	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·08	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14
Mean for 10 years .	16,454,414	294,306	270,294	564,600	17·89	16·42	34·31	52·13	47·87	91·84
1891... ..	18,820,346	354,030	328,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50

Taking the statistics of each registration district it appears that the number of births recorded in each district in 1891 was higher than in the previous year. It also exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1890. Again, the number of recorded births in 1891 was higher than that of 1890 in all Collectorates except the City of Bombay, Thána, Kolába, Hyderábád and Shikárpur.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1891, as compared with 1890, and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years 1881 to 1890	42,917	39,477	44,515	44,074	47,222	50,624	50,399	50,536	49,561	50,522	47,705	45,688	564,600
1890	45,532	42,652	47,336	48,563	50,809	55,949	59,410	63,247	63,200	63,346	54,601	46,439	641,115
1891	49,645	52,360	53,568	56,581	59,503	62,408	60,237	61,994	59,610	57,807	55,355	53,779	682,677

The greatest number (62,408) was registered in June, and the least (49,645) in January. In 1890 the highest and the lowest numbers, (63,346 and 42,652 respectively), were registered in the months of October and February.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1891 was 513,132 against 463,616 in 1890. There was an increase of 49,516 deaths for the year. The death-rate of males per 1,000 of population to the whole male population living was 27.46 and of females 27.07.

Deaths by districts.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1891 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (32.09 per 1,000) occurred in the Gujarát Registration District and the lowest (13.54) in Sind:—

Registration Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District ...	2,400,030	2,111,366	4,521,206	71,510	65,704	137,213	29.68	31.16	30.47
Central do. do. ...	2,500,086	2,530,017	5,030,733	69,438	65,147	134,585	27.77	25.74	26.75
Southern do. do. ...	1,070,334	1,031,064	2,101,428	45,146	43,444	88,590	27.03	26.59	26.81
Gujarát do. do. ...	1,592,090	1,605,921	3,097,112	51,113	47,390	98,503	32.74	31.43	32.09
Sind do. do. ...	1,561,048	1,301,831	2,862,777	20,071	21,173	41,244	12.85	16.26	15.54
Presidency ...	9,737,398	9,082,900	18,820,346	267,282	245,860	513,132	27.46	27.07	27.26

Death-rate by Collectorates.

The next statement shows the deaths in 1891 by Collectorates in sequence of the highest rates, which ranged from 42.11 per 1,000 in Broach to 14.99 in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1890 the maximum and minimum ratios (40.95 and 17.87 per 1,000 respectively) occurred in Ahmedábád and Hyderabad:—

Collectorates.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broach ...	7,417	6,062	14,379	42.40	41.81	42.11
Násik ...	15,878	14,404	30,282	36.90	35.07	36.00
Ahmedábád ...	17,277	15,817	33,094	36.63	35.31	35.98
Khándesh ...	26,544	24,154	50,698	35.00	33.79	34.72
Ahmednagar ...	16,087	14,478	30,565	34.79	33.14	33.97
Bijápur ...	12,520	12,340	24,875	31.47	31.01	31.24
Surat ...	9,756	9,811	19,567	30.84	29.88	30.11
Sholápur ...	11,562	10,606	22,168	30.33	28.74	29.54
Kaira ...	14,053	11,670	25,723	30.51	28.15	29.40
City of Bombay ...	12,204	11,297	23,501	24.04	37.85	29.16
Poona ...	15,288	13,820	29,117	28.26	26.56	27.43
Dhárjír ...	14,279	13,506	27,785	27.06	26.31	26.53
Kánara ...	6,140	5,514	11,654	26.21	26.02	26.12
Sátára ...	15,046	14,322	29,368	25.99	25.03	25.51
Belgaum ...	12,201	11,985	24,186	23.91	23.02	23.91
Kolába ...	6,266	5,891	12,157	24.57	23.15	23.86
Thána ...	10,627	10,048	20,675	22.64	23.21	22.87
Panch Maháls ...	8,610	8,130	16,740	22.28	20.69	21.50
Karáchi ...	5,440	5,545	10,985	20.75	22.12	21.36
Shikárpur ...	10,249	8,941	19,190	20.76	21.21	20.97
Ratnágiri ...	10,050	10,014	20,064	21.32	18.43	19.77
Thar and Párkár ...	2,998	2,207	5,205	18.15	17.05	17.66
Hyderabad ...	7,939	6,251	14,190	15.89	14.94	15.46
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,445	1,171	2,616	15.12	14.97	14.99
Presidency ...	267,282	245,860	513,132	27.46	27.07	27.26

Death-rates by sexes.

This statement shows that in the Collectorates of Thána, City of Bombay, Karáchi and Shikárpur the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that among males. In Sátára, Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara, the death-rates of males and females were equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death-rates of males everywhere exceeded those of females. In 1890 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in the City of Bombay and in the Karáchi Collectorate.

Deaths by ages.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1891 under different ages, as also the ratio per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1891, and the percentage on total deaths:—

Age Periods.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under 1 year ...	680,472	113,382	167.28	22.18
1 and under 5 years ...	2,178,646	110,874	50.89	21.61
5 do. 10 do. ...	2,615,588	26,575	9.78	4.98
10 do. 15 do. ...	1,820,754	17,392	6.81	2.41
15 do. 20 do. ...	1,470,976	13,843	9.41	2.70
20 do. 30 do. ...	2,410,817	41,854	15.27	8.16
30 do. 40 do. ...	2,765,949	42,803	15.47	8.34
40 do. 50 do. ...	1,841,976	38,812	21.07	7.56
50 do. 60 do. ...	1,117,120	39,841	35.66	7.77
60 years and upwards ...	918,018	78,306	79.85	14.29
Total ...	18,820,346	513,132	27.26	100

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year, but under 5, was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 43·79 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was in the age of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 6·81 per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year was 22·18 against 21·22 in 1890. For those above 1 and under 5 the percentage on total deaths was 21·61 against 21·55 in 1890. Among old people of 60 and upwards the percentage on total deaths was 14·29 against 14·62 in 1890.

According to the census of 1891, the Mahomedan population numbered 8,501,910 persons, amongst whom, in 1891, 76,401 deaths were recorded against 72,307 in 1890, the death-rate being 21·82 per 1,000 of population against 23·27 in 1890. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 431,153 deaths, or 28·94 per 1,000 of population, were reported. In 1890 the total deaths amongst this race were 386,095, equal to a death-rate of 29·41 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 2,433 deaths were reported during the year against 2,270 in 1890, the death-rate being 19·93 against 16·41 per 1,000 in 1890. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects who by the census of 1891 numbered 298,718 persons, amongst whom during 1891 there were 3,145 deaths against 2,944 in 1890, the death-rate being 10·53 per 1,000 against 8·65 in 1890. Among Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (38·68 per 1,000) took place in the Collectorate of Násik, and the minimum (14·34 per 1,000) in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1890 these rates were 39·77 and 13·59 and were reported as having occurred in Ahmedábád and Thar and Párkar. Amongst Hindus the maximum death-rate (46·83 per 1,000) in 1891 was in the Collectorate of Broach, and the minimum (19·10 per 1,000) in Hyderabad. In 1890 these rates occurred in Ahmedábád and Ratnágiri, and were 41·14 and 19·08 per 1,000 respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 36·14 and was reported from Shikárpur Collectorate, and the minimum (10·12) from Ahmednagar. In the Collectorates of Broach, Páñch Maháls, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1891.

Deaths by caste or class.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1891 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1890 and the mean of the preceding ten years:—

Deaths by causes.

Causes of deaths.	MEAN FOR TEN YEARS, 1881—1890.		1890.		1891.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	21,170	1·29	3,259	0·20	17,850	0·95
Small-pox	5,087	0·31	2,877	0·17	1,491	0·08
Fevers	296,021	17·99	344,897	20·96	368,913	19·60
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	38,895	2·33	36,037	2·19	37,728	2·00
Injuries	5,781	0·36	5,888	0·36	5,887	0·31
Other causes	64,921	3·95	70,668	4·30	81,263	4·32
All causes ...	431,375	26·22	463,616	28·18	513,132	27·26

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1891 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1890 and the mean for ten years. During 1891 the greatest number of deaths (61,917) took place in December, and the least (34,493) in February. In 1890 the greatest and least numbers occurred in April (51,527) and June (29,518):—

Deaths by months.

Months.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.					
	Mean for ten years, 1881—1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1891.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	33,416	2·08	37,540	2·28	39,201	2·08
February	30,075	1·84	33,506	2·04	34,493	1·83
March	33,581	2·04	43,825	2·67	85,120	1·96
April	34,525	2·10	51,527	3·13	39,674	2·11
May	34,170	2·08	35,565	2·16	39,891	2·12
June	34,583	2·10	29,518	1·79	38,179	2·08
July	39,205	2·38	35,207	2·14	41,024	2·18
August	42,016	2·65	39,828	2·49	47,207	2·51
September	37,789	2·30	36,992	2·26	48,313	2·67
October	37,703	2·29	39,219	2·38	43,636	2·32
November	37,773	2·29	41,931	2·55	44,477	2·36
December	30,539	1·92	38,958	2·37	61,917	3·29
Year ...	431,375	26·22	463,616	28·18	513,132	27·26

The high mortality in the month of December was due to the epidemic of influenza.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Number of circles.

Statistical returns were received from 222 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British, and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

Total mortality from cholera.

During 1891 cholera caused 17,850 deaths throughout the Presidency, or 14,590 more than in the preceding year and 14,581 less than in the year 1889. The epidemic was most prevalent in the Bijápur, Sholápur, Poona and Ahmednagar Collectorates, where 5,064 or 6·36, 2,442 or 3·25, 2,316 or 2·18, and 2,284 or 2·57 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Broach, Shikárpur, Kánara and Panch Mahals Collectorates, in which there were 1, 6, 17 and 22 deaths respectively registered. In January, cholera broke out in 11 Collectorates and caused 256 deaths. In February the disease prevailed in 7 Collectorates, causing 140 deaths, and ceased in 4 Collectorates, namely Násik, Poona, Belgaum and Bijápur. In March, 63 deaths were returned from 4 Collectorates, the monthly minimum for the year. In April the disease somewhat increased and caused 214 deaths in 6 Collectorates. In May 1,315 deaths were registered from 7 Collectorates. In June it assumed a still greater intensity, and no less than 2,656 deaths were reported from 9 out of the 24 Collectorates in the Presidency. In July the disease appeared to have assumed an epidemic form, as 3,692 deaths were registered in 11 Collectorates. During August the mortality rose to 4,443, the maximum for the year; the disease was present more or less in 13 Collectorates. In September there was a slight decrease—3,427 deaths in 14 Collectorates. In October and November it rapidly subsided, as there were 901 deaths in the former and 414 in the latter. In the last month of the year the disease was only present in 6 Collectorates, and 320 deaths were reported. During 1891 Surat, Kaira, Karáchi, Hyderábád, Thar and Párkár and Upper Sind Frontier were free from cholera.

Mortality by seasons.

The following table shows the mortality from cholera by seasons; it will be seen that 14,218 deaths out of 17,850 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days:—

Years.	COLD SEASON (121 DAYS).				HOT AND DRY (61 DAYS).		RAINY SEASON (122 DAYS).				HOT AND DAMP (61 DAYS).		Total deaths from cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1890...	248	505	114	34	2	15	201	365	706	299	443	227	3,269
1891...	320	256	140	63	214	1,315	2,056	3,692	4,443	3,427	901	414	17,850

Mortality for 20 years from 1872 to 1891 inclusive.

The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending with 1891 is given in the following table:—

1872	16,642	1879	0,037	1886	107
1873	283	1880	684	1887	25,711
1874	37	1881	16,694	1888	30,500
1875	47,855	1882	7,964	1889	32,431
1876	32,117	1883	37,954	1890	3,259
1877	57,262	1884	13,804	1891	17,850
1878	46,743	1885	37,287		

Death-rates by Collectorates.

The following table exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected Collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate:—

Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.
Bijápur	6·36	Kolába	0·23
Sholápur	3·25	Bombay City	0·18
Ahmednagar	2·57	Tháos	0·15
Poona	2·18	Ratnágiri	0·11
Khándesh	1·35	Panch Maháls	0·07
Násik	1·15	Kánara	0·03
Dhárwár	0·98	Ahmedábád	0·03
Sátára	0·69	Shikárpur	0·007
Belgaum	0·29	Broach	0·008

From the above table it will be seen that in the Bijápur Collectorate the death-rate attained the high ratio of 6·36 per 1,000 of population; in Sholápur there was also a high death-rate, namely 3·25 per mille; whilst in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Khándesh and Násik Collectorates the ratios were 2·57, 2·18, 1·35 and 1·15.

Mortality in rural circles.

Out of 222 rural circles or talukas, 116 were more or less affected by cholera during the year. The table given below shows, in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles—31 in all—in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 2 per 1,000 of population; the disease chiefly prevailed in 8 talukas of the Bijápur Collectorate, 6 of the Khándesh Collectorate, 5 in each of the Ahmednagar and Sholápur Collectorates, 3 in each of the Násik and Poona Collectorates,

and 1 in the Dhárwár Collectorate. At the head of the circles was Bijápur Táluka in the Bijápur Collectorate, where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 9·88 :—

Number in sequence.	Name of rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number in sequence.	Name of rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Bijápur	Bijápur	87,020	869	9·93	17	Haréll	Poona	171,950	632	3·67
2	Jankhed	Ahmednagar	76,208	712	9·34	18	Báyer	Khándesh	31,676	111	3·50
3	Inh	Bijápur	92,472	781	8·44	19	Korjat	Ahmednagar	48,828	166	3·19
4	Sindri	"	93,018	713	7·67	20	Bágaloi	Bijápur	111,402	356	3·17
5	Bareváli	"	102,420	603	6·75	21	Karajri	Dhárwár	90,199	280	3·10
6	Muddebhál	"	81,472	524	6·42	22	Bángola	Sholápur	78,420	242	3·08
7	Chándiyad	Násik	51,470	31	0·60	23	Khed	Poona	162,389	491	3·04
8	Honkund	Bijápur	102,804	601	5·84	24	Karmála	Sholápur	93,262	230	2·94
9	Bádál	"	100,505	484	4·81	25	Dhulá	Khándesh	76,267	291	2·63
10	Súri	Poona	85,202	399	4·68	26	Neráa	Ahmednagar	88,145	232	2·63
11	Rhevgao	Ahmednagar	100,373	454	4·52	27	Bhusával	Khándesh	77,011	186	2·38
12	Bard	Sholápur	119,758	541	4·51	28	Yeola	Násik	46,945	106	2·25
13	Sholápur	"	119,658	634	4·60	29	Sindkhed	Khándesh	73,379	156	2·12
14	Elalábád	Khándesh	35,627	159	4·43	30	Mátgaon	Násik	82,469	175	2·12
15	Nagar	Ahmednagar	82,698	223	2·71	31	Erandol	Khándesh	105,806	219	2·07
16	Mudha	Sholápur	92,668	860	9·28						

Out of 56 town circles 26 were affected during the year. The following table gives those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 2 per 1,000. Of these, 1 was in each of the Sholápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár Collectorates, and 2 in each of the Khándesh and Bijápur Collectorates. Pandharpur Town Circle in the Sholápur Collectorate headed the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 5·86 :—

Mortality in towns.

Number.	Towns.	Collectorates.	Population of Towns.	Number of cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Pandharpur T. C.	Sholápur	19,953	117	5·86
2	Athni	Belgaum	10,416	54	5·18
3	Nasirábád	Khándesh	11,462	54	4·71
4	Gadag	Dhárwár	23,821	101	4·24
5	Dhulá	Khándesh	21,871	54	2·46
6	Bijapur	Bijápur	16,749	38	2·26
7	Kaláđgi	"	4,622	10	2·16

Out of the 25,143 villages in the Presidency, 1,594, or 7·79 per cent., were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Bijápur Collectorate, where out of its 1,110 villages, 431, or 38·83 per cent., were affected. In Sholápur, Poona and Ahmednagar the percentages were 30·15, 15·59 and 13·16 respectively. In the remaining 12 Collectorates the rates were below 10 per cent. The following table shows the percentages of affected villages to total villages in each Collectorate :—

Villages affected by cholera.

Collectorates.	Total villages.	Villages affected by cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Khándesh	2,824	197	6·93
Násik	1,648	99	6·03
Thana	1,889	22	1·16
Kolába	1,198	8	0·67
Ahmednagar	1,345	177	13·16
Poona	1,187	185	15·59
Sholápur	713	215	30·15
Sátara	1,343	107	8·24
Ratnágiri	1,308	5	0·38
Belgaum	1,073	31	2·89
Dhárwár	1,290	109	8·39
Bijapur	1,110	431	38·83
Kánara	1,183	2	0·17
Broach	493	1	0·25
Ahmedábád	852	4	0·47
Shikárpur	1,103	1	0·09
Total	20,472	1,594	7·79

The following table shows the attacks and deaths in each Collectorate, and the last column gives the percentages of deaths to attacks. Very high percentages of deaths to attacks occurred in Bombay City 71·57, Panch Maháls 68·75, Ratnágiri 67·71, Shikárpur 66·67, Thana 65·90 and Kánara 65·38. In 6 Collectorates, namely, Kolába 55·30, Ahmedábád 54·90, Násik 52·37, Belgaum 50·43, Dhárwár 49·93 and Poona 46·79, the percentages of deaths to attacks were above the mean; whilst in the remaining 5 Collectorates they were below it. The mean percentage for the Presidency was 46·59 :—

Attacks and deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to attacks.
Khândesh ...	4,267	1,979	46.38
Násik ...	1,854	971	52.37
Thúna ...	217	143	65.90
Bombay City ...	204	146	71.57
Kolába ...	217	120	55.30
Ahmednagar ...	4,976	2,284	45.90
Poona ...	4,950	2,316	46.79
Sholápur ...	5,698	2,442	42.86
Sátára ...	2,021	855	42.31
Ratnágiri ...	192	130	67.71
Belgaum ...	585	295	50.43
Dhárwár ...	2,063	1,031	49.98
Bijápur ...	10,948	5,064	46.24
Kanara ...	20	17	85.39
Broach ...	1	1	100.00
Panch Maháls ...	32	22	68.75
Ahmedábád ...	51	28	54.90
Shikárpur ...	9	6	66.67
Total ...	38,311	17,850	Mean. 46.59

Small-pox mortality by sexes.

During 1891 there were 1,491 deaths from small-pox (747 males and 744 females) against 2,877 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 5,087. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1880 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of deaths.	Years.	Number of deaths.
1880 ...	840	1886 ...	876
1881 ...	530	1887 ...	3,733
1882 ...	1,630	1888 ...	3,617
1883 ...	13,404	1889 ...	7,066
1884 ...	14,488	1890 ...	2,877
1885 ...	2,646	1891 ...	1,491
	33,597		19,680

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

Small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0.15 per 1,000 against 0.20 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 0.41. In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 0.11 against 0.30 in the previous year, and 0.48 the decennial mean. In the Central Registration District it was 0.05 against 0.08 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 0.24. In the Gujarát and Sind Registration districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0.04 and 0.02 against 0.13 and 0.19 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0.13 and 0.27. In Collectorates the highest death ratio (0.24) took place in Khândesh and the lowest (0.00) took place in Ahmednagar, and (0.01) in Sholápur, Ahmedábád, and Shikárpur. The districts of Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier were free. The Presidency rate was 0.08 against 0.17 in the previous year and 0.31 the decennial mean.

Fever: mortality by sexes.

During 1891, 191,735 males and 177,178 females, or a total of 368,913 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 344,897 in 1890, showing an increase of 24,016 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 296,021.

Mortality by Districts and Collectorates:

In the Gujarát Registration District fever caused the lower mortality of 27.62 per 1,000 during the year against 29.54 in 1890 and the decennial mean 24.20. In the Western Registration District the death ratio was 20.97 against 18.32 in the previous year and 17.98 the decennial mean. In the Central and Sind Registration districts the respective ratios for the year were 18.11 and 17.07 against 19.41 and 19.68 in the previous year and 17.18 and 15.18 the ten years' mean. In the Southern Registration District the ratio for the year was 14.65 against 19.55 and 15.35 the previous year and the ten years' mean respectively. In 10 Collectorates out of 24 the fever death-rate was higher than that of the previous year. The Collectorate of Broach headed the list with the very high ratio of 37.30 against 33.78 in 1890 and 29.20 in the previous ten years. In the following Collectorates high death ratios occurred:—Ahmedábád 31.44, Khândesh 27.21, Násik 25.95, Surat 25.35, Kaira 24.17, Ahmednagar 21.75, Panch Maháls 20.17 and Shikárpur 20.17,—the Presidency rate being 19.60 against 20.96 in the previous year and 17.99 the decennial mean.

Deaths by months.

In January and February, and from May to December, the deaths from fever were above the mean of the corresponding months in the previous year. In March and April the deaths were below the previous year, but they were above the mean. The maximum mortality from fever took place in December, when 50,954 deaths were reported, and the minimum in June, when 25,628 deaths were recorded from this cause. A certain proportion of the mortality was probably due to influenza.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea by sexes.

During 1891, dysentery and diarrhoea caused the deaths of 20,663 males and 17,065 females, or a total of 37,728 persons against 36,037 in 1890 and a decennial mean of 38,395.

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

The Southern Registration District headed the list with the high ratio of 4.55 per 1,000 against 5.32 in 1890, and 4.51 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District came next with a ratio of 2.78, the Central Registration District had a ratio of 1.78, the Gujarát Registration District of 0.23, and the Sind Registration District of 0.15. In the

Presidency the rate was 2·00 against 2·19 in the previous year, and a decennial mean of 2·33. Excepting in the Collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Panch Maháls, Thar and Párkar, Upper Sind Frontier, and the Town and Island of Bombay, the death-rate for the year was lower in all the Collectorates. The highest ratios recorded were in Belgaum 5·69, Dhárwár 4·82, Bijápur 4·71, Khándesh 4·22 and Násik 4·18, and the lowest in Thar and Párkar and Shikápur 0·07, and in Hyderábád 0·04.

During the year from January to April and in July, November and December, the deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea were less than in 1890, but greater in the months of May, June, August, September and October. The maximum mortality occurred in September, and the minimum in February. Deaths by months.

During 1891, 3,430 males and 2,457 females, or a total of 5,887 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes exceeded by 4 that reported in 1890, when 5,883 deaths were recorded. Of the 5,887 deaths, 2,489 happened from drowning, 1,240 resulted from snake-bites, 601 from wounds, 192 from hanging, 117 from poisoning, 92 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,156 from causes not specified. During 1891, from drowning, wild beasts, and snake-bites there was an increase of 93 deaths: whilst from poisoning, wounding and other causes, there was a decrease of 89 deaths, as compared with 1890. The number of deaths by hanging was the same as last year. Deaths from injuries.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified, numbered 81,263, of which 41,467 occurred among males, and 39,796 among females. The total for 1890 was 70,663. There was an increase of 10,600 under this head. Deaths from other causes.

Emigration.

There was considerable migration from the Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Bijápur Districts, as well as from the Upper Sind Frontier District; but these movements were only temporary, and were due to the scarcity prevalent in those Collectorates. In several districts more fortunately situated, a corresponding immigration of a like temporary nature was noticed; but the Panch Maháls, to which there is reported to be a steady flow of immigration, amounting to 9,000 persons annually, is the only district in which any permanent migration occurred during the year.

Medical Relief.

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of 1891 was 254; 2 new dispensaries were opened at Váda and Cháchra as well as the Leper Asylum at Mátunga. The statistics of the Bombay police hospital account and the Municipal dispensary at Shokápur are included in this report, for the first time. No hospitals or dispensaries were closed during the year. Number of institutions.

The total number of patients treated was 1,842,230 (1,798,294 out-door and 43,936 in-door), against 1,723,584 (1,685,072 out-door and 38,512 in-door). There was thus again an increase under each head. Of the in-door patients, 26,380 were cured, 5,668 relieved, 5,229 discharged otherwise, and 3,013 died. The percentage of deaths was thus 6·8 against 6·7 last year. The daily average of sick rose from 1,808·1 to 2,176. Of the out-door patients 1,640,754 attended personally. At the civil hospitals, 412,879 persons were treated, and 1,429,351 at the dispensaries. The daily average attendance was 17,858·9, against 17,294 in 1890. The total number of beds was 4,016, an increase of 404. Number of patients.

There were 202 cases of small-pox against 247 in 1890. Cholera gave 2,205 cases, as compared with 691 in the previous year. There was an increase of 271 cases of dysentery in the year as compared with 1890. Malarial fevers gave, as usual, the largest numbers. Of this disease there were 324,536, or 17·6 per cent. of the total number of patients treated, against 288,919 or 16·7 per cent. in the previous year. The increase was spread over all divisions, but was most marked in the Konkan. Excluding the figures of the Presidency town, the percentage in the Konkan was 28·6 per cent., in the Deccan 11·6, in Gujarát 20·8, in Sind 20·6, and in foreign territory 31·4. The figures in 1890 were 25·5, 11·2, 19·8, 21·1 and 26·0, respectively. Venereal affections gave 36,037 against 33,459 in 1890, the percentage (1·9) of cases treated being the same in both years. Worms affected 173,871 of the patients, or 9·4 per cent., against 166,029, or 9·6 per cent. in the previous year. As usual they were most prevalent in the Konkan and the Deccan, particularly in the Southern Marátha Country. There were 1,558 cases of leprosy, the increase of 415 being the exact number of cases at the Mátunga Leper Asylum, the returns of which were not included last year. Diseases of the eye and ear gave 208,460 and 66,789 cases, or 11·3 and 3·6 per cent. respectively. Skin diseases numbered 209,439, or 11·3 per cent. of the cases; or ·9 per cent. less than in 1890. In the Konkan the percentage was 9·9, in the Deccan 11·2, in Gujarát 14·3, in Sind 9·0, and in foreign territory 5·7. Diarrhoea cases treated numbered 42,100, or 2,207 more than in 1890. Diseases treated.

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Operations performed.

On 1st January 1891 there remained under treatment 129 cases which had undergone operations, and 5,843 operations were performed during the year, making a total of 5,972 cases, against 5,710 in 1890. Of these, 4,929 were cured, 288 relieved, 79 discharged otherwise, and 173 ended fatally, leaving 134 under treatment at the end of the year. The results of 359 operations performed on out-door patients, being unknown, are not recorded. There were 1,667 operations on the eye and its appendages, 1,357 of which were performed in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital. There were 987 operations on the urinary organs, with 41 deaths, 843 on organs of locomotion, opening of abscesses numbered 501, removal of tumours 395, and amputations 275. The total number of minor operations was 87,682, as compared with 81,872 in 1890.

Sex and race of patients.

The following table gives the ratio per cent. of men, women, and children, and of races separately for the City of Bombay and the Mofussil, as compared with the previous year:—

	SEX.						RACE.													
	Men.		Women.		Children.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Native Christians.		Parsis.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Other Castes.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
City of Bombay.	67.1	68.0	22.4	21.0	20.5	20.1	46.0	47.4	24.2	23.8	7.4	7.2	5.0	5.4	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.2	2.2	2.3
Mofussil...	47.7	47.0	20.1	20.0	32.2	33.0	65.8	68.8	20.0	20.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9

Income and expenditure.

The total income was Rs. 8,88,549, against Rs. 8,40,694 last year. Of this, Rs. 1,05,932 were cash balance at the beginning of the year, Rs. 4,63,564 were received from Government, and Rs. 2,88,803 from local and municipal funds, and miscellaneous sources. Interest on invested capital yielded Rs. 21,108, while Rs. 8,641 were received as subscriptions for Mofussil hospitals and dispensaries. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,58,137, from which must be deducted Rs. 18,100 invested during the year, and Rs. 33,145 on account of hospital stoppages, &c. After making these deductions the net expenditure was Rs. 7,11,891, as compared with Rs. 6,79,410 in the preceding year. The average cost of each diet in the City of Bombay was Re. 0-4-8, against Re. 0-4-10, and in the Mofussil Re. 0-2-1, as before. The average cost of each patient was in the City of Bombay Re. 3-8-0, against Re. 3-6-9 in 1890, and in the Mofussil Re. 0-4-5, against Re. 0-4-11 in the previous year. In the Konkan the cost for patient was Re. 0-5-7, in the Deccan Re. 0-3-7, in Gujarat Re. 0-4-2, in Sind Re. 0-4-10 and in the foreign institutions Re. 0-14-6 as compared with Re. 0-6-7, Re. 0-3-11, Re. 0-4-8, Re. 0-5-2, and Re. 0-14-5, respectively, in 1890. The percentage of total cost paid by Government was for the Mofussil Rs. 39.8, against Rs. 37.2 in 1890, or, if the cost of Native dispensaries be added, it was Rs. 34.0; in the City of Bombay it was 86.7, as compared with 90.0 in the previous year.

Invested capital.

In the beginning of the year the balance of invested capital was Rs. 4,56,100; Rs. 13,100 were invested during the year, giving a total of Rs. 4,69,200; Rs. 500 were sold, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,68,700 at the close of the year.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT, BOMBAY.

The operation of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay having been suspended from 1st July 1888, there is nothing to record under this head.

Lunatic Asylums.

Number of asylums.

There were 6 lunatic asylums, as in the previous year, situated at Colaba (Bombay), Poona, Ahmedabad, Dhárwár, Hyderabad, and Ratnágiri.

Inmates.

During the year the total population was 961, against 1,006 in the previous year. Of these, 786 were males and 175 females. On 1st January 1891 there remained 562 males and 128 females: 209 males and 43 females were admitted, and 15 males and 4 females re-admitted. One hundred and fifty-six males and 26 females were discharged. Of these, 74 males and 16 females were cured, 80 males and 10 females were transferred to friends, (69 males and 8 females improved, and 11 males and 2 females not improved), and 2 males escaped. Fifty-seven males and 13 females died, against 66 males and 12 females in 1890. At the end of the year there remained 573 males and 136 females. The daily average strength was 580.3 males and 133 females, total 713.3 against 706.1 in 1890.

The percentages of cures and deaths to the daily average strength were:—

Cured	...	{	Males ...	...	...	...	12.7	} Total ... 12.6
			Females ...	...	...	...	12.0	
Died	...	{	Males ...	...	...	...	9.8	} Total ... 9.8
			Females ...	...	...	...	9.7	

The percentages to admissions were:—

Cured	...	{ Males 33.0	} Total ... 33.2
	...	{ Females 34.0	
Died	...	{ Males 25.4	} Total ... 25.8
	...	{ Females 27.6	

On 1st January 1891 there remained 93 males and 9 females, while 27 males and 3 females were admitted, making 120 males and 12 females, total 132, or 3 less than in the previous year. No criminal lunatics were admitted in the Ratnágiri and Dhárwár Asylums. Three criminal lunatics were admitted into the Poona Lunatic Asylum. Sixteen males and 4 females were discharged, transferred, &c., 5 males and 1 female died, and 99 males and 7 females remained on 31st December 1891. The daily average strength of these insanes was 95.4 males and 8.6 females; total 104.0 against 108.0 in the previous year. Criminal Lunatics.

The following table gives the types of insanity and the result of the treatment of each form:— Types and causes of insanity.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.
Mania	256	126	382	41	25	29
Melancholia	55	48	103	12	27	6
Dementia	170	27	197	8	12	14
Idiocy	27	10	37	2	1	2
Epileptic insanity	24	5	29	...	1	2
Charas smoking	6	2	8	...	...	2
Ganja smoking	69	26	95	14	4	3
Use of bháng	39	4	43	4	2	7
Opium eating	6	2	8	1	...	1
Spirit drinking	29	20	49	6	5	3
Other types	9	1	10	2	...	1
Total	690	271	961	90	77	70

Of a total of 961 lunatics, the cause was ascertained in only a little more than half the number, (488 being known causes and 473 unknown causes). Of the known causes, 392 were attributed to physical and 96 to moral causes. Of the former, the abuse of spirits and use of intoxicating drugs were alleged as the cause in 203 cases; fever was the cause given in 85, epilepsy in 26, previous attack in 21, destitution in 20, and masturbation in 14. The disease was hereditary in 27, and congenital in 21 patients. Of moral causes, grief was the alleged cause in 67 cases, anger in 9, fear in 8, religion in 5, loss of money in 3, jealousy in 2, and anxiety and study in 1 each. Among the criminal lunatics charged with crimes of violence, the following were the alleged causes of insanity:—

Ganja smoking ... 10	Hereditary ... 3
Opium eating ... 1	Grief ... 2
Spirit drinking ... 4	Anger ... 1
Fever ... 2	Religion ... 1
Puerperal fever ... 1	Jealousy ... 1
Epilepsy ... 3	Fright ... 1
Injury ... 1	Anxiety ... 1
Unknown ... 38	

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,27,425, against Rs. 1,29,172 in 1890. This does not tally with the total given in the last year's report owing to a re-adjustment of accounts. Establishment cost Rs. 42,234, against Rs. 44,479, in the previous year. There was also a decrease of Rs. 171, Rs. 175, and Rs. 88, in the cost of diet, clothing and bedding, and medicines, respectively. Contingencies amounted to Rs. 9,255, against Rs. 7,881 in 1890. The following is the abstract of cash account:— Cost.

	Daily average strength in 1891.	ESTABLISHMENT.		DIET.		CLOTHING AND BEDDING.	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colába	280.7	28,914 14 2	85 3 2	28,338 4 7	100 15 4	2,916 9 11	10 6 3
Ratnágiri	69.2	4,300 9 4	62 2 4	2,981 15 3	43 1 6	128 7 0	1 13 8
Poona	97.0	4,038 5 3	41 10 1	4,790 11 11	49 6 3	752 14 0	7 12 2
Dhárwár	88.0	1,756 10 7	46 3 8	1,625 1 6	43 12 3	192 10 4	5 1 1
Ahmedábád	99.4	3,837 0 7	38 9 8	4,412 10 6	44 6 3	504 0 4	5 1 2
Sir Cawasji Jehángiri, Hyderabad	129.0	4,386 11 7	34 0 1	3,712 7 0	28 12 5	398 4 0	3 1 5
Total	713.3	42,234 3 6	59 3 4	46,861 2 9	64 4 8	4,892 13 9	6 13 9

	MEDICINES.		CONFIRMERIES.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colába	1,291 15 3	4 9 8	6,383 10 3	22 11 10	62,845 6 2	223 14 2
Batnágiri	90 3 5	1 4 10	449 4 9	6 8 0	7,950 7 9	114 14 2
Poona	50 8 11	0 8 4	588 14 4	6 1 1	10,221 6 5	105 6 0
Dhárwár	98 4 7	2 9 4	834 2 0	8 12 10	4,008 13 2	105 7 1
Ahmedábád	88 10 6	0 14 3	974 6 7	9 12 10	9,818 12 6	96 12 2
Sir Cawasji Jehángir, Hyderabad	70 4 5	0 8 8	625 1 5	4 1 1	9,092 12 5	70 7 9.
Total ...	1,689 15 1	2 5 10	9,255 7 4	12 15 7	1,03,933 10 5	145 11 4

The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 12,746, against Rs. 16,076 in the previous year. The amount received by the sale of manufactured articles and remitted to the Treasury was Rs. 1,919, nearly the same as last year, and that on account of unserviceable articles was Rs. 57, as compared with Rs. 119 in 1890. Deducting the above receipts from the sum of the amounts received from the Treasury adjusted to Government, and value of articles received from the Manufacturing Department, the net cost to Government was Rs. 97,979, as compared with Rs. 98,011 in 1890. The increase was due mainly to the small receipts from paying patients and a large increase in the charges on account of works done by the Public Works Department in all the asylums except at Ahmedábád. The cost per patient was Rs. 137-5-8, against Rs. 131-11-6 in 1890. The following table shows comparatively the cost of each patient at each asylum for the past two years:—

	Daily average strength in 1891.	Net cost.	Cost per head.	
			1891.	1890.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Colába	280.7	55,417 8 6	197 6 9	194 6 8
Batnágiri	69.2	8,740 5 2	126 4 9	132 15 8
Poona	97.0	10,479 9 10	108 0 7	105 6 11
Dhárwár	38.0	4,568 4 10	120 2 7	118 13 1
Ahmedábád	99.4	8,812 1 3	88 10 5	71 10 8
Sir Cawasji Jehángir, Hyderabad	129.0	9,902 15 11	77 3 8	69 0 10
Total ...	713.3	97,978 13 6	137 5 8	131 11 6

Sanitation.

Sanitary works :
Military.

The principal military works connected with sanitation have been alluded to in the Public Works section of Chapter IV of this report. The actual cost of works of this nature carried out during the year 1891 was Rs. 44,175 against Rs. 41,767 in 1890. An important work was the construction of a new condenser capable of producing 12,000 gallons of water at Aden: most of the other works were unimportant, and consisted in the construction of latrines, or drains, or the cleaning out of wells and the improvement of water-supply.

Local Boards.

Sanitary works carried out by Local Boards have been referred to in the section of Chapter III of this report which deals with Local Boards' administration.

Mofussil Municipalities.

While the aggregate income of the municipalities in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 42,82,414, their total expenditure was Rs. 45,86,839, of which Rs. 7,53,752 were devoted to conservancy: in the previous year, Rs. 7,38,566* were spent on this object. The aggregate expenditure of the several municipalities in Sind on conservancy, including road-cleaning, watering and latrines, amounted to Rs. 1,55,733, against Rs. 1,56,725 in the previous year. The only towns possessing a regularly engineered water-supply were Karáchi and Hyderabad: elsewhere the water-supply was principally derived from the Indus or from wells. During the inundation season canal water was also used for drinking purposes in most municipal towns. A scheme for the drainage of the town of Karáchi was under consideration, and the municipality applied for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs in the open market: the plans and estimates for the work have been completed. The construction of drains in the town of Hyderabad was approaching completion. No works of great importance were carried out during the year under report. The municipa-

* This figure does not agree with that shown in last year's report owing to a reclassification of charges.

lities in Sind entertained, as usual, a staff of sweepers for cleaning public roads, streets &c. In most towns, dust-bins were provided in convenient spots and were emptied daily; real conservancy was backward to a lamentable degree.

In the Northern Division the expenditure incurred on account of 'conservancy' was Rs. 2,73,769 against Rs. 2,63,322, the increase of Rs. 10,447 being chiefly due to the construction of latrines and urinals in Viramgám, Dholera, and Nadiád, the entertainment of additional establishment at Kurla for the removal of nightsoil, and to the Bándra Municipality having undertaken the halálkhor service. On the other hand, there was a large decrease in Surat, chiefly owing to reduced expenditure on road-cleaning and latrines. The expenditure under the head "water-supply" showed the large decrease of Rs. 76,785, owing principally to reduced expenditure by the Ahmedábád Municipality under this head during the year. The new water works in Ahmedábád were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 11th June 1891. The prejudice evinced at first against using the water was fast dying out, and applications were pouring in for house-connections. The question of the construction of another high-level reservoir was being discussed. In Broach and Surat, schemes for water-supply were under consideration, while in the latter an experimental well was under construction: an interesting experiment was also made at Ránpur with tube wells. In Dákor a large sum was spent in sinking a well and in excavating and repairing the tank. The want of good water was much felt in Viramgám, but the question presented special difficulties. The Bándra Municipality, which had a connection with the Bombay water works, was considering the extension of the water pipes to the Páli Hill and the villages in its vicinity. In Ahmedábád the greater portion of an experimental section of the drainage scheme was completed during the year. In Nadiád, Dákor and Thána a preliminary survey was being made by the Public Works Department. In Broach the Public Works Department prepared a rough scheme which was under consideration; and in several other municipalities improvements were carried out in the surface drainage.

The amount spent on conservancy by the municipalities of the Central Division was Rs. 2,38,482, or Rs. 1,574 more than in the preceding year. The water-supply of municipal towns was derived from rivers, wells, and tanks, and was sufficient except in Dhulia, Násik, Yeola, and Bársi. The Dhulia water works were still in progress, and in many other towns works were in contemplation for a more abundant and improved supply of water. The municipalities were alive to the importance of the question of surface drainage. During the year, progress was made in those municipalities where works were commenced last year, and in some others a beginning was made. The question of surface drainage in the Poona City Municipality remained still undecided.

The total amount expended by municipalities in the Southern Division in 1891-92 on conservancy was Rs. 85,768 against Rs. 81,661 in the year preceding. The charges under this head, according to the new classification, included those on account of road-cleaning and watering, and latrines. Increased expenditure under this head was chiefly incurred by the municipalities of Nipáni, Gokák, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri, Bijápur, Kumta, and Mahad. The amount spent under the head "drainage" was Rs. 4,498 against Rs. 1,741 in the previous year. Sums of Rs. 997 and Rs. 379 were spent on the construction of road-side gutters by the municipalities of Dhárwár and Bágalkot, respectively, and a scheme for surface drainage was set on foot at Belgaum. The expenditure incurred under the head "water-supply" amounted to Rs. 44,618 against Rs. 17,289 in 1890-91. Considerable amounts were spent by the municipalities of Nipáni, Navalgund, Nargund, Bijápur, Guledgud, Haliyál, Gokarn, Ratnágiri and Uran on the improvement of their water-supply. Rs. 1,000 were paid by the Dhárwár Municipality to the Public Works Department for the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates for a water-supply scheme for the town of Dhárwár. The new water works at Hubli, estimated to cost Rs. 4,88,617, were in progress, and proposals for the improvement of water-supply were under consideration at Nargund and Paavel.

The expenditure of the Health Department of the City of Bombay was Rs. 11,48,961 against Rs. 11,55,118 in the previous year. The important measures of sanitation carried out are noticed in the section of Chapter III which deals with municipal administration. Bombay City

During the year twelve vessels arrived in harbour with infectious diseases on board against seventeen in the previous year. Of the diseases 5 were cases of cholera, 4 of small pox, 11 of measles and 3 of chicken-pox. Bombay Harbour:
Importation of
disease.

The number of vessels of all kinds sailing from the port of Bombay, which were inspected by the Health Officer, was 722 against 646 in 1890, and the total number of persons inspected was 82,048 against 75,899. Of the ships which underwent inspection, 520 were square-rigged vessels and steamers, 162 were native craft, 21 were pilgrim ships, and 19 were Indian Troop and Marine ships. Inspection of
outgoing vessels.

Vaccination.

Territorial changes.

The Western Gujarát Circle was abolished, and the office transferred to the Agency Surgeon, Rájkot. Modnimb, a portion of the Miraj Senior State, which was hitherto included in the Central Registration District, was transferred to the Southern Registration District during the year. The name of the "Eastern Gujarát Registration District" was changed into "Gujarát Registration District."

Strength of the Department.

The total strength of the Vaccination Department during the year 1891-92 was 5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, 3 Superintendents of Vaccination, 8 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, 43 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, 33 Clerks and Kárkúns, 576 Vaccinators and Candidates, and 588 Peons.

Work amongst the Civil and Military Population.

There were 935,264 persons primarily vaccinated, and 62,066 re-vaccinated, against 885,260 and 46,487, respectively, last year, showing a net increase of 50,004 in primary vaccination, and 16,479 in re-vaccination. The only decrease recorded was 600 under primary vaccination in the Baroda State, and 276 and 117 under re-vaccination in the Baroda and Cutch States, respectively. In Dispensary vaccination work, there was a decrease under both kinds of vaccination. On the whole there was, in total operations, an increase of 66,483 over the preceding year.

Primary Vaccination.

The following table shows the number of persons primarily vaccinated and also the increase or decrease for each of the last ten years :-

Primarily vaccinated.	Year ending 31st March									
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Persons	792,206	820,066	802,207	851,387	855,972	879,755	800,394	900,232	885,260	935,264
Increase	62,883	84,769	...	62,180	1,585	23,783	16,639	3,838	...	60,004
Decrease ... ..	...	...	24,758	...	...	...	..	...	14,972	...

Results in primary vaccination.

Out of 935,264 persons primarily vaccinated 888,290 cases, or 94.97 per cent. were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was 17,513. In 31,544 cases, the result was unknown, as the children were not again brought for inspection. On account of the failure of the first operation 2,113 persons were operated on a second time.

Results of re-vaccination.

During the year 62,066 persons were re-vaccinated. In 56 instances the re-vaccination was repeated, in 11,886 instances the result could not be ascertained and in 12,130 the operation failed. The number of successful cases was 39,008, or 61.94 per cent.

Infants successfully vaccinated as compared with available number.

The following table shows the number of infants successfully vaccinated in the Presidency *exclusive of Native States*. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year, as usual, in calculating the number available for vaccination, because infants are, generally, not vaccinated until three months after birth :-

Years.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among children under 1 year.	Children available for vaccination.	Children under 1 year vaccinated successfully.	Children remained to be vaccinated under 1 year.
1890-91	641,115	98,401	542,714	401,001	140,810
1891-92	682,077	113,832	568,245	435,608	133,237

The above table shows that the successfully vaccinated fell short of the registered births (after deducting deaths) amongst those under 1 year old. Out of 568,245 infants available for vaccination under one year, 435,608 or 76.58 per cent. were protected, and 133,237 or 23.42 per cent. remained unprotected.

Rate per mille of population on total successful primary vaccination as compared with infants under 1 year.

The following table gives the rate of primary successful vaccination of children under 1 year, and total successful primary operations per mille of population, of each Collectorate, and Native State :-

Districts.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of population.	Districts.	Number of successful primary vaccinations of children less than one year old per mille of population.	Total number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of population.
BRITISH DISTRICTS.			BRITISH DISTRICTS.		
<i>Western Registration District.</i>			<i>Gujarát Registration District.</i>		
Khándesh	20·27	25·43	Surat	24·18	28·60
Nasik	21·28	28·64	Broach	24·80	28·14
Thána	17·93	26·98	Kaira	25·07	29·27
Kolába	25·97	31·02	Fanch Maháls	25·38	32·80
Presidency Circle	20·00	24·90	Ahmedábád	27·35	30·63
<i>Central Registration District.</i>			<i>Sind Registration District.</i>		
Ahmednagar	28·97	33·51	Karáchi	21·25	32·23
Poona	24·18	31·88	Hyderábád	17·62	24·83
Sholápur	27·75	33·36	Thar and Párkar	16·18	28·44
Sátára	28·25	32·92	Shikárpur... ..	27·72	31·69
Ratnágiri	21·65	29·32	Upper Sind Frontier... ..	24·69	30·95
<i>Southern Registration District.</i>			<i>Native States.</i>		
Belgaum	22·54	33·26	States in Western Registration District.	22·75	36·39
Dhárwár	20·68	29·79	States in Central Registration District.	22·01	29·85
Bijápur	24·44	35·23	States in Southern Registration District.	20·74	29·69
Kánara	11·83	33·82	States in Gujarát Registration District.	19·02	30·90
			States (Káthiáwár and Pálanpur) in the Rájkot Agency Circle.	21·42	29·57
			State (Khairpur) in Sind Registration District.	13·90	20·33
			Baroda Circle	28·85	31·19
			Cutch Circle	28·38	36·72

The following table shows, by districts and circles, the percentages of success in primary and re-vaccination, contrasted with those for the previous year:—

Percentages of success by districts.

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentages of success of primary vaccinations.		Percentages of success in re-vaccinations.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	Western Registration District	95·65	94·84	61·17	44·62
2	Presidency Circle	97·07	96·65	38·08	75·34
3	Central Registration District	93·67	94·02	65·90	48·69
4	Southern do. do.	93·55	93·33	62·09	65·73
5	Gujarát do. do.	97·79	97·70	59·73	60·12
6	Rájkot Agency Circle	95·92	95·88	62·64	66·18
7	Sind Registration District	94·00	92·90	60·81	69·29
8	Baroda	96·51	96·84	60·99	60·91
9	Cutch	98·53	94·95	96·07	70·00
10	Aden, Muskat, Bushire, &c.	79·10	81·48	100·00	79·41
11	British Army	79·13	77·81	57·53	61·94
12	Native Army	89·88	88·94	60·34	55·71
	Average for the whole Presidency	95·10	94·97	61·22	61·94

“Unknown” cases have been included in these calculations, and obviously they reduce the percentage of success.

According to the different agencies or establishments, there was an increase in primary work under Local Fund, Municipal, Cantonment, British and Native Armies. In the other establishments, there was a decrease. In re-vaccination there was an increase in all establishments.

Exclusive of the Rájkot Agency Circle, there were 426,608 males and 404,265 females primarily vaccinated, and 46,552 males and 15,722 females re-vaccinated; the totals of persons operated on were 473,160 males and 419,987 females. In primary vaccination the sex percentages were, respectively, 51·34 males and 48·66 females. In re-vaccination the percentages were, respectively, 74·75 and 25·25, and in total operations 52·98 and 47·02.

During the year there were primarily vaccinated 5,047 Christians, 633,361 Hindus, 128,255 Mussalmáns, 2,227 Pársis, and 61,983 persons of other castes. These figures do not include the Rájkot Agency Circle.

By agencies.

By sex.

Caste or race.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.
Age.

The age details are compiled for three periods, viz., under 1 year, between 1 and 6 years, and above 6 years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated were 632,629, 182,482, and 15,762. The number of infants successfully vaccinated was 603,022; of children between 1 and 6 years 171,627; and of persons of other ages 13,702. The above figures are exclusive of the Rájkot Agency Circle.

Lymph.

The quality of the lymph in use throughout the year was good. Two consignments of English lymph, of 65 tubes (45 humanized and 20 calf) each, were received during the year; besides 4, of 6 tubes each, for Aden; lymph was supplied to Mofussil applicants by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and the Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle. The results of the English lymph were not satisfactory. The fresh supply was tolerably successful, but the second nearly all failed.

Animal vaccination.

In the Western Registration District, animal lymph was used in the Municipalities of Bándra, Kurla, and Igatpuri. Lanoline vaccine paste was used in some cases, and the results at first appeared good, but as the paste lost its power, it was discontinued. In the City of Bombay, vaccination with animal lymph exclusively was carried on throughout the year. In the Central Registration District, the progress, on the whole, was satisfactory during the year. The Municipality of Ahmednagar having voted the necessary funds, the practice was successfully established in the month of July 1891. In the Municipalities of Poona, Sholápur and in the Cantonment of Poona, it was carried on continuously throughout the year. It was also used in three small municipalities, and 42 villages, all in the Poona Collectorate. The people of these 42 villages provided either a calf or a sum of money necessary to provide one, and they much appreciated animal lymph, as it does away with the necessity of lymph being taken from their children's arms. In the Southern Registration District, animal vaccination was continued throughout the year in Dhárwár and Hubli. In Gadag-Bettigeri, it was introduced on 31st July 1891, but stopped on 9th January 1892, owing to difficulties in procuring calves. In the town of Belgaum it was introduced on 22nd June 1891, and continued for the remainder of the year. In the Sind Registration District, animal vaccination was carried on in the City of Karachi, but there was great difficulty in procuring calves.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination as compared with the preceding year is shown in the following statement:—

Establishments.	1890-91.			1891-92.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial	1,07,756	11	8	1,15,103	10	1	7,346	14	5
Municipal	30,918	0	3	32,674	7	2	1,756	6	11
Cantonment	975	12	6	1,128	4	0	152	8	3
Local Fund	91,815	8	2	93,933	14	8	2,118	11	1
Native States	63,713	7	0	66,161	8	2	2,438	1	2
Total	2,96,179	2	7	3,09,191	12	5	14,012	9	10

The total cost for the Presidency, except Rájkot Agency Circle, including all charges was Rs. 2,85,189-13-0 against Rs. 2,73,097-2-10 in the preceding year, whilst the successful cases, excluding dispensaries and the army, were 817,120, the average cost for each successful case being annas 5 and pies 7, against annas 5 and pies 9, or 2 pies less than last year.

Supervision.

Taking together the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, and Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, they travelled 95,907 miles in 9,432 days, and inspected 330,805 children in 14,277 villages. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 38-63 were inspected. This does not include work done in Pálanpur and Káthiáwár.

Villages visited and not visited by vaccinators.

The following statement shows the number of villages visited, as well as those left unvisited by the vaccinators of the department, in each district and Native State:—

	VILLAGES IN BRITISH TERRITORY.		VILLAGES IN NATIVE STATES.		TOTAL VILLAGES.	
	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.	Visited.	Not visited.
Western Registration District	5,568	2,039	204	51	5,772	2,090
Central do.	6,079	194	6,220	362	11,899	553
Southern do.	4,984	28	1,846	19	6,829	47
Gujarát do.	3,116	249	3,622	1,497	6,638	1,746
Sind do.	16,954	2,209	421	942	16,375	3,151
Total for Presidency	35,301	4,719	12,212	2,871	47,513	7,590

* In Sind both kaucha and pucha villages are included. These do not include Káthiáwár and Pálanpur.

It will be seen from the above statement, that out of 55,103 villages in the Presidency 47,513 were visited by vaccinators, and 7,590 or 13.77 per cent. were not visited. In British territory, out of 40,020 villages, 35,301 were visited, and 4,719, or 11.79 per cent., not visited; whilst in Native States 12,212 out of 15,083 villages were visited, and 2,871, or 19.03 per cent. were not visited during the year.

Inoculation was not reported to have been practised anywhere in the Presidency, and no instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination. Inoculation.

Veterinary.

An account of the Veterinary College, Bombay, will be found in Chapter VII (Education). Bombay Veterinary College.

VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.

Considerable progress was made during the year in veterinary matters. Dispensaries were started at Belgaum and Karáchi, and the establishment of a dispensary at Jalgaon was sanctioned; while Itinerating Veterinary Assistants were employed in Kaira and Belgaum, and the appointment of one for Khándesh was approved by Government. The Ahmedábád and Nadiád dispensaries received increased grants from Municipal and Local Funds. At the Dhulia dispensary a new departure was made in requiring fees for the treatment of patients, the property of well-to-do persons. The Poona Hospital continued under the management of the College of Science; at Karáchi and Belgaum work was not commenced till after the close of the year. In the four dispensaries of Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Dhulia, and Násik 2,628 animals were treated, against 2,503 in the previous year. A comparison with that year gives the following results of treatment:—

Year.	Total animals treated.	PERCENTAGE SHOWS OF TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.					
		Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment at end of the year.
1890-91	2,503	51.1	19.2	3.2	2.6	21.5	2.4
1891-92	2,628	54.0	16.3	2.9	2.8	21.6	2.4

The figures indicate progress, though there was ample room for improvement. The number of cases, in which the results were unknown, was large, but this is unavoidable.

The dispensary at Ahmedábád was inspected by the Director and by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. The year was free from epizootic disease, foot and mouth disease only existing in a mild form. There were 811 out-patients and 114 in-patients, against 833 and 79, respectively, in 1890-91; the larger proportion of in-patients pointed to good management. The institution gained in popularity in the district generally, the number of village patients rising from 39 to 189, and public subscriptions from Rs. 59 to Rs. 100. Visits to private stables were more frequent, and a larger number of animals was examined. It was to be regretted that the District Board did not see its way to the entertainment of an Itinerating Assistant. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,845, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,189. Ahmedábád.

The Nadiád dispensary was inspected by the Director, and by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and was found to be in good order. At Nadiád, 975 cases were treated, against 871 in the previous year; 844 were dealt with at the dispensary, and the rest in villages, where outbreaks of foot and mouth disease and rinderpest occurred. The daily average attendance was 14.5, against 13 in 1890-91. There was no accommodation for in-patients, and, as no site was chosen, the building promised by Sardár Ráo Bahádur Becharás Viháridás was not commenced. Receipts were Rs. 1,595, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,446. The Itinerating Assistant commenced work from 12th October 1891, and up to the end of March treated 512 animals, the daily average being 8. Receipts amounted to Rs. 330, and the expenditure to Rs. 437; the deficit of Rs. 107 was made good from the funds of the stationary dispensary. Nadiád.

Owing to the resignation of the Veterinary Assistant, the Dhulia dispensary was closed for two months, and a fall from 471 to 383 resulted in the number of cases treated. Of these 67, as against 54 in the preceding year, were in-patients. The daily average of 10 patients was low. Receipts aggregated Rs. 1,300, and expenditure amounted to Rs. 870. The dispensary was insufficiently and unsuitably housed in the pinjrápole. Dhulia.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Násik.

The total number of patients treated at the Násik dispensary rose from 249 to 310, but the number of in-patients fell from 129 to 113, owing to the heavy cost of keep, due to the rise in the price of fodder. The daily average attendance was 14. This institution was well managed, and there was a very small percentage (8) of results unknown. There were 5 cases of glanders; 4 of the animals were destroyed, and one died after isolation. Proposals for the more effective reporting of contagious disease were before Government. Receipts reached Rs. 1,745, while expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,300, about half the income being contributed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Cattle-disease.

The year was tolerably healthy, foot and mouth disease occurring only in three districts, Kaira, Kolába and Násik. Small-pox was reported from Broach, and rinderpest from Kaira, and an unidentified disease caused slight mortality in Poona. None of these outbreaks were serious, and special measures were not necessitated.

Bacteriological Laboratory.

The Superintendent of Bacteriological Survey, recently included in the Civil Veterinary Department, was engaged with the Imperial Bacteriologist in laboratory research, and in preparing materials for a report on Indian cattle; he also delivered a course of lectures at the College of Science, Poona.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General Summary.

The following statement gives the attendance returns at the various educational institutions in the Presidency for the last two years:—

Attendance in schools and colleges classified by standards.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
<i>Public Institutions.</i>				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	9	9	1,289	1,332
Professional Colleges	4	4	566	495
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	403	410	41,714	43,420
Primary Schools	8,664	9,031	506,672	518,284
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	15	15	881	853
Other Schools	29	32	1,970	2,222
Total, Public Institutions ...	9,324	9,501	553,092	566,606
<i>Private Institutions.</i>				
Advanced	54	83	1,293	1,170
Elementary	2,599	2,688	66,113	66,662
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,653	2,771	67,406	67,832
Grand Total	11,977	12,272	620,498	634,438

Omitting the private institutions, which are not under Government inspection, the number of boys under instruction rose from 489,183 to 499,174, and the number of girls from 63,909 to 67,432, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 528,356 to 546,925 and the average daily attendance from 394,853 to 413,427. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls also rose from 75 to 76. The increase for public institutions was distributed as shown below:—

	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts Colleges ... ..	.....	.....	43	.....
Professional Colleges ... ..	.....	.....	.....	71
Secondary Schools	7	.....	1,706	.....
Primary Schools... ..	167	.....	11,612	.....
Training Schools... ..	.....	.....	.....	28
All other Special Schools	3	.....	252	.....
Total	177	.....	13,613	99

The attendance in the different classes of public schools contrasts with that of the previous year, as under:—

Attendance in schools and colleges classified according to sources of maintenance.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government... ..	87	87	12,055	12,040	...	...	...	15
Local Boards	4,243	4,231	228,135	228,844	...	12	709	...
Municipal Boards	782	801	84,433	87,020	9	...	2,587	...
Native States	2,072	2,096	124,493	126,005	24	...	1,512	...
Aided	2,009	2,147	94,904	101,864	138	...	6,960	...
Unaided	121	139	9,072	10,833	18	...	1,761	...
Total	9,324	9,501	553,092	566,606	189	12	13,529	15

The number of pupils learning English rose from 43,840 to 45,496, the number learning a classical language from 17,073 to 19,093, and the number learning a vernacular language from 528,295 to 538,791. The distribution of the pupils according to race is given below :—

	1890-91.	1901-02.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,914	4,043
Portuguese and Native Christians...	9,103	9,225
Jews	1,227	1,311
Parsis	12,951	13,457
Mahomedans	90,131	97,186
Hindus	428,024	433,761
Aboriginal and hill tribes	7,160	6,986
Others... ..	682	637
Total ...	553,092	566,606

Expenditure.

The total expenditure from all sources contrasts with that of the previous year, as under :—

Years.	Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	19,38,283	8,44,135	3,84,572	12,28,194	16,07,160	50,52,344
1901-92	19,65,632	8,67,695	3,63,750	13,36,002	17,47,616	62,80,704

The increase in the expenditure from the *Local cess* and from *Municipal rates* was due to increased expenditure on the teaching staff; while the increase under *Fees and all other sources* was due to the increase in the number of schools. The total expenditure of the year was divided between the different funds, as under :—

Provincial Funds	31.3
Local cess	13.8
Municipal rates	5.8
Fees	21.3
Revenues of Native States (including cess and rates)	12.6
All other sources... ..	15.3

Distribution.

The share which each class of institutions had in the total expenditure was as follows :—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1890-91.	1901-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,41,427	8,71,105
Local Board	13,39,325	14,12,078
Municipal Board	5,78,438	6,30,081
Native State	8,92,934	9,66,369
Aided	16,01,332	16,59,646
Unaided	1,70,339	2,03,620
General	5,28,549	5,37,805
Total ...	59,52,344	62,80,704

and again :—

	1890-91.	1901-92.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	3,06,362	3,14,300
Professional Colleges	1,22,802	1,16,263
Secondary Schools	14,43,661	16,78,853
Primary Schools	26,60,932	27,83,084
Special Schools	4,41,321	4,79,935
Buildings and apparatus	4,48,717	4,70,464
University	1,08,971	1,17,572
Direction and Inspection	8,06,109	3,15,419
Scholarships	86,963	98,433
Miscellaneous	26,506	6,381
Total ...	59,52,344	62,80,704

The following table compares the net expenditure from Provincial Funds for the past two years:—

Expenditure from Provincial Funds.

				1890-91.	1891-92.
				Rs.	Rs.
University Education	...	Arts Colleges	...	1,36,994	1,37,353
		Professional Colleges	...	75,468	70,361
School Education, General	...	Secondary Schools	...	3,26,042	3,40,905
		Primary Schools	...	6,48,879	6,54,881
School Education, Special	...	Training Schools	...	84,430	84,276
		Medical Schools	...	30,094	33,886
		Other Special Schools	...	1,22,973	1,38,458
Buildings and apparatus	...		...	2,03,366	1,98,999
University	...		...	20,000	15,000
Direction and Inspection	...		...	2,49,333	2,56,634
Scholarships	...		...	25,811	28,498
Miscellaneous	...		...	14,903	6,381
Total				19,38,283	19,65,632

The decrease under *Professional Colleges* was owing to larger receipts from fees. The increase under *School Education, General*, was due to the improvement of *Secondary* and *Primary Schools*. The increase under *School Education, Special*, was owing to increased expenditure in the College of Science, the Jamsetii Jijibhoy School of Art and the Veterinary College. There was a slight decrease in building grants, and the allowance to the University was reduced. Additions were made to the inspecting staff, and the system of Government scholarships was being developed. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was due to the exclusion of the Sind Depôt accounts, which were wrongly included in the previous year.

The payments to aided institutions fell from Rs. 4,87,123 to Rs. 4,34,026, the decrease being due to the smaller expenditure on buildings. The ordinary grants to colleges and schools rose from Rs. 3,15,060 to Rs. 3,32,342, while the special grants fell from Rs. 4,946 to Rs. 4,027. These special grants were Rs. 1,298 for municipal schools in Sind, Rs. 981 for municipal schools in Surat, Rs. 975 for the New English School, Poona, Rs. 348 for the Mission High School, Ahmednagar, Rs. 257 for the Mission School, Dhárwár, and Rs. 168 for the Convent School, Poona. The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the past two years:—

		1890-91.	1891-92.
		Rs.	Rs.
Grants to Government schools	...	3,127	.....
Do. Board schools	...	41,567	93,256
Do. aided schools	...	1,55,915	96,487
Total		2,00,609	1,89,743

The expenditure from the Public Works Budget on Government buildings in 1891-92 was as under:—

		Rs.
(a) Repairs	...	21,966
(b) Minor Works (up to Rs. 1,000)	...	2,412
(c) Large Works (above Rs. 1,000)	...	1,31,290
Total, Public Works Department Budget		1,55,668

University Education.

Particulars as to the colleges affiliated to the University will be found in Part III, Appendix VII—A, and the attendance in Arts Colleges is shown below:—

Colleges.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.		Average monthly number on the Rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Fee Receipts.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
							Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone College	253	265	224	231	207	211	22,174	26,487
Deccan College	140	129	111	122	101	113	9,121	10,112
Rajárám College	55	62	45	50	44	49	2,520	2,484
Sámsaldás College	25	27	37	24	31	21	1,560	996
Wilson College	243	254	234	230	218	213	14,498	15,193
St. Xavier's College	183	187	185	179	175	171	15,582	15,238
Gujarát College	119	106	99	110	90	102	6,750	6,315
Sind College	78	68	65	63	62	50	4,340	4,020
Ferguson College	199	243	222	252	163	153	10,304	11,168

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University examinations :—

Colleges.	Previous Examination.	1st B.A.	B.A.	1st B.Sc.	B.Sc.	M.A.
Elphinstone	24	21	38	...	1	2
Deccan	13	20	39	...	...	1
College of Science ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	...
Wilson... ..	24	27	22	...	...	1
St. Xavier's	23	27	17	...	...	...
Gujarát	9	19	5	...	...	1
Sind	5	8	3	1	...	...
Rájárán	7	6	...	...	...	...
Baroda	12	9	3	...	1	...
Sámaldás	4	1	2	...	...	1
Fergusson	37	11	...	...	...	...
Doveton, Calcutta	1	...	...	...	...	...
Grant College ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	159	140	120	6	3	6
Total for previous year	203	160	103	3	2	2

The reports of the Arts Colleges were satisfactory. Two vacancies in the Elphinstone College were filled by Professors from England, and the college showed a large increase in fee-receipts. The buildings in the Deccan College were improved, and a Professorship of History was sanctioned. The buildings for the Sind College were nearly completed, and plans for a new building at Ahmedábád were called for.

The fees in the Bombay school fell from Rs. 12,925 to Rs. 12,165, and the attendance returns were as under :—

Professional Colleges :
Law Schools.

	March 1891.	March 1892.
Senior students	98	86
Junior do.	107	74
First LL.B. Class... ..	75	40
Total	278	200

The decrease was due to the new regulation of the University raising the entrance examination. Forty-five students presented themselves for the first examination newly established by the University, and 17 passed. For the LL.B. Examination there were 105 candidates and 35 passed. Suitable accommodation for the school was provided in the Elphinstone College, and a sum of Rs. 2,025 was spent in furnishing the lecture-rooms and library. In the Poona Class the number of students fell from 24 to 22 and the fee-receipts from Rs. 1,750 to Rs. 1,020. One student stood for the First LL.B. Examination and came out first in the first division of the list of passed students. The new class in the Gujarát College also passed a student in this examination.

The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 19,236 to Rs. 19,640, and the attendance returns were as under :—

Grant Medical College.

	March 1891.	March 1892.
University Classes ... { Men	148	151
... { Women	18	19
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women	12	7
Military Pupils	25	45
Total	203	222

The Principal's report showed that the college was flourishing.

The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 5,980 to Rs. 8,065, and the attendance returns of the several departments of the College were as under :—

College of Science, Poona.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
University Department ... { Engineering Course	59	47
... { Science Course	3	3
Agricultural Department	14	19
Forest do.	9	19
Mechanical do.	143	126
Total	222	214

Secondary Schools.

The University Entrance Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedábád and Karáchi, and out of 1,661 candidates sent up by the schools 801 passed, while only 115 passed out of 1,369 boys who went up without school certificates, against 627 out of 1,482 and 117 out of 1,474, which were the corresponding figures for 1890-91. The University School Final Examination was held in Bombay and the number of candidates was 1,267, out of whom 364 passed. Of the former 739 had received private tuition, of whom 121 passed.

University Examinations.

The attendance in the schools teaching up to the Matriculation is shown in the following table:—

High Schools: General.

	Managed by Government.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																				
Central Bombay City	1	701	1	801	...	...	...	...	18	4,154	18	3,978	5	2,418	6	3,476	19	7,373	20	8,255
Division (Mofussil)	5	1,404	5	1,611	...	...	...	...	7	2,472	7	2,421	...	...	...	...	12	3,956	12	3,932
Northern Division	5	1,487	5	1,561	6	1,021	8	1,778	3	1,236	3	1,231	1	193	...	...	15	4,337	16	4,568
Southern do.	5	1,164	5	1,080	4	1,170	4	1,041	3	883	5	1,200	1	97	...	...	13	3,314	14	3,391
Sind	3	819	3	880	...	...	...	...	6	1,106	6	1,312	1	193	1	108	10	2,118	10	2,200
Total	19	5,035	19	5,843	10	2,791	12	2,817	32	9,851	34	10,102	8	2,901	7	3,644	69	21,178	72	22,406
Girls' Schools.																				
Central Bombay City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	599	5	630	...	...	...	...	5	599	5	630
Division (Mofussil)	1	74	1	79	...	...	...	...	4	446	3	431	...	...	...	...	5	520	4	510
Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	41	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	41
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	210	1	239	...	...	...	...	1	210	1	239
Total	1	74	1	79	...	...	...	...	11	1,392	10	1,391	...	...	...	...	12	1,306	11	1,470
Grand Total	20	5,709	20	5,922	10	2,791	12	2,817	43	11,143	44	11,493	8	2,901	7	3,644	81	22,544	83	23,576

In the Central Division a girls' school at Páncgani was closed, and the New English School in Bombay was included among high schools. All the Government schools maintained their efficiency. Among aided schools the Portuguese school at Máhim was favourably reported on. The full grant for the Robert Money School was passed; and St. Xavier's, St. Mary's schools, the Pársi Benevolent Institution and the Free General Assembly School were in excellent order. The new English School and Native Institution at Poona were reported to show continued improvement, and St. Vincent's School at Poona and the two schools at Ahmednagar were said to be doing well.

Central Division.

The change in the number of schools in the Northern Division was caused by the inclusion of the Pálanpur School and the Rájkmár College and by the reduction of the Broach Sabha school to the rank of a middle school. The Government schools were efficient and well supplied with all accessories, and the value of the Tápidás Varajdás Laboratory, attached to the Surat High School, was shown this year by a series of lectures delivered by the teachers of the high school to the masters and assistants of the vernacular schools of the city. Two girls passed the Matriculation from the Anglo-Vernacular school attached to the Mahá-laxmi College, and the Zenána Mission School at Surat was reported to be efficient. The Surat Mission High School obtained a good report, but the higher standards in the Mission School at Ahmedábád required attention. The private school at Ahmedábád increased in numbers, but its results in the Matriculation and School Final were fair only. All of the schools in Native States were reported to be efficient, and all except Wadhván were well housed. As signs of improvement among the schools, the establishment of a drawing class at Rájkot, of a boys' library and school museum at Wadhván, of an agricultural model farm under a teacher attached to the school at Bhávnagar, and of an herbarium at Navánagar, where the head master takes his pupils on botanical excursions, were noteworthy.

Northern Division.

In the Southern Division the private school at Dhárwár was absorbed by Dr. Ziegler's School, and the Mission schools at Dápoli and Kolhápúr were brought upon the aided list, the last named school receiving aid from the Darbár. All the Government schools except Kárwár showed an improvement at the Inspector's examinations. The large school at Kolhápúr continued to flourish, but the remarks of last year still held good of the schools in the States of Miraj, Sánгли and Sávantvádi. The London Mission School did well at the Matriculation, but the teaching staff in this school and also in the Mission School at Dhárwár required strengthening. Both of these schools were provided with new buildings. The Mission School at Dápoli obtained a good report and the Mission School at Alibág made progress, but required a stronger staff of teachers.

Southern Division.

For Sind an increase in the fee-receipts of Rs. 2,797 in Government and Rs. 2,715 in aided schools was reported. The results of the Inspector's examinations of the Government

Sind.

schools and of the Sind Madrasa were satisfactory; and the Missionary schools at Karachi and Hyderabad were reported to be advancing steadily in efficiency. The Union Academy was in excellent order, and St. Patrick's School at Karachi continued to be well managed.

The returns for middle schools are shown below :—

Middle Schools:
General.

Division.	MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT.				MANAGED BY LOCAL BOARDS.				MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>												
Central Division..	1	587	1	588	..	..	..	..	7	278	7	303
Northern Division..	3	99	4	92	3	48	3	53	25	758	24	834
Southern do. ..	5	588	4	595	5	55	5	55	10	510	11	496
Blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	177	6	150	20	1,036	19	1,040
Aden ..	2	113	2	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	1,387	9	1,303	16	804	13	296	71	3,162	70	3,160
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>												
Central Division..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Division..	1	30	1	24	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..
Southern do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	19
Blind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	30	1	24	..	..	..	..	2	33	1	19
Grand Total ..	11	1,417	10	1,419	16	804	13	296	73	3,195	71	3,179

Division.	MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.				AIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OR BY LOCAL OR MUNICIPAL BOARDS OR BY NATIVE STATES.				UNAIDED.				TOTAL.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																
Central Division..	..	..	..	..	12	1,047	10	723	8	603	9	1,001	29	2,608	27	2,978
Northern Division..	33	2,270	30	2,223	21	1,990	28	1,853	14	840	13	602	58	3,416	61	3,340
Southern do. ..	24	1,008	24	1,103	9	623	11	621	14	727	13	747	70	5,851	80	6,173
Blind ..	..	..	..	..	11	865	9	298	2	94	3	144	24	1,657	23	662
Aden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	113	2	127
Total ..	62	3,516	63	3,603	73	6,107	76	4,840	43	3,267	40	3,640	273	16,763	290	16,962
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																
Central Division..	..	..	..	..	18	1,235	18	1,297	..	..	1	58	19	1,235	19	1,235
Northern Division..	1	19	1	25	4	280	12	371	..	..	..	..	11	280	12	371
Southern do. ..	..	..	..	..	6	125	4	112	..	..	..	..	7	140	5	131
Blind ..	..	..	..	..	3	150	3	137	..	..	..	..	3	160	3	127
Total ..	1	19	1	25	42	2,790	41	2,404	1	46	3	110	47	2,107	47	2,682
Grand Total ..	63	3,535	64	3,927	115	7,397	117	7,244	44	3,313	43	3,750	323	19,170	337	19,644

Central Division.

A good account was given of the Government schools in the Central Division, and Government sanctioned a large sum for the improvement of the building belonging to the Elphinstone School. The classes or schools under local or municipal boards or in Native States were reported to be doing fairly well but special mention was made of the municipal schools at Jalgaon, Bhadgaon and Yaval in the Khándesh District and of the Dongri School in Bombay. The list of aided schools in Bombay was altered by the closing of the Colaba School and the exclusion of a private school at Dhobi Talav. In the Mofussil there were new schools at Sholapur, Poona and Bhusaval, and the Railway School at Sholapur was re-opened. These aided schools continued to do good work. The girls' schools at Lower Mahim and Cavel were doing well, but the Mission School at Byculla was not so satisfactory as usual. Full grants were passed for all the middle schools inspected in Bombay. The St. Xavier's Branch School at Girgaon was struggling to work in unsuitable premises, and the Empress High School at Dhobi Talav was gradually making good its pretensions by hard work; the Frere-Fletcher and Alexandra schools on the Esplanade, Bombay, continued to prosper. Among the Mofussil schools the Camp Education Society's School at Poona was warned against overcrowding, the City English School in Poona continued to do fairly well, the Scottish Zenana Mission schools showed no falling off, while the Free Church Mission School in the Camp continued to be efficient. For the rest the Kirkee Anglo-Veranacular School was strengthened by a grant from the Cantonment Committee; the Ornellas School was wholly reconstituted; and the Education Society's City School, the S. P. G. Mission School and St. Joseph's School at Ahmednagar did well.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division the Government school at Dholka was transferred to the Municipality, 2 schools in Native States were brought on the list, and there were several alterations in the small schools shown under the remaining headings. All the Government schools were efficient; the Bulsar School still held the first place among aided schools of its class; the Parsi Panchayat and Navsari Schools and the private school at Nadiad were

popular and efficient, and the Rámpur School made a good start, while there was a decline in Umreth, Chikhli, Abrama and Kudsad schools. The schools under municipal boards were generally fairly efficient, but the Bassein, Anklesvar and Dohad schools showed a decline, and there was a considerable falling off at Godhra. In Native States the most flourishing schools were the Bhávnagar, Limbali and Morvi schools; special mention was made of the Bhávnagar girls' school; the Bhúj and Mándvi schools showed increased numbers, and the Nándod, Cambay, Idar and Bándsa schools were all doing well. There remain the English-teaching schools; the school at Baroda was in good order, the Convent School at Bándra was conspicuous for its efficiency, and the Stanislaus School at the same place was hardly less successful, while the St. Thomas' School declined in numbers.

In the Southern Division several of the classes in board schools were closed, but a good account was given of all the remaining classes except 5; of the schools, at Vengurla, Pen, Panvel, Kunta, Gokák, Bágalkot, Gadag, Mahád and Ránebennur; and of the girls' school at Kárwár. A good report was given to all the schools and classes in Native States except the school at Mudhol and the class in Daphlápur, especial praise being given to the schools at Jamkhandi, Rámdurg, Laxmeshvar, Kurundvád and Murád. The changes in aided schools of the Southern Division were caused by the addition of 2 private schools in the Ratná-giri District, and by the omission of 2 schools—the Mission School at Dápoli which was promoted to the list of high schools and St. Joseph's School at Dhárwár which was closed. As to efficiency, the Mission School at Roha was reported to require a better staff; the private schools at Kolhápur and Miraj were said to be prosperous; the school at Rájápur was well managed; the school at Guhágár and the Mission school for girls at Dápoli obtained fair results; the Roman Catholic schools at Belgaum improved in attendance; and St. Joseph's School at Dhárwár and St. Mary's School at Hubli were doing fairly well.

Southern Divi

The changes in the number of schools in Sind were due to the closing of 2 small schools at Karáchi and Hyderábád and to the transfer of the Proprietary School at Shikárpur to the list of unaided schools. A good account was given of the local board school at Thárusháh, and the municipal schools at Lárkhána, Sukkur and Rohri obtained good reports. The schools at Táтта, Kotri and Jacobábád made fair progress; while defects were noted at Miranjo Tando, Sehván, Umámkot and Kambar. Among the aided schools the Madrásí school and the Pársi Virbáiji School at Karáchi and the Bhiria School were favourably mentioned, but defects were pointed out at Talti, Nausháhro and Kandiáro and in the private school at Hyderábád. The unaided schools at Shikárpur and Kotri were unfavourably noticed, but high praise was given to a night school and to a girls' school at Karáchi.

Sind.

The following statement gives particulars of existing schools for children of European extraction:—

Schools for
Europeans and
Eurasians.

Class of Institutions.	AIDED SCHOOLS.				UNAIDED.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st March.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.		
Boys	21	1,963	1,894	1,662	1	30	42	41	22	1,993
Girls	20	1,780	1,667	1,402	...	...	...	...	20	1,780
Total	41	3,743	3,561	3,064	1	30	42	41	42	3,773
Normal Schools	1	26	23	21	...	...	...	...	1	26
Industrial Schools	1	20	17	16	...	...	...	...	1	20
Total	2	46	39	37	...	...	...	...	2	46
Grand Total	43	3,789	3,590	3,101	1	30	42	41	44	3,819

Class of Institutions.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.		
Boys	1,993	531	210	1,761	133	50	29	8	8	4	425	...
Girls	1,780	288	136	1,576	72	15	103	10	2	2	...	351
Total	3,773	819	346	3,337	205	65	132	18	10	6	425	351
Normal Schools	26	...	15	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	...	15	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	3,799	810	361	3,381	207	65	132	18	10	6	425	351

The school at Colaba was closed, but a good account was given of nearly all the other schools. St. Peter's Girls' School was in a high state of efficiency, but there were defects in the boys' school. The Convent schools in the Fort and Byculla and especially the Cathedral High Schools were most satisfactory. The high schools of the Scottish Education Society, the Scottish Orphanage, the schools of the Education Society at Byculla and the Indian Female Normal School at Girgaon earned favourable reports, but the suggestions of last year about the Indo-British Schools were repeated. The Railway schools at Parel, Lonavla, Sholapur, Sháhábád, Igatpuri and Bhusával obtained fairly satisfactory reports, and full grants were passed for the Convent and Methodist schools at Igatpuri. The Poona schools St. Mary's School, the Bishop's High School and Mrs. Sorábjí's school passed excellent examinations, and the Taylor High School also had a satisfactory year. In the Northern Division, the Abu Lawrence School showed an increase in numbers, and its efficiency was well maintained, while the Railway School at Abu was again unfortunate in its staff. The Ahmedábád Railway School was found to be in excellent order, but the Ghadechi School suffered from a change of teachers and from sickness. In the Southern Division, St. Mary's School, Belgaum, obtained a fair report, and the Diocesan School at Dhárwár a very good one, while defects were noticed in the Railway School at Hubli. Sind showed a large increase in fee-receipts, the increase being general, but most marked in the Convent High School. A good account was given of the Manora School, of the Railway School at Kotri and of the 2 schools of Sukkur. The Convent High School maintained its usual high level of efficiency, and the Grammar School improved under a strengthened staff of teachers.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on these schools was as under:—

	AIDED.					UNAIDED.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM				Grand Total.
	Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
Boys	43,000	1,020	58,498	59,347	1,02,504	4,810	13,819	17,025	43,500	1,020	58,014	71,406	1,70,529
Girls	20,860	515	49,598	24,868	1,14,950	..	..	..	20,860	515	49,598	24,868	1,11,950
Total	74,569	1,535	1,07,196	94,115	2,77,454	4,810	13,819	17,025	74,569	1,535	1,11,712	1,06,274	2,94,479
Normal Schools ..	1,640	..	1,050	3,244	5,940	..	..	..	1,640	..	1,050	3,244	5,940
Industrial Schools ..	414	..	29	1,102	1,545	..	..	..	414	..	29	1,102	1,545
Total	2,054	..	1,079	4,346	7,485	..	..	..	2,054	..	1,079	4,346	7,485
Scholarships .. ..	..	..	..	863	968	..	172	172	..	..	..	1,125	1,125
Buildings	1,390	..	..	3,020	4,410	..	..	..	1,390	..	..	3,020	4,410
Furniture and Apparatus	168	..	..	330	504	..	..	..	168	..	..	330	504
Total	1,558	..	..	4,300	5,907	..	172	172	1,558	..	..	4,410	6,939
Grand Total	76,186	1,535	1,08,275	1,02,810	2,90,806	4,810	13,991	17,207	76,186	1,535	1,12,791	1,15,601	3,06,018

Primary Education.

Primary Schools for boys.

The number of primary schools for boys in the year under report contrasts with those of the previous year, as under:—

	Managed by Government.		Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.					
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. { Bombay City .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	4,917	45	4,902	..	..	..	..
{ Motasáfi	2	870	2	360	1,477	72,297	1,445	72,501	191	21,425	192	21,502	108	4,396	100	4,485
Northern Division	3	305	3	308	1,122	65,614	1,091	65,082	146	23,121	147	24,519	1,215	72,163	1,231	74,129
Southern Division	1	123	1	128	1,204	71,108	1,219	72,069	117	16,012	119	14,097	497	20,376	490	29,364
Sind	1	158	1	169	290	11,125	299	12,524	58	6,386	59	6,697	..	..	..	..
Aden	2	271	2	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	1,328	11	1,190	4,093	221,554	4,084	222,206	560	60,872	569	71,897	1,821	105,984	1,830	107,948

	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Police Schools in British Districts.				Total.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. { Bombay City ...	48	4,361	57	4,971	9	1,311	9	990	...	...	...	...	104	10,599	111	10,793
Division. { Mofussil ...	298	13,223	318	13,817	80	324	80	350	...	133	...	...	2,134	118,257	2,123	118,846
Northern Division ...	155	8,643	140	8,220	6	256	13	1,070	...	7	...	...	562	172,477	532	173,650
Southern Division ...	443	14,714	400	13,355	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2,209	129,834	2,221	129,496
Sind ...	733	23,946	863	29,692	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	41,130	1,242	48,998
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Total ...	1,679	64,787	1,767	66,856	66	2,584	74	3,007	19	1,048	30	988	3,348	147,967	3,254	147,081

For the Central Division, the season was extremely unfavourable, and owing to want of funds it was necessary more and more to adopt a policy of concentration. Except in parts where there was actual distress, normal efficiency was maintained, and care was taken to secure the practical teaching of Modi. The decrease in the Northern Division was caused by the transfer of the Karjat Taluka from Thána to Kolába, but in spite of a very sickly season no retrogression took place, and the efforts of the department towards the improvement of education were warmly supported by all local agencies, and in most districts a fair amount of money was spent on the strengthening of the subordinate establishments, and in the provision of better accessories to schools. The increase in the Southern Division was due to the transfer of the Karjat Taluka, for the season was everywhere unfavourable, and Bijápur and North Kánara showed a decrease. As to efficiency, a great deal was done to improve school buildings under the liberal rules lately sanctioned by Government. The increase in Sind was shared by all the districts, and Karáchi and Hyderábád showed an increase in their fee-receipts. A good deal was done to secure a flow of recruits from the aided schools, and to improve the school accommodation; the pains which were taken to help the village schoolmasters to improve their method of teaching and school management were bearing good fruit; the presidents and vice-presidents of the taluka boards rendered valuable help.

In four districts of the Central Division, the municipal grants to schools were larger, and in Bombay the Corporation raised its budget grant from Rs. 39,500 to Rs. 51,300. Special mention was made of Dhulis, Poona and Sholápur, but all the large towns showed interest in their schools. In the Northern Division, all districts except the Panch Maháls and Broach contributed to the increase of the year, the chief contributors being Ahmedábád, Kapadvanj, Dhandhuka, Od, Surat, Nadiád, Ránder, Bulsár, Kalyán and Bándra, while Bassein, Kaira, Gogha, Broach and Jambusar showed a decline in numbers. The Surat, Ahmedábád, Nadiád, Thána and Bulsár boards were conspicuous for the good management of their schools. The Southern Division gave a fair account of all the schools except those at Byádgi, Rájápur and Uran. To the increase in attendance in Sind all the municipal schools contributed, and the fee-receipts showed an increase. Especial praise was earned by the schools at Karáchi, Hyderábád, Táta, Lárkhána and Rohri, and the other municipalities generally managed well, but Sukkur showed a falling off, and Shikárpur had not carried out the promised reforms.

The Central Division showed an increase in Bhor and Phaltan, but in Akalkot the scarcity caused a decrease, and there was also a slight falling off in Aundh, Surgána and Káthi. The Akalkot schools were the most efficient, and the rest worked in a moderately satisfactory manner, no further improvement being possible without increased expenditure. In the Northern Division, increases were shown for Dharampore, Bándra, the Mahi Kántha, Cambay, Rewa Kántha and Jawhár, and Káthiáwár showed marked progress with an increase of 12 schools and 1,307 pupils. On the other hand, there was a temporary decline in Cutch, and Pálanpur closed some classes as useless. There was a large increase of fee-receipts in Káthiáwár, and great progress was made in Cambay and in Rájpipla. The decrease in the Southern Division occurred in Kolhápur, Rámdurg and Savanúr, but there was an increase in Miraj, Sánгли, Kurundvád, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Jath, Janjira and Sávantvádi. The Sávantvádi schools as usual obtained a good report, and the schools in Kolhápur, Miraj, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Savanúr, and most of the schools in Sánгли, Kurundvád and Rámdurg were well reported on.

The increase in the Central Division occurred in Sholápur, Sátára, Khándesh and Bombay. Fifty-nine schools earned grants by results, whilst 316 received aid under Chapter VI, and it was satisfactory that the number of pupils rose in upper primary standards. The decrease in the Northern Division was due to the closing of schools for inefficiency or breach of rules; but these schools belonged to the lower class, and there was an increase in the number of schools aided by results. On the whole, there was a considerable tendency towards improvement, e.g., towards the use of books and maps where formerly the only apparatus consisted of sand for the writing-boards and a cane. The

decrease in the Southern Division was due to the bad season, which was fatal to the weaker schools. Thirteen schools aided by results were doing well, and most of the remaining schools obtained fair reports. Nearly half of the large increase in Sind was due to Shikarpur; but Karachi, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier made contributions, and Thar and Parkar had a small increase in attendance.

Police Schools.

The schools at Poona and Nasik were in a satisfactory state, while the other schools were doing pretty well. In the Northern Division, the 2 schools at Ahmedabad showed increased numbers, and the 2 schools in the Panch Mahals and the schools at Surat and Nandod were doing well, while a falling off occurred in the schools at Kaira and Thana. In the Southern Division, the schools were doing well except at Bijapur and Dhárwár.

Night Schools.

The Central Division showed 75 night schools and 2,134 pupils. The decrease of 8 schools and 186 pupils occurred in Local Board and Native State schools. On the other hand, the Managers of the Theistic Association at Bombay showed an increase, and special mention was again made of their schools. The Northern Division returned 146 schools with 3,023 pupils. The decrease of 15 schools and 410 pupils was due to Purlanpur, Broach, Kaira and Thana, but there was a slight improvement in Kathiawar and in the Ahmedabad schools, and the town schools generally were popular. The Southern Division returned 31 schools and 1,004 pupils, a decrease of 7 schools and 307 pupils. There were also 46 classes attended by 887 pupils: and the examination reports were generally favourable, especially for the schools in Kolhapur. In Sind the number of schools rose from 41 to 64 and the attendance from 827 to 1,389.

Unrecognized Schools.

The Central Division returned 773 schools and 22,954 pupils—8 teaching Arabic or Persian and 36 Sanskrit; 40 were Koran schools and 689 primary schools, of which 4 were for girls. The Northern Division returned 660 schools and 23,100 children, 21 teaching Arabic and Persian and 14 Sanskrit. One hundred and sixty-seven, including 6 girls' schools, were Koran schools and 452 vernacular. The Southern Division returned 834 schools with 14,679 pupils; 134 of the schools were Mosque schools and the rest vernacular. In Sind, there were 469 schools and 5,719 children; 446 of the schools teaching the Koran and the rest the vernacular.

Primary Schools for Girls.

The attendance returns for girls' schools were as follows:—

	Managed by Government.		Managed by Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.					
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay) Divi- -sion. (Mofussil.)	1	119	1	63	80	1,206	32	1,364	50	2,048	51	2,007	7	228	7	240
Northern Division.	2	142	3	146	56	2,711	53	2,716	46	3,700	49	4,151	114	8,020	116	8,120
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	41	2,093	41	1,950	32	2,327	34	2,400	48	2,019	52	2,831
Sind	...	...	...	...	2	71	3	100	10	1,280	19	1,325	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	261	3	238	129	6,080	129	6,144	157	11,260	164	11,796	160	10,264	175	11,241

	Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central (Bombay) Divi- -sion. (Mofussil.)	22	2,019	24	2,089	...	...	...	...	23	2,019	24	2,089
Northern Division.	85	1,820	33	1,759	1	20	...	...	86	1,820	34	1,759
Southern do.	29	2,707	23	2,015	1	85	...	...	30	2,707	24	2,015
Sind	8	367	8	378	...	...	...	...	8	367	8	378
Aden	62	2,822	103	3,485	...	...	...	...	62	2,822	103	3,485
Total	166	10,186	201	11,664	2	108	5	180	168	10,294	206	11,844

In the Central Division, with the girls who attended boys' schools, there was a total attendance of 14,456, or an increase of 103. Additional scholarships were founded by the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, Bombay, and the Poona Branch of the Association continued to work with the municipality for the improvement of the schools. With the girls attending boys' schools the total for the Northern Division was 23,039 girls, or an increase of 786. The board schools in British districts prospered, and there was an increase in Sachin, Rewa Kantha and Kathiawar. The Mission schools in Surat and Ahmedabad, the schools at Bhavnagar, the schools at Rajkot and the Navanagar schools again earned favourable notice; and in many cases the special certificates for merit, pro-

vided in the Training College Code, were given, although more assistants and more trained teachers among the assistants were still largely required. Adding the girls in boys' schools, the number of girls at school in the Southern Division was 15,184 against 15,288 in the previous year. The decrease occurred in the boys' schools and in local board schools, as there was an increase under the other three headings. A good account was given of most of the board schools, and there was an increase in the number of female teachers. The schools in Kolbápur continued under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent, and the rest of the schools in Native States obtained fair reports. All of the aided schools, except those at Dápoli, obtained fair reports, Belgaum and Dhárwár being the best as the supervision of European ladies was continued. Counting the girls in boys' schools, there were 10,466 girls for Sind, or 2,589 more than in the previous year. The local board school at Nagar Párkar was making good progress under the mistress from the Maháaxmi College. The 4 girls' schools at Karáchi have derived benefit from the supervision of Miss Gibson. The Wedderburn School with the advantage of instruction from the Convent Sisters was very favourably reported on. The 5 schools at Hyderábád obtained a fairly good report, and the Akatrái girls' school, which was lent to the Hyderábád Normal School, had the benefit of the supervision of Miss Ritchie and Miss Moore. The aided schools at Karáchi, the Pársi Virbáiji school and the Mission schools obtained a satisfactory report; as also the Mission school at Hyderábád.

The Education of Special Classes.

The number of pupils rose from 39 to 41. The College was examined by the Educational Inspector, N.D., and an improvement was noticed in attendance, as also an attempt to give the students instruction in subjects of general interest, and the addition of a drawing class. Ráj Kumár College.

The Pálanpur school was closed, but the school at Vajiria improved and the Scott College obtained a good and the Wadhván school an excellent report. In Káthiáwár, the young Kumár of Jánnagar was making good progress under private supervision, and the Kumárs of the Muli and Chuda Thákors, the nephew to the Sheikh of Mángrol, and the Chief of Manáwádar were studying under the vernacular standards. In the Mahi Kántha 50 children—41 boys and 9 girls—attended school. In Pálanpur 30 children were examined under the standards. Two of the Nándod boys were under private tuition; the son, nephew and three nieces of the Rája of Ohhota Udepur attended school, and so too the daughter of the Nándod Chief, and 16 children of minor Chiefs in the Rewa Kántha. In the Panch Maháls 52 children attended school; 2 boys and 3 girls of the Dharampor family attended school; and the son of the Jawhár Chief went to Bombay to complete his education. In Ahmedábád 325 boys and 47 girls were attending school, and in Broach 7 children were being educated. In the Central Division 10 boys were in the Sátára High School, including the grandson of the Chief of Aundh and some members of the Akalkot family. There was also one boy in the Dhulia High School. The class at Kolhápúr was attended by the Chiefs of Rámdurg and Miraj (Junior), the Himat Bahádur, the Jághirdár of Hebli, the Bháu Sáheb of Sátára, the Dessi of Lokápur and the Chief of Kápsi; and Bala Sáheb, Chief of Kágal, attended the Rájáram High School. On the schools for the Mirs in Sind a special report was submitted, which showed that the school at Mir Ali Mardanjo Tando was making progress, but that there was room for improvement at Miranjo Tando. Tálnkdári School,
&c.

New rules for the Kázi Sháhábudin Scholarships were approved by the donor and by Government. In the Central Division the number of Mahomedans at school rose from 14,419 to 14,672, and 10,509 of them were in the common schools and only 4,163 in special schools, and every class of school shared in the increase of the year. In the Northern Division the number of Mahomedans rose from 27,467 to 28,673, and all but 5,916 attended the common schools. There was a slight falling off under colleges, but an increase under secondary schools. In the Southern Division the number fell from 18,000 to 16,830. There was an increase under secondary schools, but a large decrease in primary schools, which was due to the agricultural distress of the year. The number of children attending special schools was 7,875. In Sind the number of Mahomedans rose from 29,883 to 36,746. Mahomedans.

In the Central Division the number of children at school fell from 1,481 to 1,432, the decrease being due to the unfavourable season, but the schools specially maintained for Kolis did better than might have been expected under the circumstances. In the Northern Division the number of children fell from 5,612 to 5,475. The decrease occurred chiefly in Broach, and was possibly due to an unhealthy season and slightly higher prices than usual. A good account was given of the schools belonging to the Reverend Mr. Thompson in the Mahi Kántha. In the Southern Division the number of children at school rose from 67 to 79. Aboriginal and
Hill Tribes.

Special Instruction.

Under this head are included training schools for teachers and other institutions of professional and industrial education. The following are the numbers of existing institutions and of the pupils attending them for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:— Institutions for
special instruction.

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters ...	8	703	8	674
Do. for Mistresses ...	7	173	7	179
School of Art ...	1	269	1	286
Drawing Classes...	3	209	3	192
		*(3,806)		(3,474)
Medical Schools ...	4	224	4	216
Veterinary School ...	1	42	1	49
Gymnastic Institution ...	.....	.....	1	180
Agricultural Classes ...	4	47	4	55
		(442)		(405)
Forest Class, Science College ...	1	9	1	19
Engineering School ...	1	8	1	14
Industrial Schools ...	14	1,181	16	1,220
		(1,465)		(1,459)
Total ...	44	2,851	47	3,075
		(5,713)		(5,338)

*The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

Normal Schools.

The table given below shows the number of trained teachers employed by Local and Municipal Boards and by Native States:—

Division.	Number of trained Head Masters.	Number of untrained Head Masters.	Number of trained Assistants.	Average Pay of trained Head Masters.	Average Pay of untrained Head Masters.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Central Division...	Bombay City ...	25	26	54	32 14 1	30 10 11
	British Districts ...	927	820	346	18 0 11	9 13 10
	Native States ...	8	45	...	11 5 4	9 14 2
Northern Division	British Districts ...	776	562	125	19 9 9	10 2 6
	Native States ...	631	613	95	16 5 8	11 15 0
Southern Division	British Districts ...	948	460	155	17 8 8	10 4 6
	Native States ...	143	368	71	16 4 7	10 14 1
Sind ...	British Districts ...	235	111	92	29 11 0	16 14 10
Total ..	3,688	3,005	938	...	...

In the Poona College, 69 students passed the first, 38 the second, and 18 the final examination. The discipline in the boarding-house was satisfactory and the management of the Principal judicious. At Dhulia, 25 students passed the first and 11 the second year examination, and the boarding-houses were in a satisfactory state. In the Poona College for mistresses 4 women qualified as teachers. The Christian Vernacular Society's Normal School at Ahmednagar was reported to be in its usual state of high efficiency, and its pupils passed a satisfactory examination in all subjects. A good account was given of the Premchand Roychand College at Ahmedabad under its new Principal, Mr. Madhavlal H. Desai, B.A.; 53 men passed the first, 37 the second, and 27 the final examination, and there were 68 students in the Drawing and 54 in the Agricultural Class. The Mahalaxmi College at Ahmedabad passed 11 women in the first, 4 in the second, and 6 in the final examination. In the Rajkot College 34 students passed in the first and 22 in the second examination; and in the Barton College at Rajkot 5 women passed in the first, 6 in the second and 5 in the final examination. In the Dharwar College 69 students passed the first, 37 the second, and 14 the final examination. There were 52 pupils beginning to learn carpentry. In the Kolhapur School for masters one man passed the first and 7 the second examination, but the school required a regular flow of recruits. The school for mistresses at Kolhapur presented no pupils for examination. In the Hyderabad Training College for masters 33 students passed the first, 19 the second, and 13 the final examination. The college advanced in efficiency, and every student was learning carpentry and turning. The normal school for mistresses at Hyderabad was working satisfactorily and 5 students passed in the first year examination. A good account was also given of the Municipal Class at Karachi, which continued under the supervision of the Sisters of the convent, and passed 2 mistresses in the final examination; and of the Convent School itself, which passed 4 girls in the first and 2 in the second examination.

The number of students on the rolls rose from 259 at the end of the previous year to 286 at the close of 1891-92, and the daily average attendance rose from 192 to 209. In like manner, fee-receipts rose from Rs. 3,752 to Rs. 4,469. One hundred and forty-five students were examined against 123 examined in the previous year; of these 8 passed the first, 18 the second and 19 the third grade, making a total of 45 passes against 50 last year. The number of apprentices in the Reay Workshops rose from 71 to 86.

Sir Jamsetji
Nijimbhoy School of
Art.

All of the apprentices learnt drawing. The total expenditure on the workshops during the year was Rs. 8,425 and the sale-proceeds Rs. 1,617.

The number of students who learnt drawing in schools for general education rose from 9,150 to 11,199. The number of pupils examined in the first grade fell from 1,772 in 1890-91 to 1,752 in 1891-92, but the number of certificates granted rose from 186 to 469, and of prizes awarded from 13 to 43. In the second grade examination out of 220 candidates, certificates were awarded to 71 and prizes to 16, while in 1890-91, out of 213 candidates 50 obtained certificates and 70 prizes. Drawing Classes.

The number of students at Poona fell from 106 to 93. Twenty-eight of these paid fees, and the amount collected rose from Rs. 1,056 to Rs. 1,110. There were 22 candidates for the third year examination and 21 passed, 7 being civil medical pupils, 4 stipendiary, 5 military and 1 a Native State pupil. The number of students at Ahmedábád rose from 77 to 83. Forty of these paid fees, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 903 to Rs. 1,038. Eighteen students passed the third year examination. At Hyderabad, the number of students was 32, or the same as in the previous year; 3 of these pupils paid fees. Eight candidates were sent up for the third year examination, and all passed. The Midwifery School at Hyderabad numbered 7 women under the supervision of Miss Warner. Medical Schools.

In April 1891 Dr. Narimán was relieved by Veterinary-Captain Rayment, and Veterinary-Captain J. Mills received charge in August. The number of students fell from 42 to 39, the decrease being due to the withdrawal of unsuitable students. At the annual examination 22 candidates passed out of 42; 7 passing the first, 8 the second, and 7 the final or Diploma Examination. Out of the 7 men who passed for the diploma, 3 were employed by Native States on salaries of Rs. 60 per mensem; one joined the Royal Veterinary College, London; one, who also had a degree in medicine and surgery, was in employment as Assistant Surgeon; one was acting as Interpreter in the Army Veterinary School at Poona, and one was in temporary employ at the college. With a view to make the teaching of the college more practical, the number of minor subjects for the diploma was reduced, and a special hospital opened at Sewri. Veterinary College,
Bombay.

The class at Hyderabad was examined by Mr. Bayliss, the Engineer in charge of the Hyderabad water works, and by Mr. Tikamás, of the Public Works Department, who awarded 10 certificates to the first year and 11 to the second year men. The annual examination of high school classes was conducted by the College of Science, and the results were as under:— Agricultural Classes.

Name of High School.	FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS.		SECOND-YEAR STUDENTS.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
Násik	12	6	6	4
Sholsapur	14	13	...	...
Ahmednagar	8	8	...	...
Ahmedábád	13	10	...	...
Total ..	47	37	6	4

The Engineering Class attached to the Sind College was examined by officers of the Public Works Department, and 2 men passed the final examination and obtained appointments as sub-overseers, 1st grade, on the temporary establishment. Engineering Class.

The increase in the number of schools was caused by the addition of the school at Sirúr and of the municipal school at Poona. The Government grant to the Apprentices' Home came to Rs. 414 against Rs. 1,295 in the previous year, and 14 of the apprentices attended the evening classes at the Victoria Institute. The Sassoon School was visited by Dr. Cooke, who found that 94 boys were employed in cotton mills and 22 in the Central Press, while 58 were taught within the school walls, i.e., 15 as carpenters, 15 as smiths, 12 as painters, 13 as turners, and 3 as harness-makers. Dr. Cooke reported that the workshops had been greatly improved, that all recommendations had been adopted, and that nothing was now wanted except a small steam engine to save labour. The smaller schools in the Deccan were examined by Dr. Thomson; and the Free Church School in Poona earned Rs. 100 for 5 boys who passed in printing and book-binding; the Panch Howds School in Poona, Rs. 150 for 8 boys who passed in carpentry and drawing; the Sirúr School, Rs. 160 for 8 boys who passed in carpentry, rope-making or gardening; and the S. P. G. School in Ahmednagar, Rs. 180 for 9 boys who passed in carpentry. Dr. Thomson also visited 2 schools, which have applied for building grants: the Robertson School at Pandharpur where he passed 31 boys in carpentry, smithy-work and drawing, and the municipal school at Poona where he passed 3 school mistresses and 23 children in drawing, 5 boys in carpentry, 6 boys in smithy-work, and 7 boys in sign-painting. The Párek School at Surat was examined by Dr. Thomson, who found a falling off in attendance, but praised the work of 8 boys in the smithy, of 11 in carpentry, and of 7 in wood-carving. The Bhúj School of Industry kept up its numbers, and the class at Ahmedábád attached to the workshop of Mr. Lawji Industrial Schools.

Maistri continued to be fairly prosperous. The Industrial School at Ratnágiri was inspected by Dr. Thomson, who found a slight increase in the attendance, passed 63 boys in carpentry, and specially noticed the work of the older boys in carpentry and the drawing classes generally. The small school at Sávantvádi continued to give instruction in drawing and carpentry; and the class at Kolhápúr had 51 boys, who received instruction in drawing, carpentry, turning and moulding. In Sind the attendance in industrial schools rose from 1,315 to 1,380. Two new classes in carpentry and iron-work were opened by a Táluka Board in the Shikárpúr Collectorate; the municipal classes at Hyderábád received new apparatus; the Kadirdad Khan Schools continue to flourish, and new work-sheds were erected at Kandíáro and Kan Wahan. The schools at Umámkot, Hála and Dádu were in fair order. The school at Tálti was improved, and the Jacobábád Industrial School was working satisfactorily.

Victoria Jubilee
Technical Institute.

The number of day students rose from 270 to 280, while the attendance in the evening classes fell from 69 to 61. The day students included 23 Christians (including 6 Europeans), 4 Jews, 80 Pársis, 5 Mahomedans, and 168 Hindus (including 87 Bráhmans), while the evening classes were attended by 48 Christians (including 37 Europeans), 8 Jews, 9 Pársis and 6 Hindus. More than 100 of the students belonged to Bombay, but Surat and Ahmedábád each sent over 20, and the rest of the students belonged to various States and districts stretching from Bhálgálpúr in the north to Ceylon in the south. For the encouragement of the students 14 entrance scholarships were provided by private benefactors, in addition to 22 scholarships, of which 7 were given by Native States, 7 by public bodies, 7 by municipalities, and 1 by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The staff was strengthened, the library improved, practical instruction was secured by sending 68 of the students to work in the local mills during a part of their holidays, and excellent instruction was given in the branches of engineering and textile manufacture; but from want of funds it was impossible to take up new subjects which were urgently required, such as electrical engineering and plumbing. The annual examinations for the two branches that were open were satisfactory, except in part of the test in physics. The first public presentation of awards took place in February, when certificates were given to 74 students who passed in the first class and gained the title of Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering, and to 15 students who passed in the first class and gained the title of Licentiate of Textile Manufacture. Certificates were also given to the students who passed in the second class—17 in the first branch and 8 in the second.

Miscellaneous.

Public Service
Examinations.

For the second grade certificate, 276 candidates were successful out of 836, and for the the third grade 1,302 out of 3,929. The number of passes in the previous year were respectively 348 and 1,375.

Physical education
and school
apparatus.

The teachers of gymnastics were put through a course under European instructors in the Central Gymnasium at Bombay. The educational museum in Bombay was well cared for by Mr. Dubash.

Encouragement to
Literature.

The list of registered libraries was enlarged by the opening of 2 libraries in Káthiáwár, and there were 44 libraries in the Central Division, 54 in the Northern, 30 in the Southern, and 8 in Sind. The Vernacular Committees in Poona, Ahmedábád, Dhárwár and Hyderábád continued their labours on the improvement of school books, and Rs. 6,381 were spent by Government on useful books; the most important payments being Rs. 1,200 for a translation into Sindhi of Philips' Picturesque History of England, Rs. 900 for a translation into Maráthi of Lardner's Treatise on Heat, Rs. 550 for a Maráthi work on industrial arts, Rs. 500 for the fourth volume of the "Dinkard," Rs. 503 for a Maráthi work on astronomy, and Rs. 485 for a Sanskrit work.

Literature and the Press. :

LITERATURE.

General.

During the year 1891, 1,408 publications were registered under Act XXV of 1867 against 2,044 in 1890. Of the former, 912 were books and 496 issues of periodicals. Of the books, 586 were first and subsequent editions of original works, 165 were re-publications and 161 translations. Most of the periodicals were original. Of the total number of publications, 144 were educational. The decrease in the number of works catalogued was attributable to the amendment of Section 9 of Act XXV of 1867 by Act X of 1890, which exempts from registration a second or subsequent edition of a book in which no additions or alterations have been made and a copy of the first or some preceding edition of which has been registered. Of the 1,408 publications, 796 were printed at Bombay in 59 presses, 381 in Gujarát at 24 presses, 206 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 37 presses, and 25 in Sind at 8 presses.

English works.

The number of books published in English fell from 84 to 71 and of periodicals from 87 to 66. Of the books 59 were first or subsequent editions of original works, 9 were re-publications and 3 translations. Of the periodicals 60 were original, and 7 purported to be arts publications, while the remainder, with the re-publications, were classed as miscellaneous. The most interesting and useful of the English publications were works on law and medicine.

The number of books published in Maráthi fell from 394 to 223 and of periodicals from 167 to 164. Of the books, 166 were first or subsequent editions of original works, 21 were republications and 36 translations. A large proportion were classed as miscellaneous, while works of poetry numbered 29 and of fiction 27. Of the periodicals, 21 were classed as arts publications. Most of the 10 biographical publications were of an interesting character. There were 2 historical works deserving mention, one being an account of the Peshwás from 1713 to 1818 and the other dealing with Persia and the Pársis. Among the miscellaneous publications "Hindu Social Reform" furnishes a brief account of the progress made in the direction indicated by the title.

Maráthi works.

In Gujaráti were published 297 books and 230 periodicals against 395 books and 310 periodicals in the year before. Of the books, 219 were original works, 37 republications and 41 translations. Including republications, 103 of the books were poetical works, 70 of which were first editions of original poetry; of the periodicals, 197 were classed as miscellaneous, and 10 were philosophical. The work entitled "Agriculture," Vol. I, by Ganesh Govind Gokhale, was a useful addition to Gujaráti literature. The only works of fiction with any claim to literary merit were to be found among the translations from English. Of miscellaneous works the "Gujaráti Cyclopædia," Vol. I, was a praiseworthy attempt. "Tandarosti" was a useful medical guide; and "Pársi Prakásh," being a record of important events in the growth of the Pársi community in Western India chronologically arranged from A.D. 1861 to the present date, was deserving of mention.

Gujaráti works.

The number of Hindi books published fell from 59 to 22, 12 of which were poetical and 4 on military subjects.

Hindi works.

There were only 25 Urdu publications against 76 in 1890, and there were no periodicals in Urdu.

Urdu works.

Original books were published in three other vernaculars besides Kánarese, as well as one in Portuguese. In all, 22 books were published in Arabic-Sindhi, 28 in Kánarese, and in four other languages 10 books, 6 of which were republications. There were also 11 miscellaneous Kánarese periodicals produced during the year. None of the above call for special remark.

Books in other vernaculars.

Turning to the classical languages, there were 43 Sanskrit publications, 15 in Persian, 3 in Arabic, 1 in Zend and 2 in Hebrew. There were also 19 purely Sanskrit periodicals published during the year. The life of Shankaráchárya, a concordance to the principal Upánishads and Bhagavadgita, and Paryatana Mimánsa, in which it is attempted to establish that a Hindu need not be excommunicated for foreign travel by sea, were the most interesting Sanskrit productions.

Classical languages.

Ten Maráthi and English and 7 Gujaráti and English books were published during the year against 9 and 23 respectively in 1890. Sanskrit and Maráthi books numbered 36, Sanskrit and Gujaráti 30, Sanskrit and English 14, Sanskrit and Hindi 14, and in 24 other combinations of two or more languages there were altogether 39 publications as well as 6 Maráthi and Sanskrit periodicals. The Maráthi and English work of last year, entitled "The shaving of widows unauthorised," was supplemented by a similar work in Kánarese and Sanskrit during 1891, in which the author offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any one producing texts from the Shástras written before A.D. 1528 contradicting his position.

Polyglot works.

The number of works registered for copyright during 1891 was 409 against 356 in the preceding year: of these 354 were private and 55 Government publications.

Copyright.

Generally speaking, the literary activity of the year 1891 was somewhat below the average, and there was little in the quality of the literature produced to distinguish it from other years. The large proportion of republications and translations to original works was slightly less than last year.

Miscellaneous.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

At the end of the year under review there were, in all, 137 newspapers and 23 periodicals treating of current matters, against 138 newspapers and 28 periodicals of the previous year. Twelve newspapers and 6 periodicals ceased to exist, while 11 newspapers and 1 periodical came into existence during the year under report. The tone of all the new newspapers was sober, and the *Prabhát* and *O Portuguese Britannico* were conducted with some ability, the others being of little importance.

Number of newspapers and periodicals.

The circulation of the papers during the year under report showed only a slight improvement over that of the previous year. Eleven newspapers claimed a circulation of 1,500 copies and upwards. The *Jagaddhitechchhu*, a Maráthi paper, reported a circulation of 5,200 copies; next came the *Kesari* with 4,380, the *Pársi Tikákár* 4,000, the *Sudhárak* 3,040, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* 2,502, the *Gujaráti* 2,450, the *Jám-e-Jamshed* 2,000, the *Bombay Samáchar* 1,800, the *Rást Gostár* 1,697, the *Din Bandhu* 1,550 and the *O Anglo-Lusitano* 1,500. Among the magazines the *Mahárástra Kokil* had a circulation of 1,500, the *Madhur Vachan* 1,412, the *Gul Afshan* 1,200, the *Kaira Khetivádi Patra* 1,100, and the *Sauráshtra Darpan* and the *Ajab* 1,000 each. Comparing the number of newspapers in 1891 with that of ten years ago, it is found that the former was nearly double the latter. In circulation also there has been a general improvement.

Circulation.

General character of the Native Press.

The tone and character of the press generally was nearly the same as that described in the reports of previous years. The newspapers, as usual, freely criticised the measures of Government. Some of the Native press was sober and reasonable in tone.

Topics discussed : Taxation.

In discussing the subject of taxation the Native press expressed itself disappointed at the Government of India's inability to reduce the duty on salt from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2. condemned the policy of Government as regards the sale of toddy, ábkári matters in general, and the restrictions imposed by the forest laws on the free use of forest produce ; and disapproved of the revised land assessment introduced into the Ahmedábád District, and of the decisions of settlement officers as regards the khoti lands in the Ratnágiri District. A topic which provoked much discussion was the action, attributed to certain reformers in Poona, of taking tea at a social gathering.

The Indian National Congress.

The sixth Indian National Congress held at Calcutta was considered a success, and the resolutions of the Congress, praying for the presentation to Parliament in committee of the Indian budget statement and that it might be taken up at such a time as to ensure full and adequate discussion, and approving Mr. Bradlaugh's modified Bill for the expansion of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, were upheld.

Lord Lansdowne.

Opinion was divided on the administration of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne. One party, representing a large majority, observed that His Lordship's policy had not been satisfactory to the public, and that some of his acts had caused positive dissatisfaction. It was frankly admitted, however, that in some particulars the administration of His Lordship was entitled to every praise, and certain sections of the press affirmed that His Lordship had proved to be a wise and firm ruler.

Lord Harris.

Several acts of His Excellency Lord Harris' administration were praised, while some were found fault with. The speech made by His Lordship at the opening of the Násik tramway feeder line was pronounced to be very encouraging. His Lordship was highly praised for observing, in his reply to the municipal address at Belgaum, that the addresses to be presented to high officials should contain not only the bright side of the picture, but also the dark one. Similar praise was elicited by the resolution of Government forbidding all servants of the Political Agency from occupying Darbár *utárás*, or accepting Darbár hospitalities, during their sojourn in Native States. The utterances of His Lordship, in reply to addresses presented to him in his tours in the Presidency proper and in Sind, were acknowledged to have maintained his reputation for frankness, shrewdness and sound common sense; while in disparagement of his administration were quoted the rejection of certain memorials on different subjects, and certain alleged changes in the matter of education.

Appointments.

The appointments of Mr. John Nugent as an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, of Mr. Hormasji Dádábháí as Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, of Mr. Vjibhukandás A'tínárám as a member of the Board of Trustees of the port of Bombay, the re-appointment of the Honourable Ráo Bahádúr Odhárám Mulchand as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council and the confirmation of Mr. Justice Farran in place of Mr. Justice Scott on the Bombay High Court bench met with the entire approval of the press. Similar approval was expressed of the appointment of the Honourable G. N. Curzon as Under Secretary of State for India. The appointments of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Barrister-at Law, as Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, of Mr. J. S. Slater, Barrister-at-Law, as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and of Mr. Van der Straaten as a Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court were disapproved. On the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott from the High Court bench he was pronounced to be a patient, painstaking and affable Judge, who commanded the affection of the bar, and the public. Mr. Fairlie Muir's career as Collector of Belgaum was much praised. Mr. Fawney, Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, was severely blamed for utterances regarding the people of Bengal. Government were requested to appoint a Native as Third Presidency Magistrate. The reply of Government to the memorial of the Presidency Association on the subject was disapproved, and the rejoinder of the Association commended.

Judicial matters.

It was thought that the sentences meted out to those convicted of being concerned in the Benares riot cases were over-severe, and that Sir Auckland Colvin's resolution on the subject was disappointing. The reasons given for awarding heavy punishment in the case in which the pátíl, kulkarni and mulla of the village of Dehu, in the Poona District, were convicted and sentenced by Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona, for assaulting Europeans, were not considered satisfactory. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the disposal, by the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court of September 1891, of three cases in which Europeans were charged with murder. The sentence of imprisonment for three years with hard labour passed by Sir Arthur Collins, Chief Justice, Madras High Court, on a European artillery sergeant for causing grievous hurt to a Native cobbler was approved.

Police.

Complaints against the police of most of the districts of the Presidency for not being able to prevent or detect thefts and robberies were rife as usual, while the police of the Presidency town was taken to task for permitting professional swindlers to defraud individuals of large sums of money.

The visit of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch.

The visit of His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch to India was welcomed as creating a friendly spirit and cultivating a better understanding between England and Russia. It

was desired that the Czarewitch and his brother should be given the fullest opportunities of seeing India, especially the Native States. A host of rumours were said to prevail among the ignorant as to the object of the visit of the Czarewitch, and the intelligent and respectable portion of the press exhorted educated Natives to disabuse the minds of the ignorant classes of these false impressions. After the completion of the Czarewitch's tour, and on his leaving the Indian shores, the country was congratulated on giving the Prince a hearty and sumptuous welcome and on his leaving India in sound health.

Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill for raising the age of consent from ten to twelve years was heartily approved by the social reformers both in and out of the Hindu community, but was strongly disapproved by the orthodox, who vehemently opposed the measure. Another Bill on which there was difference of opinion was the Indian Factory Bill. Some of the papers observed that it aimed at gratifying the selfish motives of Lancashire and that the Indian mill hands would thereby be reduced to misery, while other papers approved the Bill. The new Boilers' Inspection Bill was approved, with the exception of the section requiring periodical inspection of prime-movers. The Bill authorizing the Civil Courts to admit, in evidence, true copies of accounts in mercantile books in order to prove a claim, was much approved. Certain amendments were suggested in connection with the Compulsory Vaccination Bill for the districts in the Bombay Presidency. An amendment of the Local Self-government Act was suggested to the effect that males and females, admittedly and notoriously vicious or convicted of such vices as gambling and adultery, should not be allowed to vote or to be voted for, and that as bribery was not seldom resorted to in the elections of large municipalities, some new clauses should be inserted in the Municipal Act to prevent it.

Legislation.

On the re-introduction into the House of Commons of Lord Cross' India Councils' Bill in the form in which it passed the House of Lords last year, it was observed that the provisions of the Bill did not go far enough.

Reform of the Legislative Councils in India.

The death of two young Pársi ladies by falling from the Rájábái Tower in April 1891 made a profound sensation. The theory that the fatality was due to accident was subscribed to by some papers, but vehemently opposed by the Pársi press.

The Rájábái Tower tragedy.

It was complained that the professorial staff of Government Arts Colleges was not recruited with due care. The year's appointments to the fellowships of the Bombay University were considered satisfactory. The system of appointing Professors in local colleges as examiners in the University examinations was disapproved.

Education.

The chief complaints against railways were, as usual, about the overcrowding of third class carriages and inattention to the wants and conveniences of that class of passengers. The representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as regards the opening of feeder railway lines in Gujarát and Khándesh received hearty support. It was complained that the hours of work in some of the railway departments were much too long.

Railways.

The resolution issued in January 1891 by the Bombay Government on the Poona Municipality was disapproved. However, in September 1891 great satisfaction was expressed that Government had modified their views. The position of the Government of India towards the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the matter of the Tánsa loans was disapproved. It was said that it was unfair to saddle the Municipality of Bombay with the whole cost of the police, and a protest was entered against the proceeding. The position of the Bombay Government towards the Bombay Municipal Corporation in regard to the maintenance of a contagious diseases hospital was also complained of. The introduction of a house-tax in various municipalities was disapproved.

Municipalities.

Though the murder of Mr. Quinton and his party was regretted, the whole policy of Government in connection with Manipur was freely criticised, but the non-annexation of the State gave much satisfaction. The introduction of a sort of representative government into the Mysore State was much praised and recommended for adoption by other Native States. The decision of the Government of India, that the Mahárája of Kashmir should take his seat as President of the Council of Regency and that any differences arising among the members should be referred to the arbitration of the Resident, was approved by several newspapers.

Native States.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

During the year under review forty-four gentlemen were elected members of the Society, eighteen members resigned, three died, six retired, and four having left Bombay had their names transferred to the list of non-resident members; while, on the other hand, three who were on the list of non-resident members having returned to Bombay were restored to the list of resident members. The total number of members at the close of 1891 was thus 217, including 10 life members, against 201 at the end of 1890. Of these 27 were absent from India. Eight gentlemen were admitted as non-resident members. One withdrew, two died, one retired, and three having come to Bombay were placed on the list of resident members; while, on the other hand, 4 having left Bombay were transferred to the list of non-resident members. The number at the end of the year on the roll was 64, while that at the end of 1890 was 59.

Members.

Library.

The issues of books during the year under report were 13,271 volumes of new works including periodicals, and 8,685 of old books. The issues during the year preceding were 13,216 volumes of new books and 8,038 of the old. There were 760 volumes added to the library during 1891—532 by purchase and 228 by presentation. The total number of new books purchased during the year was 477 in 532 volumes, as compared with 403 works in 550 volumes purchased in the year before. The newspapers, periodicals and journals of learned Societies subscribed for and presented to the Society, during 1891, numbered 167.

Museum.

There were 148 coins added to the cabinet during the year by acquisition under the Treasure Trove Act. Of these 11 were received from the Bombay Government, 36 from the Bengal Government, 74 from the Punjab Government, 6 from the Resident at Hyderabad, 11 from the Government, Central Provinces, and 10 from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere. Of the total 148, 2 were gold, 64 silver, 79 copper, and 2 of a mixture of gold and silver, and 1 of silver and copper.

Accounts.

The total amount of subscriptions collected during the year, including arrears Rs. 400, was Rs. 9,005. The subscription received in 1890 amounted to Rs. 8,197. The balance to the credit of the Society on 31st December 1891 was Rs. 1,076, and the arrears of subscriptions on the same date were Rs. 740. The invested funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 8,600.

THE GUJARATI DNYAN PRASA'RAK MANDLI.

The season 1891-92 (1st July 1891 to 30th June 1892) was the forty-fourth since the establishment of the Society in 1848 and the twenty-second since its revival in 1870.

Members.

During the season there was an accession of two new life-members (including one transfer from the list of annual subscribers) and of two new annual subscribers. But five life-members died, so that the total number of life-members at the end of the season, including two honorary members, stood at 67; the total number of annual subscribers, after deducting 3 withdrawals, stood at 54. The annual grant of Rs. 300 to the Society was applied towards defraying the expenses of the lectures delivered during the season.

Lectures delivered during the season.

Seven lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The following subjects were dealt with:—"The Language of Music;" "The great Volcanic Eruption of Krakatoa in 1883;" "The First Parsis in India;" "Reproduction in the Vegetable Kingdom;" "The Contributions to Science and Philosophy by the Mahomedans of the 12th Century A.D., as gathered from the works of Persian authors;" "The Management of Infants;" and "Women in Ancient Persia."

Income, expenditure and reserve fund.

The income realized during the season amounted to Rs. 1,200. To this must be added Rs. 116, the residue of last year's balance, after devoting Rs. 125 to the Reserve Fund. Of the total income Rs. 100 were carried to the Reserve Fund and Rs. 502 devoted to current expenses, leaving a balance of Rs. 714. The Reserve Fund of the Society, including the amount credited as shown above, stood at Rs. 6,025, of which Rs. 6,400 were invested in Government paper.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Of the 401 members of the Institute on the 31st March 1892, 125 were life-members, 6 honorary life-members and 270 ordinary members. There were 365 books added to the library, of which 117 were presented, and at the close of the year the library contained 11,536 volumes. The average number of books circulated per day was 110, and of magazines and periodicals 55 per day. Eighty-five magazines, newspapers, reviews, &c., were taken in during the year. Three lectures were delivered during the year: the first by Principal R. G. Oxenham, M.A., on "The Stars and how to observe them;" the second by Surgeon-Captain T. D. C. Barry on "The Principles of Chemical Analyses;" and the third by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar on "Indian Flowers." The lecture hall building fund amounted to Rs. 15,930. The current income was Rs. 9,354 (including a loan of Rs. 2,300 obtained from the Endowment Fund to pay off arrears of municipal taxes and the cost of making certain additions and alterations in the lower hall of the Institute building) against Rs. 7,035 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 8,512 against Rs. 6,800 in the previous year. The Endowment Fund amounted to Rs. 7,529.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

Natural History division.

Numerous additions were made to the departments of mammals, birds, reptiles and geology, but the departments of fishes and entomology received few additions. Most of the specimens of mammals and birds were received from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, and all the geological specimens came from the Kaladgi Taluka of Bijapur.

The most important additions were a model of the Pársi Tower of Silence presented by Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, and the Jeypore portfolio of Architectural Details presented by His Highness the Mahárája of Jeypore. The department of Artware received many additions, and several coins were received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as well as five from the Collector of Bareilly.

Anthropological
division.

The museum was open to the public for 310 days during the year. The total number of visitors rose from 414,184 to 515,044, giving a daily average of 1,663.

Visitors.

Government and the Corporation each granted a sum of Rs. 100 per month for the term of five years towards defraying the expenses of a trade museum, to be worked conjointly with the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Trade museum.

KARA'CHI MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Curator resigned his appointment last year, and no one was chosen to fill his place: great care was, however, taken to maintain and preserve the specimens in the Museum. No additions were made during the year either by collection or exchange. The Museum was visited by 6,049 Europeans and 40,350 Natives during 1891-92.

Management and
work.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Office work.

From the beginning of May until the 4th of November, 1891, the establishment was occupied at head-quarters, Poona, chiefly in inking in and preparing drawings for photo-lithography. Sixty-eight sheets of drawings, made in the North Gujarát and Ahmednagar districts, at Bijápúr and Satrunjaya, were worked up in ink. All the drawings for the volume on the remains in His Highness the Gáekwár's northern districts were completed. The manuscript account of the same, prepared by the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, was also finished and sent to England to be edited and published. Twenty-three drawings were forwarded to the Assistant Surveyor-General, for the Technical Art Series, of which 5 were selected and reproduced.

Field season.

On the 4th of November, camp was moved out from head-quarters at Poona to Yeot, and the survey of the temple of Boleśvára, situated upon the chain of hills about three miles to the south-west of Yeot, which was commenced last season, was completed. From Yeot camp was moved to Kokamthán three miles to the south-east of Kopargaon. Here, upon what appears to be an artificial embankment, projecting out into the stream, and upon the north-east outskirts of the village, is an exceedingly interesting old temple. From Kokamthán two draftsmen were sent to Sinnar to commence work on the great temple of Gondeśvára, the remainder of the party making a detour round by Sangamner and Akola to survey the work at Akola, Ratanvádi, and Táhákari. At Akola, which was reached on the 24th November, there is situated to the east of the town, some little distance above the bank of the Pravara river, the old temple of Siddeśvara. From Akola excursions were made to Táhákari and Ratanvádi, where photos and drawings were made of the fine old temples at those places. At Sinnar, twenty miles south of Násik, is the largest and most complete "Hemadpanti" temple in the Deccan—the temple of Gondeśvára, or, as it is sometimes erroneously called, Govindesvara. There is also on the north-west of the town a very interesting and exquisitely carved little temple in the Chalukyan style. This example of the style that is almost exclusively confined to the Kánarese districts, is the furthest north yet found. Just outside the east gate, by a well, are two colossal Jaina figures. These were half buried in the earth, but were dug out and set up above ground. While at Sinnar the loan of two sets of copper-plates, and of a single plate with a Persian inscription was obtained. Impressions were taken from all. From Sinnar camp was moved to Manmád and thence to Nándgaon and Cháliggaon, but none of the places visited from these camps were of much interest. Patna, which was reached on the 11th January 1892, is the site of a deserted town, now overgrown with jungle; the few ruins that still remain standing were inspected. Vághli was next visited, the remains there being the temple of Mudháidevi, a mile to the south-west of the village, and the temple of Krishna in the village, containing some interesting inscriptions. From Vághli camp was moved on to Nágárdoola, eight miles further, near which place, at Sangamesvara, was found an interesting old temple. After making some drawings and photographing the temple, the party moved, on the 2nd February, to Páchora, from which place as a centre the following places were visited, viz. Pimplegaon, Kurhád Kurd, Lohárra, Shendurni, and Nándre, as well as Khátgaon, Ghárkhed, Chártan, Chángdeva and Kandári; but none of them were of much archæological interest. On the 11th February camp was moved *via* Máheji to Erandol, where is a large, strongly built old quadrangle known as the Pándava's Váda, the remains of a strongly built and enclosed mosque. Undikheda, the next camp, proved disappointing, but at Balsáne, which was next visited, there are the remains of nine temples and buildings. From Balsáne a draughtsman and photographer were sent to Prakásha and Taulái, but the photos and drawings brought back by them proved that these places are of little interest; a clerk, too, was sent to Indwa, which proved to be of as little account archæologically. Lálíng was reached on the 14th March, and on the 15th March camp was pitched at Jhodga, where there is a well-finished temple of Máhádeva. From Málegaon, on the route from Jhodga to Chándod, two draughtsmen and the photographic assistant were despatched to Devalána in the Kalvan Táluka, where there is an old three-shrined temple dedicated to Jágesvári. After finishing at Devalána, they met the party at Násik, travelling *via* Kalvan, Saptasingi, Vani and Dindori. They examined the remains at these places, which turned out to be of no particular interest. The party next worked at Chándod, where there are the temple of Renuka Devi, a Jaina cave, some inscriptions, and a gallery of caves up in Indrái Fort. From Chándod the party journeyed on to Násik, arriving there on the 30th March. Fourteen miles west of Násik, on the Trimbak road, is Anjaneri or Anjini, where there are a large number of small shrines. From Anjaneri a trip was made to Trimbak,

the great place of pilgrimage, but containing little of archaeological account. Camp was next moved to Igratpuri, and a Jain cave near Tringalvádi was visited. Kalyán, below the Gháta, was next visited, and from thence Ambarnáth, three or four miles away, where a few good drawings of neat and pretty designs, likely to be of use in the Technical Art Series, were obtained. At the end of April the field season was closed. During the season there were in all 74 drawings made and 64 photographs and 37 facsimiles of inscriptions taken.

The steps taken towards the conservation of remains in the Bombay Presidency during the year were the following:—For Ahmedábád there were eleven estimates for repairs to the Fateh Masjid (Rs. 495), Sayed Usmán's Rauza (Rs. 336), Muháfiz Khán's Masjid (Rs. 170), Baba Lului's Masjid (Rs. 1,275), Ahmad Sháh's Masjid (Rs. 2,063), Ráni's Masjid at Kocharap (Rs. 726), Abu Turáb's Rauza (Rs. 441), Mahomed Ghos' Masjid (Rs. 288), Malik Sarang's Masjid (Rs. 482), Malik Shaban's Rauza in Rakhial (Rs. 395), and Bibiji's Masjid at Rájpur-Hirpur (Rs. 932), in all Rs. 7,583, all of which were approved. The ruinous condition of parts of the Jami Masjid at Chámpánir was brought to notice, and a revised estimate for repairs was framed, amounting to Rs. 2,792, and approved of. Another estimate was subsequently framed by the Executive Engineer for repairs to the Wandra Masjid, the Nagina, the Nevaj, the Rauza near the Patar Tank, and a Rauza near Hálol, amounting to Rs. 1,410. This estimate was returned approved. The buildings at Bijápur claiming most attention were the Gol Gumbaz and the Ibráhim Rauza. Estimates for repairs to the cornice of the Gol Gumbaz were, after several alterations, approved. The estimate framed for repairs to the Ibráhim Rauza was a heavy one, but was sanctioned after revision and alteration. The work of erecting the gun trophy at Bijápur remained in abeyance, as the estimate was not approved. An estimate was prepared for certain repairs to the mosque at Dábhól in the Ratnágiri District.

The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey in May 1891 arranged and classified the exhibits in the museum in the Yaqut Mahál, Bijápur, and handed over charge of the same to the Huzúr Deputy Collector. In July, 26 copper-plate grants, which had been in the charge of the Deputy Collector, Thána, were received from Government for inspection, but they proved to be of little archaeological value; a similar copper-plate was obtained at Násik, as well as the three mentioned above obtained at Sinnar.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and members. THE following table gives the number and classification of the clergy attached to the Diocese of Bombay in the year 1891-92 :—

Classification.	No.	Remarks.
Chaplains	28	One vacancy by retirement. Three absent on furlough, one on sick leave.
S. P. G.	10	Ten European priests,
C. M. S.	2	Two native priests.
	9	Nine European priests.
	2	Two native priests.
	2	Two European deacons.
	1	One native deacon.
Society of St. John the Evangelist	3	Three European members, two priests and one deacon.
	3	Three European associates, all priests.
	2	Two native associates, one priest and one deacon.
Railway Chaplains	4	Four, all priests.
	63	

Eight clergymen, besides the chaplains, were in receipt of salaries from Government as ministers of the Holy Trinity Church, Sonápur, St. Peter's, Mázgaon, Kolhápur Camp, Railway Chaplain, Bhusával, Chaplain of Parel, Páncgani, Jail, and the Harbour. Four chaplains were on furlough or special leave, two retired, one died, and three were brought on the strength of the establishment, two of whom were appointed on the new footing of probationary chaplains. The effective strength of the establishment was well maintained during the year under review, no important station having ever been vacant.

Churches. All Government churches in stations visited during the year were in good substantial repair. The foundation-stone of the new Railway church at Igatpuri was laid in September 1891.

Visitation Tour. The following places were visited during the year by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay :—Igatpuri, Lanaoli, Ratnágiri, Hurnai, Marmagoa, Dápoli, Mahábaleshvar, Páncgani, Poona, Kirkee, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Kolhápur, Hubli, Sholápur, Mátherán, Dhárwár, Gadag and Castle Rock.

Cemeteries. All of the cemeteries inspected were found to be in good order. No new cemetery was consecrated, but a small cemetery was enclosed at Gadag.

Schools. The middle class schools in Bombay and Poona were maintained during the year under report. Funds are being raised for a further addition to St. Mary's School, Poona. The Committee of the Páncgani High School are no longer in a position to maintain the status of the school as a high school.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Establishment. There was no change in the establishment, consisting of four chaplains and four ministers receiving allowances from Government.

Church buildings. There was no change in the number of churches used for divine service. The services were attended by about 1,624 Europeans and 22 natives.

Schools. The Scottish Orphanage, the Byculla Scottish School and the John Connon High School were conducted with their usual efficiency. The numbers in the Orphanage somewhat decreased, but those in the day-schools were maintained. A useful and promising little school at Quetta, opened for the children of non-military residents there, had to be closed.

Cemeteries. The cemeteries in charge of the chaplains of the Church of Scotland were maintained in good order.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archdiocese of Bombay. There were in the Archdiocese 45 churches or buildings used for worship served by 39 priests. There were also 30 priests teaching in the St. Mary's and St. Xavier's Colleges. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 14,886 persons, of whom 11,695 were natives and 3,191 Europeans and Eurasians.

Diocese of Poona. The diocese of Poona comprises the Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Sholápur, Bijápur and Dhárwár Collectorate and the State of Kolhápur; Belgaum and one church in Poona being under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. In the

Poona Diocese there were 31 churches or buildings used for worship served by 28 priests. Of the 15 European priests, five were military chaplains salaried by Government, and of the 13 native priests, two were drawing Government salaries. The Roman Catholic Christians in this diocese numbered 9,829, of whom 8,540 were natives.

OTHER CHURCHES.

During the year under report there were, in the Presidency of Bombay, 620 members of the Wesleyan Church, of whom 20 were natives; 750 members of the Free Church of Scotland, of whom 550 were natives; 35 members of the Bombay Baptist Church, of whom 8 were natives; and 765 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whom 447 were natives.

Stationery.

The value of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year under review was Rs. 2,30,270, and that of the closing balance was Rs. 2,18,258. The receipts of stores, from all sources, during the year were worth Rs. 3,76,440, and stock worth Rs. 3,88,452 was issued by the Department. Receipts, issues and balances.

Stores of country manufacture to the value of Rs. 2,44,212, as compared with Rs. 2,80,742 in the preceding year, were purchased during the year under report. The decrease was mainly due to the necessity of importing certain varieties of printing paper from England, owing to the high rates quoted by Indian mills; but the saving, which resulted to Government from the substitution of Indian stores for those of European manufacture, rose from Rs. 94,671 in 1890-91 to Rs. 99,741 in 1891-92. The metallic seals, for the use of Government offices, manufactured by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, were found to be costly and unsuitable, and a contract was entered into with the Universal Rubber Stamp Company of Bombay for the supply of seals for five years. The working of these rubber stamps gave rise to no complaint. The substitution of nibs for quills in certain offices effected a small saving. Purchase of country stores.

The two copying machines of local manufacture supplied to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Commissioner in Sind, for trial, worked well. The Superintendent of Stationery was accordingly authorized to order locally the number of machines required, from time to time, for issue to Government officers. The price of these machines was Rs. 18, against Rs. 42, the price of the English machines formerly used; but, whether the reduced initial expenditure of the local machines will be counterbalanced by greater durability of the English machines, remains to be seen. Cyclostyles and copying machines.

There was a decrease of Rs. 3,000 in the value of paper consumed at the Government Central Press. With the exception of the Bombay Education Society's Press and the Postal Press at Bombay, which showed an increase of Rs. 787 and Rs. 3,279, respectively, a general decrease was apparent in the value of the articles supplied to the different printing presses from the Bombay Stationery Stores, the net diminution being Rs. 13,807. Paper.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press during the year 1891-92 were Rs. 3,44,843 (including Rs. 30,493 cash receipts and adjustments), and the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 2,58,097. In 1890-91 the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,41,917 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,58,010. The increase of Rs. 2,926 in the earnings was due partly to increased work done for Government officers, but chiefly to increased earnings of the Foundry attached to the Press. The increase in expenditure was only Rs. 87. Earnings, expenditure and plant.

The value of the work done for the various departments and officers was as shown below:—

	Rs.	a. p.
Secretariat Departments	1,11,235	4 10
Government of India—Revenue and Agricultural Departments ...	9	5 10
Government Officers at the Presidency	61,855	7 10
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	44,263	2 0
Judicial Officers	3,659	15 11
Police Officers	19,261	11 9
Forest Officers	17,193	8 3
Survey and Settlement Officers	337	14 7
Medical Officers	6,501	6 0
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay ...	12,001	4 1
Archdeacons and Chaplains	234	1 0
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination Officers ...	2,080	0 5
Political Officers	3,125	12 10
Educational Officers	8,119	8 9
Director of Land Records and Agriculture ...	4,140	11 4
British Delegate for the Portuguese Treaty, Goa ...	60	10 11
Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Dhárwar ...	5	7 0
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled forms ...	3,616	15 5
Total ...	2,97,722	4 9,

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARACHL

Earnings.

The following table contrasts the value of the work done by the Government Press in Sind during 1891-92 and the preceding year :—

	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Vernacular forms and books	18,074	0	8	18,647	7	5
English forms and books	11,870	11	11	15,253	10	5
Sind Official Gazette	3,667	11	0	3,847	9	6
Packing charges	669	2	0	808	11	0
Total	34,281	15	7	38,555	6	4

The value of the year's work was thus Rs. 4,313-6-9 in excess of that for the preceding year. The consumption of stationery increased by about 16 per cent. over the expenditure in 1890-91. The earnings of the Press during the past year exceeded its working cost by Rs. 9,848-10-9, the respective figures being Rs. 38,595-6-4 and Rs. 28,746-11-7.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Outturn of work.

The subjoined statement shows the work of the office together with its cost in contrast with the outturn and cost of the previous year :—

Year.	PAID WORK.		UNPAID WORK.		TOTAL.	
	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91	1,02,041	21,248	22,12,654	59,030	23,74,608	80,278
1891-92	3,36,064	26,231	21,00,913	61,850	24,36,977	88,081
Increase or Decrease ...	+1,74,020	+4,983	-1,11,741	+2,820	+62,270	+7,803

While the "paid work" turned out was greater both in quantity and value, the "unpaid work" was greater in value though less in quantity as compared with the previous year. This falling off in quantity was more than made up by the increase in quantity under the head of "Paid Work." The total value of the work turned out during the year was Rs. 88,081, which was greater than the value of the last year's work by Rs. 7,803.

Earnings and expenditure.

The receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 3,000. The total realizations during the year, including the value of "unpaid work," were thus Rs. 91,081 against Rs. 84,523 in the year previous. The expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 68,718 against Rs. 60,330 of the previous year. Deducting the amount of expenditure from the total realizations Rs. 91,081, there remained a balance of Rs. 22,363 in favour of the institution.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—GEOGRAPHICAL AREA.

*Geographical area of the territories under the Civil and Political control of the
Government of Bombay in 1892.*

Principal geographical divisions.	Total area in square miles.
<i>British Possessions directly administered.</i>	
Northern Division	18,729
Central do.	38,339
Southern do.	24,935
Sind do.	46,612
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total, directly administered ...	123,637
<i>Native States.</i>	
GROUP 1: NORTHERN GUJARAT.	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	8,000
Mahi Kántha	3,528
Káthiáwár	20,496
Cambay	350
Rewa Kántha	4,837
Nárukot	143
GROUP 2: SOUTHERN GUJARAT.	
Dharampor	794
Bánsda	215
Sachin	42
GROUP 3: NORTH KONKAN.	
<i>Marátha—</i>	
Khándesh Political Agency	1,623
Surgana	360
Jawháar	534
GROUP 4: SOUTH KONKAN.	
<i>Marátha—</i>	
Janjira	324
Sávantvádi	926
GROUP 5: DECCAN.*	
Akalkot	498
Bhor	1,491
Other Sátára Jásghira	844
Kolhápur	2,855
GROUP 6: SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.	
Sángli	1,083
Other Southern Marátha Jásghira(a)	2,936
Savandr	70
GROUP 7: SIND.	
Khairpur	6,109
GROUP 8: ADEM.	
Somáli Coast	(b) 75
Total, Native States ...	64,633
Grand Total ...	188,270

(a) Including Jath and Daphápur the management of which was transferred during the year to the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country.

(b) Exclusive of Porim which is 5 square miles.

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Catch ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	Rs. 2,00,000	Sicca Ra. for the expenses of a British Force.	558,415	Malarial fever, animal parasites, rheumatism, diseases of the ear, and bronchitis, dyspepsia and other diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the connective tissue and skin, and ulcer.
Pálanpur Agency— Pálanpur ...	.....	50,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	645,526	Small-pox and fever ...
Rádhapur ...	.....	.....	.....
Nine other States ...	.....	5,127	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Mahi Kántha— I'dar ...	Tributary ...	30,340	His Highness the Gáikwár.	681,568	Ague, fever, cough, bronchitis, dysentery, enlargement of spleen and itch.
Sixty-three smaller States ...	Do. ...	1,13,406	His Highness the Gáikwár, the British Government and the I'dar Darbár.		
Káthiáwár— Junágad ...	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,752,404	Fever, cough and skin-diseases.
Navánagar ...	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.		
Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...	Fever ...	
Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	44,677	British Government and Junágad.	Nil... ..	
Morvi ...	Do. ...	61,559	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.	Fever and cough ...	
Gondal ...	Do. ...	1,10,721	Do. ...	Fever and small-pox ...	
Porbandar ...	Do. ...	43,504	Do. ...	Fever ...	
Seven Second Class States...	Do. ...	1,35,019	Do. ...	Fever, cough, small-pox, rheumatism, skin-diseases and dysentery.	
Six Third Class States ...	Do. ...	65,021	Do. ...	Fever, cough, dysentery, small-pox and skin-diseases.	
Eleven Fourth Class States .	Do. ...	70,883	Do. ...	Fever, dysentery, cough and small-pox.	
Cambay ...	Feudatory ...	21,924	British Government .	89,722	Fever, rheumatism, diarrhoea, bronchitis, otorrhoea and influenza.
Baroda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha— Rájppla ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	65,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	726,056	Fever ...
Chhota Udepur...	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Báriya...	Do. ...	10,699	British Government .		
Lunáváda ...	Do. ...	12,000 6,000	Do. ... His Highness the Gáikwár.		

RELATIONS.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Does levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs. 21,42,157	1,800	Not levied ...	Wheat, bājri (spiked millet), jowāri and other grains of inferior quality ; cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuffs, alum and saltpetre.	
15,63,873	1,246	Do. ...	Wheat, rice and sursav (rape).	
	232		Cotton, wheat and gram.	
	131		Wheat, bājri, cotton, jowāri and mug (green gram).	
11,97,019	202	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, bājri, barley, mug, vari, sursav, castor-seeds, til (gingelly seed), math (kidney bean), jowāri, udid (black gram), kodra (harik), cotton, chillies, rice, sugarcane and bāyto (rāgi); marble and chalk quarries, mines of white ochre; manufacture of country soap; cloth dyed and exported to Siam.	
	510			
1,46,81,445	2,238	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and dungri.	
	3,261	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpets, marble and yellow earth.	
	2,860	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, oil, yarn, copper and brass wares.	
	490	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels, stone and stoneware and embroidery.	
	1,174	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and akik pebbles.	
	607	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, and stone quarries.	
	251	Do. ...	Silk-cloth, building stones, cotton, ghi and cereals.	
	1,628	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, country soap, stone-quarries, salt, ghi and dungri.	
	1,255	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone, boxes, articles of carpentry and molasses.	
	877	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, stone-quarries, stone, salt and molasses.	
8,09,096	456	Do. ...	Jowāri, bājri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, math, mug, chaula, (small fruited Dolichos), arad, pulses, til, chins, gram, kang (Italian millet), linseed and tobacco; cornelian stones, blacker Mecca cloth, cotton dhotars and dupetas, sādīs, carpets and silk-cloth; horn and ivory work.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.
	580	Not levied ...		Correspondence for the abolition of transit duties is going on with Government.
	318	Do. ...		
	298	Levied ...		
22,54,120	493	Not levied ...	Cotton, cereals and timber; cornelian mines.	

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	Is Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TAXES IN MAX OR MONEY.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Rewa Kántha— <i>continued.</i>					
Bálásinor ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,000	His Highness the Gáikwár. British Government. Do. ...		
Sunth ...	Do. ...	12,996			
Nárukot ...	.....	7,000			
Surat Agency— Sachin ...	.....	.....	.....	7,450	.....
Bánsda ...	.....	154	British Government .	41,373	Fever, bronchitis, dysentery and affections of skins and eyes. Malarial fevers, eye, ear and skin-diseases, rheumatic and syphilitic affections and intestinal worms.
Dharampor ...	.....	.....	.....	120,498	Fever, cough, dysentery, diarrhoea and diseases of skin, sore eyes and ears.
Khándesh Political Agency ...	.....	.....	.....	59,055	.....
Šurgana ...	Not tributary.	.....	.....	12,398	Malarial fever ...
Jawhár ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	52,831	Do. ...
Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	81,780	Malarial fever, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea, digestive affections and cutaneous diseases.
Sávantvádi ...	.....	.....	.....	192,948	Fever and dysentery ...
Sátára Jágíra— Bhor ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	4,643	British Government .	155,609	Fever, stomach and bowel complaints, &c.
Phaltan ...	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	66,383	Fever, ague, worms, dysentery, skin-diseases, &c.
Aundh ...	.....	.....	.....	65,146	Fever, influenza and cholera, &c.
Akalkot ...	Feudatory ...	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse	British Government .	75,774	Malarial fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, skin-diseases and bowel complaints.
Kolhápúr ...	Subsidiary Alliance.	.....	.....	913,131	Malarial fever, bowel complaints, affections of the eye and of the skin, and respiratory affections.
Kolhápúr Jágíra...	Feudatories of Kolhápúr.	13,795	Kolhápúr State ...		
Southern Marátha States— Sángli ...	Feudatory ...	1,35,000	British Government .	238,945	Diseases of the stomach, skin-diseases, fevers, &c.
Miraj (Senior Branch) ...	Do. ...	12,558	Do. ...	88,343	
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...	35,487	
Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Do. ...	9,619	Do. ...	42,809	

RELATIONS—continued.

Native State in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	Remarks.
Ra.				
	245	Not levied ...		
	318	Do. ...		
.....	35	.....	.....
2,16,048	70	.....	Jowári, rice, bájri, sugarcane, wheat, cotton, pulse, cotton-cloth, and tape.	
3,00,383	105	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli (rági), jowári, kodra, pulses and gram.	
2,88,199	206	.....	Paddy, jowári, nágli, khurásani (Niger seed) and kodra.	
1,32,121	.....	.....	.....
13,313	.....	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli and timber.	
1,88,400	.....	Do. ...	Rice, nágli and timber.	
5,55,041	303	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, vari, harik (kodra), til, cocoonut, betel-nut, timber, myrabolams, hemp and fish.	
4,37,684	437	Do. ...	Rice, náchni (rági), vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts; ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work; inlaid cocoonut and kuskus fancy articles and embroidery and carved and engraved horn-work.	
3,76,960	.....	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
3,11,683	.....	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kardai (safflower seed), wheat, oil-cakes, gram and cloth made on country looms.	
3,10,898	.....	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, jowári, bájri, ground-nut, jágri, oil, &c.	
2,99,281	49	Do. ...	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and bájri. Sádís, coarse or common shelas, cholis and common turbans are produced by weavers.	
34,36,319	1,679	.....	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusamba (safflower), ground-nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes; articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.	
	529	Not levied ...		
10,33,741	484	Do. ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, sugarcane, gram and cotton; coarse country cloth, ingdis and native musical instruments.	
3,19,467	543			
3,26,009	273			
1,38,710	176			

B.—POLITICAL

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Population, 1891.	Prevailing diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
Ra.					
Southern Marátha States— <i>continued.</i>					
Kurumbád (Junior Branch) ...	Feudatory ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of the Chiefs of the Junior Branch is included in the amount paid by the Chief of the Senior Branch.	British Government .	32,528	Diseases of the stomach, skin-diseases, fevers, dysentery, cholera, bowel-complaints, small-pox, &c.
Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...	102,162	
Mudhol ...	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...	61,815	
Rámdurg ...	.....	.....	.....	36,181
Jath ...	.....	6,400	British Government .	71,443
Daphlápúr ...	.....	.....	.....	8,343
Savánur ...	...	.....	.....	16,976
Sind—Khairpur...	131,937	Fever, diarrhoea, bronchitis, &c.

RELATIONS—continued.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production and manufacture.	REMARKS.
Rs.				
1,42,074	320	} Not levied ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton and sugarcane; coarse country cloth lugdis and native musical instruments, white turbans, carpets, cumblia, and copper and brass pots.	
3,97,881	999			
2,86,982	400			
74,133	470			
1,92,164	211			
16,523	49			
93,233	.....	Do. ...	Rice, jowári, cotton, wheat, sádis, dhotars and pitambaras.	
7,62,921	1,491	Do. ...	Cotton, wool, cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, chaniha (sulphate of soda), leather, &c., ivory work, swords, cutlery, metal-work, cotton, silken and woollen work, lacquered wood work, &c.	

B.—POLITICAL

(B).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahārāja Dhiraj Mirza Mahā Rāo Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahādur, G.O.I.E.	Bhūj ...	Reigning Sovereign.	Jádeja Rájput...	25½	Private education ...
PALANPUR.					
His Highness Sher Mahomed Khánji Loháni.	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Mahomedan.	40	Do. ...
His Highness Binnilla Khán Bábi ...	Rádhampur ...	Naváb or Chief of Rádhampur.	Do. ...	50	Do. ...
MAHI KANTHA.					
His Highness Sir Kesarsingji Jawánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family.	Idar ...	Ruler ...	A Ráthod Rájput of the Solar race, Hindu.	29	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
KATHIAWAR.					
His Highness Naváb Rasul Khánji Mohabat Khánji, G.C.I.E., Bábi family.	Junágad ...	1st Class Chief Ruler.	Bábi Mahomedan	34	Private education ...
His Highness Jám Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., Jádeja Rájput.	Navánagar ...	Do. ...	Rájput, Hindu...	66	Do. ...
His Highness Mahārāja Sir Takhatsingji, G.C.S.I., Gohel Rájput.	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	84	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
His Highness Rája Sáheb Sir Mán-singji, K.C.S.I., Jbála Rájput.	Dhrángudra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	55	Private education ...
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Wághji, K.O.I.E., Jádeja family.	Morvi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	34	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Bhagvatsingji Sagramji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Gondal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	27	Do. ...
Rána Shri Vikmátji, Jethva family ...	Porbandar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	73	Private education ...
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb, belonging to Mominkhán family.	Cambay ...	Feudatory ..	Mogal Mahomedan, Shiah.	44	Do. ...
BARODA					
REWA KANTHA.					
Mahárána Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipra.	Nándod ...	.....	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	45	Private education ...
Maháráwal Motisingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler ...	Chowán Rájput, Hindu.	32	Do. ...
Maháráwal Mán-singji, Rája of Báriya ...	Báriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
Mahárána Wakatsingji, Rája of Lunávada.	Lunávada ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	39	Do. ...
Manwarkhánji, Bábi of Bálásinor ...	Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	48	Private education ...
Mahárána Pratápsingji, Rája of Sunth...	Sunth ...	Do. ...	Powár Rájput, Hindu.	31	Rájkumár College Rájkot.
NA'BUKOT					
SURAT.					
Naváb Náraf Alikhán Valde Sidi Abdul Kadar Khán.	Sachin ...	Minor ...	Musalmán, Suni.	6	.....
Maháráwal Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji Vansadia dynasty.	Bánada ...	Rája ...	Solanki Rájput, Hindu.	28	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
Mahárána Shri Mohandovji Náranderji of solar dynasty.	Dharampor ...	Do. ...	Sisodia Rájput, Hindu.	29	Educated in Gujaráti at Dharampor and in English in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
JANJIRA.					
Naváb Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yá kub Khán.	Murá d-J a n-jira.	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Surul Khán, Suni Musalmán.	30	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

RELATIONS—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Principal male members—his cousins, Mahārāja Jagatsingji of Suvar and three others.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Yes	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	The State is under a British Administrator.
Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No	He has delegated his authority to the Special Political Agent since 11th of October 1890.
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
(a).....	Yes	Yes	Five sons	(a) Since October 1887 deprived of share in State administration.
Ruling his State	Do.	Do.	One son.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Three sons.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	One brother.
Do.	Do.	Do.	No	
.....	.....	.....	.....	The State was under the supervision of the Assistant Collector and ex-officio Assistant Political Agent.
.....	Yes	Yes	.....
Ruling his State	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	No	Not necessarily	No	

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SURGA'NA.					
Shankarrao Ravirao Deshmukh Koli (Aboriginal).	Surgána ...	Deshmukh ...	Koli, Hindu ...	43	Private education ...
JAWHAR.					
Rája Patangháh of Jawháar ...	Jawháar ...	Rája ...	Do. ...	38	Poona High School ...
SÁVANTVÁDL.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonslé ...	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Marátha, Hindu.	30	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SÁTÁRA.					
Shrinivásrao Pandit Pratinidhi...	Aundh ...	Pant Pratinidhi, Jághirdár ... of Aundh.	Bráhma, Hindu religion.	59	Private education ...
Mudboji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar, Deshmukh and Jághirdár	Phaltan ...	Náik Nimbalkar Deshmukh and Jághirdár....	Kshatriya, Hindu religion.	54	Do. ...
Shankarrao Chimnáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor.	Bhor ...	Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor	Bráhma, Hindu religion.	38	Do. ...
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji <i>alias</i> Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonslé.	Akalkot ...	Rája ...	Marátha, Hindu religion.	24 years and 4 months	In the Rájkumár School at Kolhápur.
KOLHÁPUB.					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati, Mahárája, Raja of Kolhápur, Bhonslé family.	Kolhápur ...	Minor ...	Do. ...	18	Private education ...
SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.					
SÁNGLI.					
Dhundiráo Chintáman <i>alias</i> Tatyá Sáheb of Súngli.	Súngli ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhma, Hindu.	54	Private education ...
MIRAJ.					
Gangádharráo Ganesh <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	27	Rájáram College, Kolhápur.
Lakshmanráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Anna Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	Being educated at Rájáram College, Kolhápur.
KURUNDVÁD.					
Chintámanráo Raghunáth <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	42	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.
Ganpatráo Harihar <i>alias</i> Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	54	Private education ...

RELATIONS—continued.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	.....	Yes	Has seven sons.	
Do. ...	Yes	Do.	Has two male heirs.	
.....	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jágbir,	Do.	Do.	Has four male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has one son.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has two daughters, one aged 5 years and 5 months and the other 2 years and 4 months and 17 days on 31st March 1892.	
Under tuition ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief ; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	Do,	
Do. ...	Do.	Yes	Do,	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do,	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	No	No	Do.	

B.—POLITICAL

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES—continued					
KURUNDVÁD—continued.					
Haribarráo Vinayák <i>alias</i> Dáji Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	First Class Sardár.	Bráhmañ, Hindu.	41	Educated at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandráo Gopál <i>alias</i> Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	59	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School.
RÁMDURG.					
Venkatráo Yogiráo <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	Being educated in the Rájárám College at Kolhápur.
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantrao Ráje Ghorpade <i>alias</i> Bala Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha ...	31	Educated at the Rájárám College at Kolhápur.
JATH.					
Amritráo Sáheb Daffe, Jághirdár of Jath.	Jath ...	Do. ...	Marátha, Hindu.	58	.....
DAPHLÁPUR.					
Ráni Báí Sáheb Daphlé of Daphlápúr ...	Daphlápúr ...	.....	Do. ...	58	Educated at Mudhol by a private tutor.
SAVANÚR.					
Abdul Tabrez Khán Daler Jung Bahádúr.	Savanúr ...	Naváb ...	Pathán Mahomedan.	27	Dhárwár High School and Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
KHAIRPUR.					
His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murád Khán, G.C.L.E.	Khairpur ...	Mir ...	Tálpur Mahomedan.	79	Private education ...

RELATIONS—concluded.

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has patent authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11
Assists his cousin in the management of the State.	No	No	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Yes	No.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Died on 12th January 1892.
Administers the affairs of her State.	Yes ... ..	.....	No.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	.....	.....	Has male heirs.	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(1)—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Divisions.	Executive Districts.	No. of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1881.	CHIEF TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.
					Head-quarter towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad ...	7	3,819	921,712	Ahmedabad ...	148,412	884	8	23	1,184	14,41,265	22,74,168	30,64,232	(a) From Criminal Courts.
	Kaira ...	7	1,609	671,689	Kaira ...	10,101	589	5	18	20	8	790	9,39,898	33,01,888	38,26,463	
	Panch Mahals ...	3	1,606	313,417	Godhra ...	14,691	691	5	11	...	...	785	4,85,444	22,90,188	27,17,516
	Broach ...	6	1,463	341,490	Broach ...	40,168	405	5	15	...	...	407	9,38,360	27,73,812	40,91,055
	Surat ...	6	1,653	649,989	Surat ...	109,229	797	6	18	...	...	763	8,73,443	12,99,627	25,88,219
Thana ...	9	3,579	819,680	Thana ...	17,456	1,696	8	28	(a) 20 (b) 30	(a) 13 (b) 20	885	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Nasik ...	12	5,940	843,582	Nasik ...	24,429	1,698	7	31	62	14	780	8,41,771	19,42,037	24,72,113	(b) From Civil Courts.
	Khandesh ...	16	10,907	1,460,851	Dhulia ...	21,850	3,334	12	46	...	...	1,620	18,48,755	41,06,449	56,35,885
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,594	888,755	Ahmednagar ...	41,689	1,373	7	37	...	...	711	7,78,202	20,07,535	23,49,825
	Poona ...	8	5,369	1,067,800	Poona ...	161,390	1,204	12	25	99	53	1,149	22,49,403	16,45,938	28,30,725	
	Sholapur ...	7	4,542	750,689	Sholapur ...	61,915	717	7	18	32	11	538	5,23,467	12,19,757	16,07,256	
Satara ...	11	4,987	1,225,989	Satara ...	29,601	1,356	11	31	30	15.5	979	9,46,516	24,06,285	27,63,143		
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum ...	7	4,674	1,013,261	Belgaum ...	40,737	1,134	13	23	32	13	(c) 711	8,17,471	21,40,783	28,48,893	(c) Five men were withdrawn from Gokak Canal.
	Dharwar ...	11	4,608	1,051,314	Dharwar ...	32,841	1,473	5	31	20	8	868	9,81,481	29,84,422	37,56,656	
	Bijapur ...	8	5,668	796,339	Bijapur ...	16,759	1,176	4	22	50	25	654	5,65,274	16,80,206	20,68,491	
	Kanara ...	8	3,941	446,351	Karwar ...	14,579	1,417	5	25	50	10	732	5,61,492	10,17,526	18,09,879	
	Ratnagiri ...	9	3,912	1,106,926	Ratnagiri ...	14,303	1,339	11	21	24	20	535	7,30,754	10,02,406	14,44,160	
Kolaba ...	7	2,137	594,872	Alibag ...	6,888	1,632	10	21	24	11	541	4,47,918	12,31,715	17,57,639		
SIND.	Karachi ...	14	14,179	564,680	Karachi ...	105,199	874	4	40	60	6	1,469	12,06,065	14,79,373	21,53,266	
	Shikarpur ...	14	8,152	915,497	Sukkur ...	29,302	1,103	6	35	22	3	1,113	9,70,465	42,06,625	47,01,808	
	Upper Sind Frontier.	4	2,520	174,548	Jacobabad ...	12,396	805	1	11	28	16	254	18,04,192	35,01,742	42,04,443	
	Hyderabad ...	13	9,033	916,646	Hyderabad ...	58,048	1,447	5	...	40	6	923	...	...	...
	Thar and Parkar ...	7	12,728	298,203	Umarkot ...	3,702	291	14	14	...	...	542	...	...	...
Bombay City ...	...	22	821,764	Bombay ...	821,764	...	11	4	...	...	1,633	75,69,030	3,82,467	4,83,03,270	
Total ...	...	206	123,637	16,857,044	.....	1,836,478	26,934	183	538	...	...	20,506	2,66,30,660	4,48,95,039	10,63,99,956
Native States as per Table C (2) ...	...	168	64,633	8,129,512	.....	354,786	11,361	244	311	...	...	15,040	87,49,377	90,33,835	3,37,11,439
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	374	188,270	26,986,556	.....	2,191,264	38,295	426	849	...	...	35,546	3,09,70,037	5,48,98,874	14,01,11,395

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

(2).—Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control.

Executive Districts.	No. of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population of 1891.	CAMP TOWNS WITH POPULATION.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	IMPERIAL REVENUE.		REMARKS.	
				Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ontch	8	6,500	558,415	Bhuj	25,491	936	20	1	25	8	826	12,75,808	5,73,430	21,42,167		
Palanpur	10	8,000	645,526	Palanpur	21,093	1,176	87	40	39	10	0,016	4,81,188	2,00,000	15,03,873		
Mahi Kántha	34	8,528	581,589	Sadra	1,839	1,857	41	81	...	...	1,301	1,45,305	8,01,872	11,07,819	
Káthiáwár	9	20,486	2,762,404	Rajkot	21,564	279	24	20	...	...	734	2,36,731	10,39,614	1,40,81,145	
Cambay ... ..	...	350	89,722	Cambay	31,390	88	1	8	21½	6	177	1,39,053	3,35,293	8,09,098	
Rowa Kántha	36	4,837	726,056	Nandod	10,819	3,100	28	31	218	103	1,301	1,34,601	4,54,791	22,54,120		
Nárukot	1	148	7,450	Jambughoda ... ..	...	53	1	1	9	7	85	1,678	6,832	...	
Bánada ... ..	...	215	41,373	Bánada	3,003	87	1	3	16	7½	75	0,747	1,25,159	3,00,383	
Sachin ... ..	...	42	19,337	Sachin	785	20	2	8	19	8½	57	26,681	1,29,039	2,15,048	
Dharampor	4	794	120,498	Dharampor	4,775	278	5	7	...	15	76	14,949	1,40,040	2,88,199		
Jawhár	3	534	52,831	Jawhár	2,091	108	8	4	10	6	30	17,518	49,250	1,88,400		
Janjira	3	824	81,780	Murád	5,888	283	8	8	20	7	135	1,74,085	2,74,026	5,55,041		
Khándesh Agency ... ..	...	(a) 1,623	(a) 59,055	...	...	...	...	...	Information not supplied.	...	...	...	...	1,32,131	
Surgána	1	860	12,399	Surgána	759	61	...	...	80	...	28	5,582	1,802	13,313	
Bhor	5	1,491	155,689	Bhor	5,250	494	8	10	80	10	306	16,678	3,07,033	3,76,060		
Phaltan	1	897	66,383	Phaltan	10,564	72	8	3	17.5	9.3	86	8,054	1,53,805	3,11,033		
Aundh	6	447	65,146	Aundh	8,248	72	5	8	24	16	247	43,311	2,10,142	3,10,898		
Akalkot	3	498	75,774	Akalkot	6,551	108	8	5	23	10	50	68,272	1,05,512	2,99,281		
Kolhápúr	11	2,855	918,131	Kolhápúr	45,815	1,079	22	38	...	...	642	70,701	14,95,336	84,56,319	
Sávantvádi	3	926	192,948	Sávantvádi	9,269	225	6	7	25	8	138	1,80,363	2,85,186	4,37,034		
Sángli	7	1,083	238,945	Sángli	14,798	807	0	17	87	10	490	54,254	5,11,773	10,38,741		
Jath... ..	2	...	...	Jath	5,264	113	3	4	35	2	73	86,028	1,04,832	1,92,164	
Daphlápúr	1	979	79,786	Daphlápúr	1,544	0	1	1	32	23	28	8,319	18,746	16,823		
Other Southern Marátha Jágírs.	23	1,957	400,325	Miraj	26,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savantr	1	70	16,976	Kurundvád	0,136	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	1,68,799	11,73,070	16,85,236	
Khairpur	1	6,199	131,987	Jamkhandi	12,504	382	20	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adon ... ..	...	75	44,079	Mudhol	6,805	...	...	...	15	10	46	10,565	61,564	93,233	
Somálí Coast ... ..	...	...	...	Ramdurg	8,645	...	...	...	28	20	309	2,32,580	5,30,493	7,02,921	Exercising Criminal powers.
Adon	Savanur	8,743	25	1	2	2,20,779	
Somálí Coast	Khairpur	6,240	148	5	9	1,84,203	
Adon	Adon	44,079	5	5	5	15	4	331	1,00,888	
Somálí Coast	
Total ...	168	64,638	8,129,512	...	354,786	11,361	244	311	...	...	15,040	87,40,877	99,38,835	5,37,11,439	

(a) Includes figures for Mowás estates.

D.--POPULATION.
(1).--Population of British Territory.

Table with columns: Commissionships, Districts, Inhabited houses, Population (1891) (Men, Women, Children under 15 years, Total), Number per square mile, Classification of Population (Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Buddhists and Jains, Jews, Animists, Others), Occupation (Total male agriculturists, Total non-agricultural males), Prevailing languages, and Emigration or immigration during the year.

D.—POPULATION.
(2).—Population of Native States.

1901-02]

Commissionership.	States.	Inhabited houses.	POPULATION (1891).						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.											OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Jews.	Animals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.			
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
NORTHWEST DIVISION.	Cutch ...	123,476	166,985	171,844	111,466	108,180	558,415	85.91	37	7	189	351,630	133,462	118	71,989	47	683	64	131,636	166,305	Cutchi, and Gujarati.		
	Kathiswar ...	575,816	874,178	823,913	542,458	512,858	2,733,404	133.88	172	125	601	2,270,423	368,061	909	118,006	106	4	...	623,247	794,886	Gujarati.		
	Patanpur ...	138,917	195,528	179,830	140,059	130,109	645,526	83.08	489	83	66	557,870	57,486	306	29,142	34	174	...	199,276	136,811	Do. ...	Emigrants 2,574, immigrants 1,067.	
	Mahl Kantha ...	132,760	174,160	170,618	122,496	114,307	581,568	62.53	4	...	31	535,867	23,570	8	13,818	4	...	19,336	179,421	117,235	Gujarati, Mowadi, Marwadi, Marathi and Hindustani.		
	Rewa Kantha ...	148,967	218,141	209,256	158,005	148,104	733,508	147.29	11	1	24	641,811	35,103	336	1,808	6	64,858	...	252,103	64,044	Gujarati ...	...
	Narukot ...																						
	Cambay ...	23,383	29,908	29,003	15,325	14,483	39,732	25.64	4	...	17	73,590	12,712	137	3,322	...	...	...	23,119	24,113	Gujarati and Urdu or Hindustani.	
	Banada ...	7,515	53,905	61,053	39,552	37,698	10,337	172.41	1	16,908	3,420	618	126	6	82,039	10,418	Gujarati and Marathi.	Gujarati.
	Bachin ...																						
	Dharampur ...																						
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Jawhar ...	8,587	16,367	14,016	11,458	10,990	62,831	98.93	...	4	3	53,232	431	45	4	...	121	...	34,025	3,609	Marathi,		
	Dang States ...	6,224	9,553	8,457	7,682	7,226	39,920	40.88	1	...	2	31,843	151	30	1	...	11,402	...	11,110	6,127	.....	
	Surgana ...	2,246	3,608	3,123	2,927	2,730	12,398	84.44	...	...	...	12,118	131	28	...	...	121	...	6,379	666	.....	
	Akalkot ...	11,092	24,105	23,215	14,510	13,944	75,774	152.16	1	...	1	65,034	10,330	...	508	...	...	...	24,380	14,335	Marathi and Kanarese.	
	Bhor ...	24,001	46,640	46,317	32,063	30,360	155,069	104.40	1	2	6	153,716	1,992	1	689	271	...	...	57,692	20,910	.....	
	Other Satara Jaghirs.	30,009	40,271	40,815	25,098	24,445	131,529	165.84	...	...	1	125,654	4,674	...	1,296	4	...	...	41,362	24,907	Marathi, Kanarese and Hindustani.	Emigrants 387, immigrants 12.
	Kolhapur ...	151,749	286,040	275,167	161,520	170,399	913,131	324.26	41	21	1,361	823,526	38,272	24	50,896	...	...	...	342,423	135,149	Marathi, Kanarese, Hindustani (Musalmans).	
	Janjira ...	16,491	23,404	22,020	17,225	17,181	81,790	252.41	...	...	13	66,903	14,186	...	71	599	159	...	26,279	13,380	Marathi and Hindustani.	Emigrants 44, immigrants 76.
	Savantvadi ...	32,476	57,559	64,829	35,991	34,599	192,948	208.37	3	...	4,564	133,749	4,455	...	147	...	...	...	67,467	26,063	Marathi.	
SOUTH-SOUTHWEST DIVISION.	Southern Maratha Jaghirs. (a)	118,439	220,512	224,415	140,595	133,534	719,056	178.91	19	21	379	638,159	56,061	19	23,499	6	...	...	220,563	140,544	Marathi and Kanarese.	Emigrants and immigrants 48.
	Savantvadi ...	2,901	4,963	5,289	3,367	3,367	16,976	242.81	...	...	...	19,108	4,863	...	15	...	...	...	5,267	3,073	Kanarese, Marathi, and Hindustani.	
	Khatapur ...	26,619	44,020	38,780	23,113	20,469	131,937	21.60	3	...	1	29,214	103,033	...	...	...	686	...	22,661	50,072	Sindhi, Persian, and Beluchi.	
	Total ...	1,509,132	2,487,450	2,403,818	1,632,675	1,636,300	5,059,298	116.72	730	264	7,239	6,781,065	868,892	2,511	314,774	1,082	78,405	19,330	2,867,938	1,769,167			

(a) Includes population figures for the Jath and Daphapur States which have been transferred from the Satara Jaghirs to the S. M. Jaghirs.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. I. D. (2).

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND—SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, i. e., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	Districts.	Year in which first settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57	Revision settlement operations completed.
2	Kaira	1862-63	Revision settlement operations in progress.
3	Panch Mahals	1870-71	Three talukas have had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement.
4	Broach	1870-71	1890-1900.
5	Surat	1864-65	1896-99.
6	Khandesh	1854-55	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Nasik	1840-41	Do. do.
8	Thana	1854-55	Do. do.
9	Kolaba	1856-57	Do. do.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44	Re-settlement operations completed.
11	Poona	1838-39	Re-settlement operations in progress.
12	Sholapur	1839-40	Do. do.
13	Satara	1855-56	Do. do.
14	Ratnagiri	1856-56	Original settlement operations completed.
15	Kanara	1863-64	Original settlement completed.
16	Bolgaum	1848-49	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dharwar	1842-44	Do. do.
18	Bijapur	1843-44	Do. do.
Kardachi Talukas.			
19	Johi	1892-93	The existing rates continued without a guarantee except in the case of Barani which have been revised.
20	Dadu	1892-93	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
21	Schwan	1890-91	Do. do.
22	Mankhurd	1895-96	1895-96.
23	Kardachi (Surveyed portion of the Mall Tappa).	1890-90	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
24	Koti	1889-90	Do. do.
25	Tatta	1892-93	Do. do.
26	Sijawal	1883-84	Do. do.
27	Mirpur Batoro	1862-64	Do. do.
28	Jati	1837-38	Do. do.
29	Shahbandar	1887-88	Do. do.
30	Ohorabari	1888-89	Do. do.
31	Mirpur Sakra	1888-89	Do. do.
Hyderabad Talukas.			
32	Guni	1883-84	Do. do.
33	Hala	1884-85	Do. do.
34	Hyderabad	1856-57	Do. do.
35	Badin	1890-87 & 1897-89	Do. do.
36	Mohbat Dero	1887-88	Do. do.
37	Tando Bago	1887-88	Do. do.
38	Mirpur Khia	1892-93	Do. do.
39	Tando Alahyar	1900-01	Do. do.
40	Sakrand	1900-01	Do. do.
41	Kandlaro	1891-82	1896-97.
42	Naushahro	1891-92	1896-97.
43	Moro	1891-92	1896-97.
44	Shahdadpur	1892-93	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
Sikarpur Talukas.			
45	Sukkur	1890-90	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
46	Bohri	1892-93	The existing rates continued with certain modifications for a period of ten years.
47	Larkhana	1892-93	1892-93.
48	Ladarya	1852-83	1892-93. Irrigational settlement.
49	Mohar	1892-93	
50	Kakar	1882-83	Irrigational settlement until a revision settlement is introduced.
51	Kamber	1892-93	
52	Rato Dero	1882-83	Do. do.
53	Muzrabaf	1883-84 & 1887-89	Do. do.
54	Naushahro Akro	1894-95	Do. do.
55	Shikarpur	1885-86	Do. do.
56	Ohotki	1895-96	Do. do.
57	Mirpur Mathalo	1896-97	Do. do.
58	Ubauro	1896-97	Do. do.
Frontier Districts.			
59	Shahdadpur	1898-94	Do. do.
60	Thal	1895-96	Do. do.
61	Jacobabad	1894-96	Do. do.

(2).—Statement showing the total cost of re-settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency and the total revenue demand consequent on re-settlement, as it stood in the year 1891-92:

Name of Collectorate.	Total number of villages.	Total revenue of the villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision settlement.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement.	Total cost of revision.	Difference between old and revised revenue.	Percentage increase.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad	291	7,57,913	9,48,662	4,09,422	1,90,740	25.2	
Panch Mahals	222	1,10,428	1,11,938	27,000	1,607	1.5	
Thana	59	6,648	11,156	86,900	4,511	68.	
Khandesh	1,253	18,00,639	17,03,189	2,30,587	2,03,554	30.	
Nasik	724	9,95,106	8,36,102	4,81,979	2,40,096	40.5	
Nagay	1,017	9,81,576	12,45,998	9,29,142	2,03,620	20.9	
Poona	983	9,04,078	11,97,667	6,11,708	1,89,682	32.	
Sholapur	504	6,24,559	8,03,718	4,43,609	2,80,160	38.5	
Satara	328	2,32,558	4,08,185	1,17,462	1,20,862	30.2	
Kolaba	228	1,14,010	1,56,804	53,882	42,694	37.6	
Bolgaum	881	8,37,140	10,86,047	6,23,218	2,00,907	24.2	
Dharwar	1,290	12,98,688	18,72,535	4,03,180	5,78,850	44.8	
Bijapur	606	8,16,811	10,00,433	6,69,324	2,74,123	33.6	
Total	8,719	86,02,669	1,15,88,573	50,64,641	28,06,904	28.6	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1891-92 (between 1st April 1891 and 31st March 1892), and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. 1 of 1891. An Act to amend the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1836.	The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.L.E.	The object and character of this Act have been described at pages 51-52 of the Administration Report for 1890-91.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 23rd August 1891; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent was given on the 10th October 1891.
Act No. 2 of 1891. An Act to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	Do.	The object and character of this Act have been described at pages 50-51 of the Administration Report for 1890-91.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent was given on the 29th September 1891; and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent was given on the 28th December 1891.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1891-92.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 3 of 1891. A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.	The Honourable Sir Charles Pritchard, K. O. L. E., C.S.L.	Vaccination of children is at present compulsory only in the City of Bombay and Town of Karachi. The extension of the compulsory system to other areas appears in view of recent outbreaks of small-pox and especially of those in Sind, a pressing necessity. The voluntary system is ineffectual, but careful and wide-spread enquiry has shown that its failure is due rather to indifference, indolence or ignorance than to any rooted objection to vaccination among the various populations of the Presidency. By Section 33 of the Bill it is proposed to remove all doubt as to the legality of compulsory vaccination in the case of convicts and persons detained for long periods in Gaols, Reformatories and Lunatic Asylums. Government do not deem it necessary or desirable to enforce it upon undertrial prisoners.	5th November 1891.	...	Read a third time and passed on the 8th March 1892. Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.
Bill No. 1 of 1892. A Bill to Amend the Bombay A'bhari Act (Bombay V of 1878).	Do.	The object of the present Bill is to enable the Governor in Council to prohibit or regulate the traffic and possession of mhowra flowers in the Districts of Thana and Kolaba. No interference with legitimate trade or the use of mhowra flowers as a medicine or condiment is contemplated. It is intended that licenses, permits and passes should be granted without payment of fees. It is therefore anticipated that the price of the flowers and the spirit distilled from them will be unaffected by the present Bill.	29th January 1892.	...	The Bill was introduced by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette. Read a first time and referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Sir Charles Pritchard the Honourable Mr. J. B. Naylor, the Honourable Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Honourable Bão Bahádúr K. L. Nulkar and the Honourable Bão Bahádúr Banchorelal Chotalall on the 5th April 1892.
Bill No. 2 of 1892. A Bill to amend the Salt Act.	Do.	The object of this Bill is to restrict the provisions of Section II of the Salt Act of 1890 regarding manufacture by adding thereto a provision to save Salt on which duty has been paid.	29th March 1892.	...	Do.

B.—POLICE.
COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(1).—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

District.	CASES.															PERSONS.							
	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 2 investigated under Section 177, Clause (c) and (d), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.	Number of cases in columns 2, 4 and 5 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 10 to 12 and of those investigated by Police in column 11.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, C. P. O.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		
									By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before a Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.			When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.	Number appearing under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	16b	17	18	19	20		
Bombay Presidency including the Province of Sind...	28,201	437	1,200	886	18,537	14,325	84.7	77.2	24,328	671	108	12,573	2,497	1,190	80.2	85.4	4,254	21	89	1,327	146	27,800	10,078
R. M. Railway ...	1,042	4	4	10	464	417	100	88	1,045	1	11	417	50	7	88	87	85	1	1	14	1	681	28
R. B. & C. I. Railway ...	246	...	...	10	193	173	100	89	246	...	...	173	20	3	88	88	1	1	1	1	1	297	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	232	...	...	4	332	121	84.1	36.4	329	...	...	121	22	1	36.7	81.6	0	1	1	1	1	254	...
S. M. Railway ...	163	...	7	4	121	117	96	97	161	...	...	115	4	9	71	97.6	4	1	1	1	1	190	7
Total	1,633	4	20	20	1,130	828	96.1	73.2	1,781	1	...	626	106	20	46.3	88.7	66	...	...	33	1	1,362	21
Bombay City and Island	17,993	...	1	39	16,547	15,267	77.12	92.44	13,900	...	...	12,077	784	18	87.51	91.13	7	...	...	67	...	18,400	3,778
GRAND TOTAL	47,997	411	1,311	945	36,214	30,450	83.4	84.0	30,909	572	103	25,476	3,356	1,237	62.9	85.3	4,530	21	89	1,407	147	47,561	14,477

District.	PERSONS—contd.																	PROPERTY.							
	Total of columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under-trial before a Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.								
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Bombay Presidency including the Province of Sind	39,951	25	1,580	5.3	38,208	15,545	610	19,497	788	17,124	61.5	62.2	84	43	98	1,641	148	12,243	8,908	73.4	9,07,793	5,31,848	54.9		
R. M. Railway ...	683	5	1	...	676	94	2	494	2	498	75	73	68	...	1	14	...	793	358	48	23,536	11,973	50		
R. B. & C. I. Railway ...	272	...	15	...	255	43	...	200	...	200	74	79	1	1	1	...	...	117	86	73	8,910	3,656	40
G. I. P. Railway ...	262	4	32	12.5	224	77	...	139	...	140	55.1	62.5	...	...	3	...	...	344	132	38.5	31,586	6,750	21.2
S. M. Railway ...	199	...	6	...	193	38	4	153	1	153	73	71	...	...	...	...	...	83	78	93	5,046	3,964	79
Total	1,417	9	54	3.9	1,348	263	6	973	7	970	71.2	72.4	76	1	6	31	3	1,347	679	50	59,108	26,343	44.6		
Bombay City and Island	22,215	40	1	...	22,154	1,978	5	20,192	49	17,016	92.47	92.44	22	...	...	33	6	3,175	2,414	76.03	2,39,616	1,18,500	51.60
GRAND TOTAL	63,563	44	1,635	2.4	61,740	17,676	621	40,662	544	35,100	73.8	...	161	44	100	1,606	151	16,766	12,091	72.1	12,56,617	6,76,436	53.8		

B.—POLICE—continued.
NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(2.)—General statement of crime, showing the results of Police and Magisterial operations in the detection and prosecution of crime in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind.

District.	CASES.						PERSONS.								REMARKS.
	Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Number of cases in column 6 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
										By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind ...	58,670·41	111,882	283	112,165	1,642	91,953	154,881	148,200	30,641	75,208	129	37,547	42	1,544	2242 excess in columns 10 to 15 over column 8.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway ...	62	37	12	49	40	27	40	80	14	...	1	61	1	3	
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	18·26	75	...	75	58	54	57	85	1	7	...	77	...	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	24·8	105	...	105	1	84	103	127	20	11	...	65	...	1	
Southern Maratha Railway ...	9·2	90	1	91	11	84	93	95	5	11	...	77	...	2	
Total ...	114·26	307	13	320	119	249	293	387	40	20	1	310	1	6	
Bombay City and Island ...	8,665	8,440	...	8,440	165	7,799	9,974	6,861*	2,899	1,599	8	2,314	3	36	*Includes one person sent to Lunatic Asylum and a case against one person transferred.
GRAND TOTAL ...	67 440·67	120,629	206	120,925	1,926	100,001	165,148	155,517	39,580	76,836	198	40,171	46	1,586	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III. B. (3)

B.—POLICE—continued.

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional crimes.

Division.	CASES.					PERSONS.						COMPARATIVE RETURN.													
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Con- victed.	Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.		1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
												18	14	15	10										17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
Northern Division	
Central do.	
Southern do.	
Siind	
G. I. P. Railway	1	6	6	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. E. & C. L. Railway	
S. M. Railway	
Rajputana Malwa Rail- way	5	2	3	4	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	2	4	19	10	10	2	2	..	15	..	6	..	6	175	500	62
Bombay City and Island
GRAND TOTAL	7	2	4	19	10	10	2	2	..	15	..	6	..	6	175	500	62

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.

Note.—This statement cannot be given as its submission with the Annual Police Reports has been discontinued (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2723, dated 25th May 1889).

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

Districts.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.									Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (column 2A) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 5).	Other expenses of column 4.	
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.									Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.				Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Northern Division.</i>												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2	3	231	93	864	...	1,193	...	...	...	10,321	3,203	3,607
Kaira	1	3	140	26	549	...	718	...	...	...	9,090	1,922	2,584
Panch Mahals	2	2	110	35	636	...	788	...	...	...	6,001	1,618	3,337
Broach	1	2	83	22	328	...	434	...	...	...	7,109	1,775	2,296
Burnt	1	2	144	26	590	...	760	...	4	18	8,516	1,909	2,592		
Thana	2	2	132	...	630	...	766	...	...	...	7,123	2,400	3,721
Total	9	13	837	202	3,595	—	4,656	4	18	...	49,060	12,825	18,127		
<i>Central Division.</i>															
Ahmednagar	2	2	122	26	558	...	710	...	3	17	10,800	1,800	2,604		
Khandesh	3	4	278	70	1,354	...	1,700	...	...	3	12,998	3,822	7,150
Nasik	1	2	134	29	607	...	773	...	...	...	6,514	1,800	3,072
Poona	1	3	193	24	928	...	1,149	...	...	...	13,457	1,900	4,141
Satara	1	2	180	16	782	...	981	...	...	...	11,259	1,925	3,614
Sholapur	1	1	102	15	454	...	573	...	...	...	7,012	1,800	2,362
Total	9	14	1,009	180	4,683	...	5,805	3	20	...	62,035	13,047	22,949		
<i>Southern Division.</i>															
Belgaum	1	2	123	14	571	...	710	...	2	17	10,803	1,780	2,617		
Bijapur	1	2	109	23	524	...	669	...	...	...	8,174	1,800	3,396
Dharwar	1	2	136	22	683	...	844	...	...	...	8,400	1,800	2,031
Kanara	1	2	109	...	607	...	719	...	...	...	6,000	1,800	3,833
Kolaba	1	1	98	...	437	...	537	...	...	...	7,457	1,041	2,171
Ratnagiri	1	3	135	...	685	...	824	...	...	...	6,353	1,800	2,609
Total	6	12	709	59	3,507	...	4,203	2	17	...	47,187	10,621	17,637		
<i>Sind.</i>															
Karachi	2	6	200	182	1,027	13	1,430	...	...	...	15,485	3,563	6,019
Hyderabad	1	4	166	107	655	...	933	...	2	13	12,800	2,427	3,693		
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	1	106	288	171	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	3,662
Shikarpur	2	5	185	139	784	...	1,115	...	...	...	10,805	2,565	4,928
Upper Sind Frontier	1	1	40	72	141	...	255	...	...	...	6,178	1,551	2,245
Total	6	17	697	788	2,778	13	4,209	2	13	...	45,828	10,106	20,547		
<i>Railways.</i>															
G. I. P. Railway	1	4	96	...	486	...	587	...	...	...	9,874	825	4,631
B. B. & C. I. Railway	1	3	51	...	407	...	462	...	...	...	6,000	1,755	1,920
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	1	2	5	103	...	485	590	...	...	14,347	12,000	1,244	...
Southern Maratha Railway	1	2	45	...	254	...	302	...	...	...	9,200	1,408	3,182
Total	1	5	14	295	1,632	...	1,947	...	...	14,347	37,074	5,232	9,663
Bombay City and Island	2	7	43	107	30	1,268	87	1,542	9	80	41,374	32,734	4,200		
GRAND TOTAL	3	42	113	3,654	1,259	17,463	100	22,632	20	148	55,721	2,73,418	56,031	88,943	

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Cost of Police.									Distribution of Force.			
Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 5 and 6).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 13 and 15.	Average Pay of		Contingencies and all expenses, other than those included in column 13 to 15.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	In District.			
			Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Guards at District, Central or Subsidary Jails.		On station duties.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
55,809	1,12,904	2,167	311.07	97.19	2,200	1,90,211	1,90,211	...	...	...	113	348
31,308	60,810	2,741	324.1	94.6	7,682	1,19,137	1,19,137	...	2	8	104	412
25,736	67,799	3,522	351.54	87.25	14,022	1,22,933	1,22,933	...	8	21	64	368
24,102	39,367	1,346	307.5	100.	4,664	79,659	79,659	...	1	8	15	56
36,715	66,968	4,417	279.38	98.19	21,994	1,43,104	1,40,911	2,193	...	...	37	143
84,325	66,084	2,391	...	104.89	23,619	1,39,663	1,39,663	...	...	...	127	560
2,00,998	4,13,932	16,684	...	...	74,181	7,94,707	7,92,514	2,193	11	37	460	1,907
83,750	62,226	3,818	356.4	94.9	8,202	1,23,200	1,20,653	2,547	1	4	68	221
66,430	1,29,270	25,100	348.	88.7	20,956	2,65,726	2,65,053	673	6	24	181	717
35,147	66,024	2,160	294.82	94.68	18,153	1,32,870	1,32,870	...	1	3	113	493
53,428	97,305	2,880	340.63	96.04	12,679	1,85,790	1,85,790	...	...	...	113	535
44,276	73,509	4,522	327.3	87.7	13,211	1,52,316	1,51,913	403	1	3	126	553
24,884	46,953	1,158	331	92.	8,532	92,701	92,701	...	1	3	72	307
2,57,916	4,75,287	39,638	...	...	81,732	9,52,603	9,48,980	3,623	10	37	673	2,826
29,320	55,889	4,694	263.9	90.05	6,715	1,11,318	1,09,471	1,847	1	3	91	355
27,068	51,298	6,230	116	92	17,933	1,15,809	1,15,809	...	3	13	74	276
33,446	65,681	5,188	271	87	10,773	1,28,449	1,28,449	...	1	15	71	214
27,054	65,006	3,750	...	90.61	10,940	1,08,433	1,08,433	...	2	7	37	150
22,722	41,964	1,456	...	96.02	8,205	85,616	85,616	...	1	6	91	364
33,183	60,740	3,782	...	89	11,022	1,19,489	1,19,489	...	2	7	77	286
1,72,793	3,30,188	25,100	...	...	65,588	6,69,114	6,67,267	1,847	10	51	441	1,645
68,673	1,53,701	11,503	251.60	105.05	33,771	2,92,715	2,87,023	5,692	2	20	109	607
44,779	96,001	3,215	290.934	145.340	13,400	1,76,315	1,76,315	...	4	25	112	459
33,100	90,565	325	252	108.	7,287	1,34,939	1,34,939	...	12	67	83	301
51,322	1,06,103	2,581	261.66	90.21	15,145	1,93,509	1,93,509	...	2	20	130	470
11,814	33,971	2,280	285.8	94.98	4,851	62,890	62,890	...	1	3	22	107
2,09,688	4,80,341	19,904	...	...	74,454	8,60,368	8,54,676	5,692	21	135	456	1,944
23,233	50,203	2,603	...	103	17,010	1,18,379	35,514	82,865	...	...	100	456
15,722	43,893	1,320	...	107.84	14,477	85,087	25,201	59,886	...	...	54	342
23,038	44,738	4,364	...	92.34	9,690	1,19,421	1,19,421	...	...	...	104	434
13,623	21,639	1,808	...	96	6,115	59,918	17,975	41,943	...	...	47	231
95,616	1,63,466	10,995	...	...	47,292	3,82,805	1,98,111	1,84,694	...	...	305	1,493
1,07,124	2,31,633	10,306	534.60	158.60	84,205	5,11,591	4,93,110	18,481	...	...	139	1,270
10,63,144	20,94,952	1,21,627	...	...	4,27,452	41,71,188	39,54,658	2,16,530	52	260	2,474	11,085

B.—POLICE

(5).—Statement showing the Strength, Cost,

Districts.	Distribution of Force—continued.						Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole		
	In District—continued.				On Towns, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To Area.		
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to Prisoners and Treasure or in reserve.		Total.						Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	31	277	144	625	418	4	3,818	921,728	3.2	2.8	36.5
Kaira	19	87	125	507	85	...	1,609	871,133	2.24	2.22	51.28
Panch Mahals	36	256	108	645	30	...	1,588	818,417	2.02	2.02	2.54
Brosch	07	194	83	268	02	...	1,458	841,490	3.34	3.33	08.6
Surat	64	824	101	467	191	...	1,602	649,185	2.18	2.17	132
Thana	7	50	134	530	...	...	3,582	824,763	4.67	4.64	34.49
Total ...	224	1,188	695	3,123	816	4	18,712	3,021,703	2.94	.....	.....
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	82	211	101	436	156	15	6,666	688,229	9.39	9.08	3.2
Khandesh	85	690	272	1,431	8	...	9,944	1,434,515	5.81	4.64	1.17
Nasik	18	78	127	574	51	20	5,940	843,532	7.68	7.67	.01
Poona	12	75	125	610	241	172	5,369.4	1,007,800	1 to 4.67	1 to 4.66	104 to 1
Satara	85	155	162	711	107	...	4,988	1,225,949	5	4.98	9.83
Sholapur	15	84	88	394	90	...	4,521	750,680	7.80	7.90	286
Total ...	192	1,298	875	4,156	648	207	37,428.4	6,210,804	6.35	.....	.....
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	21	164	113	522	55	19	4,656	804,014	6.5	6.5	.002
Bijapur	24	205	101	494	63	...	5,695	796,339	8.6	9.6	.06
Dharwar	46	845	118	574	151	...	4,635	1,051,814	5.87	5.36	140.6
Kanara	65	395	104	652	62	...	3,910	421,840	5.44	5.41	31.21
Kolaba	7	67	99	437	...	...	2,232	594,459	4.16	4.54	2.45
Ratnagiri	48	328	127	621	74	...	8,922	1,106,928	4.77	4.77	.06
Total ...	211	1,504	662	3,200	405	19	24,950	4,833,892	5.82	.....	.....
Sind.											
Karachi	44	275	155	902	363	8	14,178	564,880	9.91	9.89	34.82
Hyderabad	28	166	144	650	123	15	9,052.75	918,046	9.70	11.10	6.78
Thar and Parkar	12	91	107	459	...	...	12,729	298,203	22.49	.....	.....
Shikarpur	33	231	165	722	226	...	9,629	914,472	8.63	8.62	63.10
Upper Sind Frontier	1	35	24	145	63	22	2,520	174,548	9.92	9.91	68.46
Total ...	118	799	595	2,878	775	45	48,108.75	2,870,749	11.20	.....	.....
Railways.											
G. I. P. Railway ... ..	...	...	100	486	...	...	No. of Miles. 737.75	Number of Stations. 103	1.25	.....	.....
B. B. & C. I. Railway ... ..	...	65	54	407	...	...	574	98	0.80	.....	.....
Rajputana Malwa Railway	7	51	111	485	...	...	1,407	189	2.3	.....	.....
Southern Maratha Railway ... ..	...	23	47	254	...	...	688	87	2.8	.....	.....
Total ...	7	139	312	1,632	...	...	3,406.75	477	...	.....	.....
Bombay City and Island	19	114	158	1,384	69	...	22	804,604	74.13	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	771	5,037	3,297	16,382	2,783	275	127,627.90	18,642,289	...	.....	.....

The figures in this statement in some cases do not agree with those The figures here have been taken from the Appendix to the Police Administration.

—continued.

Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN).			PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ON STATION DUTIES (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties.
To Population.			To Area.			To Population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District, exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
772·6	540·3	232·3	8·28	14·3	20·2	1,999	1,398	601	2,202	4·77
1,213·3	1,031·6	181·7	3·18	8·15	35·02	1,688·3	1,435·5	252·8	1,149	2·23
400	357	43	3·67	8·67	1·40	725	647	77	431	1·00
786·8	605	147	20·47	20·4	·063	4,604	3,701	903	622	8·76
8,854	679	177	9·23	8·93	27	3,606	2,864	746	839	4·66
1,076·71	972·40	107·13	5·06	5·01	31·38	1,160·56	1,048·8	117·76	2,311	3·97
843·93	.....	.....	5·79	.....	...	1,658·8	...	...	8,064	3·40
1,251·002	1,152·4	98·6	23·6	22·3	1·3	3,073·45	2,831·2	242·2	509	1·7
839·38	722·36	117·027	11·073	8·84	2·22	1,597·45	1,374·73	222·71	1,976	2·20
1,091	1,014	76	9·81	9·8	·01	1,392	1,295	97	1,032	1·70
1 to 929	1 to 810	1 to 118	1 to 8·27	1 to 8·25	59 to 1	1 to 1,645	1 to 1,435	1 to 210	2,412	8·71 to 1
1,249·73	1,099·24	150·48	7·34	7·19	6·85	1,805	1,602	217	1,302	1·9
1,310	1,069	240	11·9	11·90	190	1,975	1,613	3·62	684	1·8
1,055·18	....	.....	10·6	.....	...	1,775·02	...	...	7,915	2·26
1,218·6	1,129·8	88·8	10·4	10·4	·004	1,937·2	1,770	1,161·1	1,064	2·3
1,210·2	1,052·2	264·9	16·4	16·8	·05	2,301·5	1,839·4	264·1	1,063	3·07
1,247·11	1,076	169	15·9	15·8	47·5	3,689	3,186	503	853	2·99
587·53	5,38·4	49·11	20·9	20·78	8·13	2,255·82	2,067·26	188·56	571	3·05
1,109	1,099	1,203	4·90	5·44	2·45	1,306	1,319	1,202	552	1·21
1,345	1,263	81	10·8	10·6	·14	3,046	2,861	181	831	2·2
1,127·83	.....	.....	11·96	.....	...	2,317·30	...	...	4,934	2·36
396·02	310·08	85·48	19·8	19·74	17·46	788·93	618·43	170·49	1,325	1·85
984·61	1,062·78	469·84	15·85	15·80	8·79	1,608·84	1,507·63	469·84	2,622	4·59
526·84	.....	.....	33·14	.....	...	776·57	.....	.....	603	1·57
820	736·48	83·67	16·04	16·01	33·95	1,524·12	1,368·62	155·48	3,477	5·79
687·19	1,638·39	45·8	19·53	19·51	34·77	1,863·08	1,256·99	96·09	561	4·35
668·70	.....	.....	20·04	.....	...	1,196·14	...	...	8,588	3·57
.....	.....	.....	1·25	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	891	·66
.....	.....	.....	·69	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	246	·62
.....	.....	.....	2·6	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,046	1·9
.....	.....	.....	2·5	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	170	·61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,853	.....
493·23	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	17,594	9·79
845·98	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1,733·06	.....	.....	49,738	.....

shown in the Section dealing with the police in Part II of this report. Report, will be there they have been corrected by the latest census returns.

B.—POLICE

(6).—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
			Number provided with Firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under Sections 230, 231, 248, Penal Code.	Under Chapter 9. of Penal Code.	Other Offences.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Northern Division.</i>																	
Ahmedabad	232	650	442	749	...	...	8	25	201	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kaira	142	573	289	429	...	...	15	16	85	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
Panch Mahals	112	371	117	296	...	...	6	23	151	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Broach	85	348	181	253	...	...	13	4	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Surat	145	616	224	475	...	...	9	13	90	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3
Thana	134	630	328	436	...	...	8	19	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	848	3,799	2,041	2,606	...	4	50	99	325	...	24	...	1	...	...	4	24
<i>Central Division.</i>																	
Ahmednagar	124	594	332	301	175	1	5	80	70	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
Khandesh	292	1,424	782	685	170	3	23	52	335	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nasik	137	635	292	510	...	...	14	19	80	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poona	196	952	341	349	458	...	18	18	105	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
Satara	123	798	508	273	89	...	10	32	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sholapur	108	469	244	709	125	...	4	4	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Total	1,026	4,962	2,500	2,317	1,017	4	54	181	672	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	19
<i>Southern Division.</i>																	
Belgaum	124	585	335	48	291	1	7	19	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharwar	159	706	410	433	...	...	15	3	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bijapur	111	547	400	86	107	...	6	14	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kanara	111	607	408	320	...	...	7	...	80	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kolaba	90	437	185	351	...	...	5	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	137	685	328	27	472	1	5	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	720	3,565	2,201	1,180	920	2	45	64	221	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	13
<i>Sind.</i>																	
Marschl	206	1,222	603	369	455	...	20	17	85	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hyderabad	170	752	297	489	77	...	25	44	94	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	16
Thar and Parkar	107	459	334	32	30	...	6	4	57	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shikarpur	190	923	421	675	...	...	20	68	349	...	2	1	2	1	1	2	6
Upper Sind Frontier	41	213	92	185	...	...	16	7	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	714	3,579	2,027	1,690	558	5	117	140	527	1	19	1	2	1	1	4	40
<i>Railways.</i>																	
G. I. P. Railway	100	496	...	25	551	...	10	23	123	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
E. B. & C. I. Railway	54	407	19	23	419	...	6	13	120	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
E. M. Railway	108	445	...	108	485	...	14	36	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Southern Maratha Railway	47	254	...	15	285	1	14	16	53	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	309	1,602	19	172	1,760	1	44	86	469	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	16
Bombay City and Island	165	1,465	...	40	1,501	...	14	4	390	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
GRAND TOTAL	3,790	18,904	8,787	7,836	5,231	18	244	524	2,604	1	77	1	3	1	3	11	117

—continued.

General Internal Management of the Force.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	REMARKS.
Number of Police rewarded during the year.	By money wards.	Number of Police who can read and write.	Number of Police under instruction during the year.	By promotion.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.				By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
3	52	157	513	...	111	102	407	653	31	...	20	8	1	26	397	2-1	29 vacancies.		
4	31	100	201	...	45	98	293	228	7	...	18	15	...	14	42-31	1-05	30 do.		
...	...	68	99	...	275	40	378	347	6	1	16	8	...	10	68-19	1-27	18 do.		
...	...	79	145	...	29	32	265	123	2	...	9	15	...	8	77-51	1-37	8 do.		
...	...	116	205	...	45	78	344	316	25	...	19	9	...	5	47-95	-05	22 do.		
...	...	98	172	...	74	91	370	386	4	...	23	8	...	11	62-04	1-43	Officers and men transferred to the Kolaba District, as Karjat Taluka was attached to that district 16 officers + 60 men = 76, 11 vacancies.		
15	181	604	1,435	30	579	439	2,003	2,027	75	1	104	54	18	8	74	...	1-59		
...	...	109	288	...	117	61	349	297	31	1	10	6	5	...	7	38-8	0-09	1 vacancy.	
...	...	155	384	...	55	165	742	758	60	...	37	36	...	28	32-8	1-6	41 vacancies.		
...	...	105	347	...	18	146	29	323	885	24	14	14	...	7	37-33	0-90	35 do.		
...	...	181	349	...	10	116	90	451	607	21	2	19	18	...	13	42-07	1-13		
...	...	143	379	...	27	155	44	273	664	31	1	4	10	...	14	21-23	1-43		
...	...	78	197	...	23	160	23	205	325	18	...	8	...	7	26-39	1-22			
206	40	718	1,841	78	741	431	2,342	3,046	180	5	93	88	8	1	76	...	1-29		
...	...	109	273	...	106	14	411	269	16	...	17	8	...	1	7	15-3	0-9	15 vacancies.	
...	...	103	279	...	...	28	303	332	30	...	10	15	...	12	20-4	1-49	3 do.	
...	...	70	110	...	...	20	230	397	4	...	4	6	...	8	7-6	1-2	6 do.	
...	...	93	241	...	16	155	69	234	...	1	4	6	...	11	41-06	1-53	24 do.		
...	...	78	70	...	...	18	208	248	6	...	2	4	...	7	16-23	1-30	2 do.	
...	...	113	321	...	...	32	296	468	15	...	...	4	...	8	8-9	0-9	20 do.	
1	176	651	1,377	20	440	244	1,833	3,116	83	1	37	46	31	1	53	...	1-23		
...	...	103	126	...	...	113	747	545	11	...	67	20	10	3	18	33-28	1-26	23 vacancies.
...	...	91	99	...	...	190	392	407	15	1	87	25	9	4	13	22-96	1-39	3 do.
...	...	39	28	...	...	36	292	219	13	1	14	6	...	9	38-96	1-69		
...	...	120	219	...	155	148	543	416	17	...	65	54	11	...	17	57-96	1-63		
...	...	17	41	...	31	46	124	80	7	3	16	17	1	1	4	17-32	1-67	7 do.	
5	27	370	523	5	186	463	2,097	1,607	62	4	240	123	31	8	61	...	1-43		
...	...	92	206	...	...	56	296	227	3	...	24	10	2	1	9	51-	1-	7 vacancies.
...	...	41	200	...	...	34	235	188	1	...	9	6	3	...	9	41-4	1-06	4 do.
...	...	104	123	...	54	44	323	226	3	1	28	14	1	...	6	10-75	-65		
...	...	43	118	...	...	49	206	40	...	...	19	15	6	...	3	47-	-6	6 do.
60	42	279	749	...	54	183	1,060	881	7	1	80	45	12	1	26	...	...
237	128	157	308	...	...	146	931	654	43	4	27	...	9	14	24	142-85	1-47	
714	604	2,679	6,223	134	2,000	1,696	10,345	10,090	460	16	589	355	109	28	314	...	...

B.—POLICE—concluded.

(7).—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Castes of Officers and men employed in the Police.

Division.	RACE.													RELIGION OR CASTE.													
	Europeans.						Eurasians.			Natives.				Officers.													
	Commissioner and Deputy.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Sub-ordinate officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Sub-ordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Sub-ordinate officers.	Constables.	Christian.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurthias.	Sikhs.	Jingayias.	Jains.	Marathias.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Parichhis of all other castes.			
	Military.	Unconvenanted.	Military or Convenanted Civil.	Unconvenanted.	On Ra. 100 and upwards.	Below Ra. 100.																			On Ra. 100 and upwards.	Below Ra. 100.	On Ra. 100 and upwards.	Below Ra. 100.	On Ra. 100 and upwards.	Below Ra. 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Northern Division	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	814	2,703	9	300	113	31	..	..	140	23	..	47	146
Central Division	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	997	4,788	33	353	136	41	..	..	377	56	..	4	124
Southern Division	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	680	3,500	17	230	65	37	..	..	236	..	..	..	121
Sind	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	687	3,517	15	504	34	0	..	..	15	3	..	..	143
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	94	479	5	45	12	3	..	..	26	..	..	..	9
B. E. & C. I. Railway	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50	474	2	21	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
R. M. Railway	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	103	445	3	33	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	55
S. M. Railway	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	248	3	15	11	3	..	..	13	..	..	..	1
Total	1	33	12	6	6	6	3	2	2	49	3,499	17,134	91	1,503	370	118	..	6	31	2	697	81	61	3	610
Bombay City and Island	1	1	..	7	41	1	4	113	1,406	51	47	3	66
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	1	40	53	6	6	6	3	3	3	53	3,001	18,600	142	1,550	381	118	..	6	31	2	697	81	61	3	667

RELIGION OR CASTE—continued.

Division.	Officers—continued.		Men.																								REMARKS.
	Other religions.		Hindus.																						Other religions.		
	Paria.	Jeff.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurthias.	Sikhs.	Jingayias.	Jains.	Marthias.	Bhils.	Kolis.	Mahars.	Pardehis.	Mangs.	Banias.	Hindus of all other castes.	Paria.	Jews.	Grand total of officers and men.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
Northern Division	18	6	6	1,366	250	172	..	1	..	..	721	301	350	..	..	..	..	510	2	9	4,537	110	vacancies.
Central Division	1	3	19	1,791	174	143	..	..	18	..	1,292	007	70	..	..	..	..	076	..	4	5,918	77	do.
Southern Division	1	..	55	1,125	119	59	..	..	104	2	1,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	..	..	4,218	75	do.
Sind	..	1	..	2,615	303	55	..	..	..	..	182	11	..	..	..	..	..	430	..	..	4,233	66	do.
G. I. P. Railway	..	..	1	125	43	5	..	..	..	..	256	..	..	4	30	1	..	22	..	3	580	7	vacancies.
B. E. & C. I. Railway	4	..	..	102	34	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	1	..	423	4	do.
R. M. Railway	..	..	..	178	133	65	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	506	..	..		
S. M. Railway	1	54	28	15	5	..	104	81	206	6 vacancies.			
Total	24	10	82	7,566	993	516	..	17	122	2	4,026	919	420	4	20	1	..	2,018	8	16	20,736	..	..		
Bombay City and Island	2	..	3	551	57	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,058	2	1,633	..	..		
GRAND TOTAL	36	10	85	7,697	1,050	527	..	17	122	2	4,026	919	420	4	20	1	..	3,076	5	16	22,369	..	..		

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1891, with the cost of Tribunals.

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1891-92.]

Name of Presidency.	Area.	Population of 1891.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.							
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.											
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	76,028	10,085,370	...	13	103	(a) 7	...	(b) 13	4	(c) 117	148,843	218,367	5,742	169	Rs. a. p. 23,23,887 7 2	Rs. a. p. 40,92,804 6 1	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Baridars in the Deccan. (c) Includes 8 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 2 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country and 100 Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris under Act III of 1874, who exercised Civil powers. (d) These are District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Besides these there were 14,571 Police Patils, who were invested with Criminal powers. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar exercised civil powers. (h) Includes 2 Small Cause Court Judges and 1 Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyarkars and 7 Head Munshis, and 51 Mamlatdars who exercised civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.						
	Criminal ... ..						...	(d) 10	...	(e) 627	131,451	1,069	2,593	1,167				
	Revenue... ..						...	...	...	...	18,201	912	...	...								
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	49,320	2,871,774	...	4	18	(f) 1	...	(g) 3	1	(h) 16	20,811	17,695	233				10	3,09,763 7 2	5,98,125 12 0			
		Criminal	5	21	5	...	(i) 184				17,080			272	1,740	048
		Revenue				536			50
Total	124,352	18,957,044	240,428	(j) 233,265	10,617	2,294	31,93,152 14 4	46,90,930 2 1								

Statement showing the number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges... ..	6	1	Subordinate Judges, First Class ... ..	...	16
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	...	Subordinate Judges, Second Class ... ..	...	100
District and Sessions Judges	14	3	Magistrates, First Class	70	95
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges.	1	2	Magistrates, Second Class	11	240
Assistant Judges	1	1	Magistrates, Third Class... ..	7	226
Small Cause Court Judges	8	7	Police Patils ... ..	...	14,671

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. C. (3).]

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility VIII.	1,130	826	809	6,120	3,945	1,837	(a) 1	346	(a) Died. 2 Complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	83	83	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants IX.	124	99	101	141	68	65	...	8	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ... X.	816	758	736	1,060	303	604	(b) 6	57	(b) 3 died and 4 escaped.
Attempts at do.	8	8	5	11	4	8	...	4	
False evidence and offences against public justice ... XI.	955	857	854	1,137	535	518	(c) 5	70	(c) 3 died and 4 escaped.
Attempts at do.	2	1	1	10	10	...	...	...
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... XII.	112	93	96	118	49	00	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures XIII.	171	151	149	164	73	85	...	6	
Attempts at do.	5	5	5	5	...	5	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ... XIV.	1,519	1,440	1,435	1,671	311	1,353	...	7	
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Offences relating to religion... XV.	53	41	41	111	79	32	...	...
Offences affecting life ...	550	421	405	873*	465†	320	(d) 4	70	(d) Died. † One of these was paroled and made a Queen's witness. * Out of these, 2 persons were ordered to be retried.
Attempts at do.	65	50	50	67	19	43	(e) 2	3	(e) Died.
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	63	48	43	59	29	26	...	4	
Attempts at do.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	31,018	27,556	27,417	67,005	61,385	4,908	(f) 8	704	(f) 6 died, one escaped and 1 was transferred, 27 complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C. 2 complainants and complainants in 4 cases were fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.									
Attempts at do.	15	14	16	32	19	10	...	3	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	745	472	467	986	821	142	...	23	8 complainants were fined under section 500, C. P. C.
Criminal force and assault	7,043	4,954	4,400	8,855	7,208	1,454	(g) 2	101	(g) 1 died and 1 escaped. 20 complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ..	215	102	108	242	165	47	...	80	
Attempts at do. ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Rape	83	50	56	79	43	33	...	3	
Attempts at do.	17	11	13	18	11	6	...	1	
Unnatural offence	41	38	34	44	26	9	(h) 1	8	(h) Died.
Attempts at do.	3	3	6	7	...	7	...	...
Theft	15,742	10,304	10,294	14,600	4,758	9,465	(i) 7	379	(i) 1 died, 5 escaped and 1 was transferred. 11 complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	47	48	41	49	10	39	...	...
Extortion	104	60	60	164	124	26	...	4	
Robbery and dacoity	588	324	330	998	487	427	(j) 2	82	(j) Died.
Attempts at do.	9	7	10	19	13	6	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.									
Criminal misappropriation of property	745	535	520	778	479	269	(k) 1	24	(k) Died.
Criminal breach of trust.	1,610	762	744	952	625	286	(l) 3	38	(l) 3 died and 1 was transferred. One complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Receiving of stolen property	1,063	952	935	1,527	635	872	...	20	
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Cheating	964	491	487	694	544	123	(m) 6	21	(m) Died.
Attempts at do.	5	4	5	8	5	8	...	...

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891—continued.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.—continued.									
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	15	18	12	20	11	7	...	2	
Mischief...	5,185	4,117	4,079	10,420	9,221	1,066	(n) 1	132	(n) Died. 1 complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C. 4 complainants were fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	7	7	12	20	15	5	...	...
Criminal trespass	4,637	3,094	2,924	5,794	3,893	1,741	(o) 1	159	(o) Died. One complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C. 5 complainants were fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	88	29	25	45	14	81	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code	109	87	95	181	125	38	(p) 2	16	(p) Died.
Criminal breach of contracts of service	19	9	8	32	29	...	(q) 1	2	(q) Died.
Attempts at do.	37	28	29	76	66	4	...	6	
Offences relating to marriage.	1,520	907	942	2,125	1,818	181	...	131	
Defamation	454	365	354	809	709	82	...	18	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	5,989	4,950	4,852	10,159	9,295	715	...	149	2 complainants were fined under Section 250, C. P. C. 1 complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C. 2 complainants were fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	1	1	3	3	...	3	...	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws:—									
Arms Act XI of 1878	380	378	374	424	63	354	...	7	One complainant was fined under Section 600, C. P. C.
Army Act I of 1881	87	87	87	40	9	31	...	...
Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859	886	818	803	1,090	587	461	(r) 1	41	(r) Died.
Cantonment Act XIII of 1889.	524	519	519	705	55	650	...	...
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871.	1,975	1,796	1,776	4,809	4,062	675	(s) 2	70	(s) Died. 1 complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C. 1 complainant was fined under Section 500, C. P. C.
Census Act XVII of 1890	4	4	4	5	...	5	...	...
Companies (India) Act VI of 1882	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act XIX of 1838	12	12	12	15	2	13	...	...
Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882, (India)	1,539	1,505	1,498	1,896	523	1,333	(t) 8	32	(t) 7 died and 1 escaped. One complainant was fined under Section 250, C. P. C.
Emigration (India) Act XXI of 1883, (India)	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...
Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, (India)	52	50	49	53	44	8	...	1	
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874, (India)	86	84	83	83	7	76	...	...
Frontier Regulation No. 57 C. P. of 1872, (India)	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Forest Act VII of 1878, (India)	1,579	1,399	1,369	3,296	1,005	2,167	(u) 4	120	(u) Died.
Merchant Seamen Act I of 1859, (India)	50	49	40	42	3	39	...	...
Merchant Shipping Act, 1854 (17 and 18 Vic. Chap. 104) as amended by Act VII of 1850, (India)	12	12	12	29	5	24	...	...
Murder of female infants Act VIII of 1870, (India)	59	59	59	66	35	31	...	...
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887, (India)	2	2	2	9	...	9	...	...
Opium Act I of 1878, (India)	578	561	554	642	119	517	...	6	
Petroleum Act XII of 1886, (India)	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860, (India)	13,047	12,808	12,723	12,770	757	12,013	...	...
Ports Act X of 1849, (India)	26	26	26	26	2	24	...	...
Post Office Act XIV of 1866, (India)	6	5	4	6	1	4	...	1	
Presidency Small Cause Court Act XV of 1882, (India)	5	3	1	1	...	1	...	...

C—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891—concluded.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Railway Act IX of 1890, (India) ...	363	339	337	308	75	320	...	3	
Reformatory Schools Act V of 1876, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Registration Act III of 1877, (India) ...	10	10	11	17	6	11	...	...
Salt Act XII of 1882, (India) ...	26	26	26	30	4	26	...	...
Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, (India) ...	8	8	2	2	...	2	...	...
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861, (India) ...	42	38	38	39	10	27	(v) 2	...	(v) Died.
Stamp Act I of 1879, (India) ...	89	86	87	124	12	105	(w) 1	6	(w) Died.
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Tobacco Act IV of 1857, (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI of 1879, (India) ...	3	8	8	8	...	8	...	...
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, (India) ...	18	18	14	32	2	30	...	...
Prevention of cruelty to animals Act XI of 1890, (India) ...	864	864	864	864	108	756	...	...
A'bkari Act V of 1878, (Bombay) ...	2,219	2,110	2,111	2,479	398	2,049	(z) 1	31	(z) Died.
Cantonment Act III of 1867, (Bombay) ...	1,685	1,671	1,670	1,785	294	1,488	...	3	
District Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890, (Bombay) ...	5,590	5,555	5,516	5,987	797	5,125	(y) 2	63	(y) Escaped.
Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Act I of 1890, (Bombay) ...	392	390	389	1,574	283	1,275	...	16	
Irrigation Act VII of 1879, (Bombay) ...	127	119	114	231	88	124	...	10	
Jails Act II of 1874, (Bombay) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879, (Bombay) ...	822	310	312	504	161	332	...	11	
Municipal Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884, (Bombay) ...	59,912	51,403	43,418	44,456	19,466	24,600	(z) 57	338	(z) Died.
Municipal Act III of 1888, (Bombay) ...	4,153	4,143	1,511	1,511	187	1,323	(aa) 1	...	(aa) Died.
Police Regulation XII of 1827, (Bombay) ...	2	2	2	8	6	...	...	...
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879, and VI of 1883, (Bombay) ...	41	41	40	47	7	40	...	...
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863, (Bombay) ...	5,155	5,078	5,036	5,078	285	4,786	...	2	
Public Ferries Act II of 1868, as amended by Act II of 1878, (Bombay) ...	13	13	13	16	8	8	...	...
Registry of Vessels and levy of Pilotage Fees on the river Indus Act I of 1863, (Bombay) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Sales of Poisons Act VIII of 1866, (Bombay) ...	8	8	3	3	...	3	...	...
Sanitary Regulations Act VI of 1867, (Bombay) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Salt Act II of 1890, (Bombay) ...	520	508	507	644	60	582	(bb) 1	1	(bb) Died.
The Boiler Inspection Act III of 1887, (Bombay) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Protection of Pilgrims Act II of 1887, (Bombay) ...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Tolls Act III of 1876, (Bombay) ...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Tramways Act I of 1874, (Bombay) ...	3	3	5	6	2	4	...	...
Vaccination (Karachi) Act IV of 1879, (Bombay) ...	23	23	21	24	6	18	...	...
Village Police Act VIII of 1867, (Bombay) ...	3,005	2,909	2,999	4,175	1,775	2,400	...	...
Total ...	1,89,180	1,61,044	1,49,139	2,34,390	1,39,892	90,861	138	3,502	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES										
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the year.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.				By Courts of					
		On complaint—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report.—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, <i>suo motu</i> .—Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.	Received by transfer, under Section 451 B of the Code.			Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.		
												To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Offences against the State.—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences by or relating to public servants.—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code																			
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code		1		2		3		2		1	1				2				
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code			2			2		1			1				1				
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences affecting life			1			1		5		1					1				
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births																			
Hurt		10	6			15		15		7	7	1			15			1	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement																			
Offences affecting the human body.—Chapter XVI.		26	2			28		23		15	5				23				
Criminal force and assault																			
Attempts at do.																			
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour		1				1													
Rape																			
Attempts at rape																			
Unnatural offences																			
Theft			17			17		17		15	4				17				
Extortion																			
Robbery and dacoity																			
Criminal misappropriation of property			1			1		1		1					1				
Criminal breach of trust		3	2			4		6		2	1				4				
Receiving of stolen property.		2				2		2		3					2				
Chastisement		3	1			4		4		1	3				4				
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property																			
Mischief		1				1		1			1				1				
Criminal trespass																			
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code																			
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code																			
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX		1				1		2					1		1				
Defamation.—Chapter XXI		5				5		3					1		3				1
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII		1	7	1		8		6		2	4				6				
Offences under Special and Local laws		1	37	318		356		321		304	17				321				
Total	2	90	350	1		447		400		352	46	3	1		403		1	1	

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 3

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1891.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485	3	3	...	3	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	141	392	160	232	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1,366	(a) 1,543	306	1,113	(a) Of these, the cases against 26 persons were pending at the close of the year, and 7 died and 1 escaped.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X . . .	80	(b) 68	22	44	(b) Of these, the cases against 2 persons were pending at the close of the year.
5. Possession, Chapter XII	14	42	86	6	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250 and Chapter XLVI, Section 560	171	224	40	176	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	10	10	5	5	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	914	(c) 915	763	150	(e) Do. do.
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	208	287	87	200	
Total ...	2,857	3,484	1,518	1,928	

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	4,268	...	1,804	933	1,520	...	2	3,046	1,808	4,062	
Subordinate Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates under Section 14	11,705	1	3,746	3,703	4,072	1	92	11,419	4,089	6,791	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	18,586	41	9,746	7,540	983	5	271	15,934	739	12,603	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	1,63,110	81	1,12,321	38,725	7,121	2,017	2,854	84,947	5,281	2,00,281	
Benches of Magistrates	9,922	...	7,681	857	1,363	3	18	7,844	1,152	4,917	
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Sections 247, 249, Criminal Procedure Code	371	...	94	231	1	38	7	239	3,506	789	(a) Includes 2 persons who were ordered to be retried.
Chief Magistrates of Districts	26,271	4	3,507	427	22,192	87	54	24,107	1,248	25,708	(b) If 2,197 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
Courts of Sessions	2,203	6	966	981	1	40	208	609	29,609	8,188	
Superior Courts	(a) 142	...	27	112	...	...	1	116	12,078	563	(c) Of these, 112 died, 18 escaped and 3 were transferred.
Total ...	(b) 2,36,587	(c) 133	1,39,892	53,599	37,202	2,197	3,502	1,48,559	3,896	2,64,404	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

Class of tribunal.	Persons sentenced to										DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.													REMARKS.					
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surities for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Fines.							Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of commutation.	Imprisonment.				Whipped.				
				Rigorous.	Simple.						Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	15 days and under.				6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.		Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Village Courts	570	...	1,880	1,880	Rs. 1,363 8 0	Rs. 1,333 12 0	Rs. 0 0 0	570
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14.	94	16	...	7,794	1	...	...	7,787	87	...	...	...	...	5,876 4 8	4,333 5 2	78 0 0	36	66	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	208	88	...	6,561	26	40	27	6,310	167	8	7	...	...	14,821 18 10	12,096 10 6	463 8 0	69	145	84	...	...	10	14	2	1	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	10,419	636	...	84,917	468	957	713	19,148	5,006	434	207	82	1	8,12,311 6 6	8,61,843 14 2	17,592 14 1	2,641	7,720	1,368	20	...	903	214	61	17	
Benches of Magistrates.	95	4	...	2,038	7	1	...	2,008	29	...	...	...	...	4,179 15 6	3,914 7 0	82 12 0	37	67	15	...	...	2	2	2	1	
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 847, 849, Criminal Procedure Code	141	9	...	70	23	10	10	89	18	11	5	...	...	2,378 4 0	724 15 1	20 0 0	20	71	67	2	...	6	13	2	3	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,142	1,173	...	16,830	167	42	28	16,173	581	84	32	...	...	87,622 2 10	46,606 7 9	4,206 7 4	1,747	1,192	308	2	...	142	24	...	37	
Courts of Sessions	180	...	...	61	7	5	6	2	25	12	10	2	1	11,018 4 0	7,190 0 8	3,205 6 8	16	100	198	440	53	1	1	2	10	
Superior Courts	39	23
Total	39	161	...	15,939	2,456	...	70,141	969	1,061	781	63,887	6,909	490	270	84	2	4,06,761 10 5	3,24,847 7 11	25,796 12 8	5,181	9,375	2,063	406	10	866	260	64	69	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Appeals.</i>													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,713	1	851	1,569	...	814	892	...	22	...	64	9-074	
" Courts of Sessions	1,624	3	625	508	...	131	294	1	10	2	50	14-014	
Superior Courts ...	757	1	353	147	...	69	85	...	4	...	66	36-054	
	42	...	...	23	...	3	...	...	8	...	8	96-6	
Total ...	6,136	5	1,861	2,347	...	617	1,271	1	44	2	188	13-612	
<i>Revision.</i>													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,252	...	127	1,034	...	...	...	23	10	170	3	21-491	
" Courts of Sessions	332	...	318	174	...	1	4	...	100	72	34	23-066	
" Superior Courts	1,735	...	348	656	69	89	306	...	126	...	168	32-254	
Total ...	3,369	...	793	1,684	69	90	310	23	236	242	205	26-005	
Grand Total ...	9,505	5	2,654	4,131	69	607	1,581	24	280	244	393	17-747	There were applications for revision made on behalf of complainants in which 403 accused persons were involved.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(7).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>I—Civil Courts.</i>												
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870 ... } Assessors ...	2	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	5	(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII XVI, XVII, and XVIII or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above-said offences, were tried by jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the City of Karachi.
Parsi District Matrimonial Court ... } Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates ...	...	...	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	(2)	...	...
Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court ... } Delegates ...	11	(6)	...	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>II—Criminal Courts.</i>												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code, } Jurors ...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the City of Karachi, as noted above. (c) Besides these there were also 34 cases as under— In 12 cases the accused pleaded guilty. 7 do. the charges were withdrawn. 10 do. the opinions of the Assessors were not taken. 2 do. the Assessors were not appointed. 2 Cases were compounded and in one case the accused died pending trial. (d) Besides these there were 8 cases in all of which the prisoners pleaded guilty. (e) Does not include the Parsi Matrimonial cases decided by the aid of Delegates.
Courts of Sessions ... } Jurors (a) ...	8	161	...	152	6	3	5	...	...	...	...
... } Assessors (b), 2 or more	2 or more	...	(e) 671	...	...	...	...	...	471	74	126	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction ... } Jurors ...	9	(d) 63	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	(e) 225	(e) 699	(e) 216	6	3	5	...	(e) 484	84	131	

D—PRISONS.

(1).—Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 Jails.	2 Remained at the close of the previous year.		3 Imprisoned during the previous year.		4 Total.		5 RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.						6 Grand total.		7 TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.		8 RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.								9 Transferred beyond seas.		10 Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		11 Escaped.		12 Executed.		13 Died.		14 Remaining at the end of present year.		15 Daily average number.							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		L.		M.		N.		O.		P.		Q.		R.		S.		T.		U.		V.	
	To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		From jails in the Province.		From subaltern jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transferred beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central and District Jails, Subordinate Jails.	6,429	228	12,142	527	1,071	790	2,467	24	508	53	15	147	6	1	22,084	872	22,956	2,505	22	141	8	771	28	10,816	532	763	24	3	2	119	7	6	1	21	32	1	231	4	6,074	225	6,579	210	6,789	
Total, 1891	6,613	233	12,160	771	1,173	1,006	2,462	24	508	53	15	147	6	1	22,291	1,088	23,379	2,895	74	141	8	890	34	12,817	696	763	24	5	2	119	7	6	2	21	36	2	231	4	6,877	227	6,765	221	6,976	
Total, 1890	6,740	233	12,063	786	1,613	1,019	1,870	18	751	42	8	113	3	4	24,357	1,684	25,441	2,497	56	114	5	841	27	13,208	728	673	17	—	4	3	132	7	1	—	7	36	1	222	3	6,613	235	6,782	220	7,018

* Convicts who escaped during the year and were not recaptured at the close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—Statement showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 Years.	2 RELIGION.										3 AGE.				4 PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.											5 Total.													
	A. CHRISTIANS.			B. Mahomedans.		C. Hindus and Sikhs.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other Classes.		A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.		C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		MALES.					FEMALES.				M.	F.	Total.								
	a.			b.		c.		d.		e.		f.		g.		h.		i.		j.		k.		l.		m.		n.											
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.										
1891	77	1	23	1	312	19	5,657	137	9,104	610	26	3	51	60	1	105	16	13,491	627	1,450	130	114	6	460	173	2,011	2,170	1,151	1,342	1,003	901	2,060	483	28	108	61	18,160	771	18,931
1890	82	1	13	1	196	11	5,508	126	8,679	644	30	2	60	—	—	131	27	13,406	636	1,393	116	73	5	470	173	1,997	2,187	1,151	1,342	1,003	901	2,060	483	28	108	60	16,663	760	17,423

* Parsis 20, Jews 20, West Indian 1 and Chinese 1.

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency on the 31st December 1891, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1 Years.	2 NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																						3 Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding one year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	a.		b.		M.	F.			
		For Life.		For a term.																		M.	F.	Total.	
1891	239	18	507	34	1,100	47	1,163	27	1,200	30	1,276	36	527	9	60	1	436	31	308	14	3	...	6,977	237	7,114
1890	217	28	494	29	1,006	37	1,221	23	1,162	26	1,249	38	432	11	49	...	493	29	338	16	2	...	6,612	236	6,848

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891, who had been previously convicted.

1 Years.	2 Number admitted during the year.			3 NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									4 Ratio per cent. of column 3 D to column 2.			5 JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 309 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1891	15,160	771	15,931	1,283	31	423	10	626	20	2,333	61	2,393	15.4	7.9	15.0	105	18	123	5	...	5
1890	16,063	786	16,849	1,340	30	430	9	888	15	2,867	63	2,930	15.7	8.0	15.3	134	27	161	8	...	8

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1 Jails.	2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			3 RATIONS.		4 ESTABLISHMENT.		5 POLICE GUARD.		6 HOSPITAL CHARGES.			7 CLOTHING.		8 CONVINCENCES.		9 Grand total expended.	10 Total cost per head of average strength.
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
				Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Central and District Jails	6,780	108	6,887	1,87,222	26 12 9	1,75,635	25 2 2	37,411	5 5 8	12,113	1 11 0	64 6 11	21,525	3 1 3	44,425	6 8 9	4,78,531	68 7 4
Subordinate Jails	187	92	279	6,837	24 0 8	8,012	30 13 10	.....	.....	49	0 3 10	16 5 4	463	1 10 6	2,813	10 1 4	18,704	67 5 8
Lock-ups	..	533	533	17,582	32 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	0 3 8	8,779	16 7 7	26,483	40 11 0
Total, 1891	6,976	823	7,799	2,11,661	27 3 3	1,84,247	23 10 0	37,411	4 12 9	12,162	1 8 11	63 10 10	22,110	3 13 4	56,017	7 2 11	5,23,008	67 2 2
Total, 1890	7,018	797	7,815	2,19,857	28 1 1	1,85,833	23 14 6	39,160	6 0 3	12,174	1 8 11	67 11 3	18,337	2 5 4	49,741	6 5 10	5,26,508	67 3 10

D.—PRISONS—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 Years.	2 Average number not sentenced to labour.	3 Average number under sentences of labour on working days.	4 Average number sick.	5 Average number convalescent and infirm.	6 AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													7 Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	8 Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as		
					A. On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works.			Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
						B. Prison Officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail repairs.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.				
											G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.							
1891...	97	4,904	191	268	372	304	644	480	663	204	69	...	...	79	2,113	666	865	217	4.2	9.4	20.8
1890...	78	6,923	207	296	358	299	901	488	659	202	65	5	...	17	2,040	799	575	181	4.3	8.5	20.4

(7).—Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 Years.	2 Average number sentenced to labour.	3 Average number employed on all manufactures.	4 Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1891.	5 Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.	6 Total.	7 Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	8 Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1891.	9 Total.	10 Cash earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	11 Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	12 Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	13 REMARKS.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1891...	6,664	3,540	1,485 11	95,140 13	96,626 3	2,41,522 0	884 14	2,42,706 14	1,46,090 8	21 4	41 3	
1890...	6,923	3,696	2,117 11	96,089 9	98,207 4	2,25,229 4	1,484 11	2,26,777 15	1,28,570 11	20 0	37 8	

(8).—Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 Years.	2 Total cost of maintenance (Column 9, statement 5).	3 Average cost of maintenance per head (Column 10, statement 5).	4 Total cash earnings (Column 10 of statement 7).	5 Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	6 Net cost to Government (Column 2 minus column 4).	7 Average net cost per head of average strength (Column 3 minus column 5).	8 REMARKS.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1891...	5,23,608 0	67 3	1,46,090 8	18 12	3,77,527 10	43 0	
1890...	5,25,509 0	67 4	1,28,570 11	17 13	3,96,937 8	40 8	

D.—PRISONS—concluded.

(9).—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 Years.	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11																
	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of Sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from Fever.			Deaths from Bowel-complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			RATIO PER HILL OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																
																									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.							
																									Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number Sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.							
M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.			M. F. Total.		
1891...	7,098	1,888	8,986	7,582	247	7,709	12,120	640	12,076	5,143	126	5,269	191.81	4.0	196.71	249	4	253	39	...	32	44	1	45	2	1	3	681.0	810.1	678.0	25.4	10.9	26.2	0.3	4.0	0.4	32.7	12.1	23.0	32.0	16.1	33.4		
1890...	9,599	1,070	11,669	7,651	264	7,915	11,766	511	12,277	6,333	132	6,465	204.4	6.68	211.06	247	2	250	25	1	26	64	1	65	5	...	838.7	500.0	827.3	27.1	25.2	27.0	0.6	...	0.6	32.1	11.3	31.3	32.7	11.3	31.0			

(10).—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 Years.	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9			
	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1891.		Daily average number.		Cost.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.		
															Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
1891	114	1	1,906	6	2,020	7	1,900	7	120	100	7,756 5 8	71 2 7
1890	91	1	1,681	5	1,722	6	1,607	5	1	114	1	96	1	7,038 2 7	83 11 0

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

Class of tribunals.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.										Grand total.	Remarks.											
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For partition or kauliyata.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents. All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.			Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																									
I.—Civil Courts.																																									
Unpaid Tribunals ..	15	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	(a) No details are given, as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the Districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Satara.
Village Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25,662	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	69,436	7,730	17,957	2,140	5,264	314	1,125	1,059	704	517	3,974	32	15	66	470	111	..	8,421	538	617	2,483	194	180	7	80	0	183	582	3	3	13	1	18	1	1,461						
Small Cause Courts ..	6,941	2,749	3,531	1,066	3,216	321	429	59	148	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	192	2	14	12	9	3	3	18	33	36	..	2	..	1	1	40	13	2	4	7	27	2	3	5	0	3		
Total ..	76,684	10,531	20,555	3,238	8,468	637	1,557	1,107	634	692	3,974	24	15	67	471	111	..	8,461	551	619	2,467	201	213	9	42	14	191	566	3	3	13	3	19	4	2,072	(b) 1,50,606					
II.—Revenue Courts.																																									
Unpaid Local Tribunals	
Other Subordinate Courts	
District Courts	
Total
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAY OF GOVERNMENT.																																									
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	14,863	1,061	451	430	7,392	1,743	1,866	172	648	219	332	6	
Superior Courts ..	171	11	118	5	19	6	..	31	25	
Total ..	15,034	1,072	569	435	7,411	1,749	1,866	203	673	219	332	6	
Grand total ..	91,618	11,603	21,124	3,673	16,899	2,386	3,423	1,310	1,567	1,111	4,306	24	15	72	471	13,900	..	8,512	556	638	2,494	220	244	9	67	15	191	603	7	3	33	12	66	40	2,462	1,91,631					

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III E. (2).

Class of tribunals.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Tribunals	2	8	6	3	1,328 0 0	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	(a) 8,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	18,034	57,229	24,994	21,255	2,125	1,217	111	79	618	2,00,17,255 8 8	
Small Cause Courts	4,214	8,412	2,893	2,786	121	...	...	...	...	11,29,568 13 10
District Courts other than Chief	11	32	52	125	89	86	44	23	35	11,62,291 1 2	
Courts of Districts											
Chief Courts of Districts											
Total ...	28,262	65,681	27,945	24,169	2,335	1,303	155	102	653	2,23,10,443 7 8	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	
Other Subordinate Courts	634	1,179	738	766	95	54	2	...	10,321	4,66,859 3 9	
Collectors' Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total ..	634	1,179	738	766	95	54	2	...	10,321	4,66,859 3 9	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,047	14,719	5,694	5,744	889	462	33,56,630 10 9	
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	6	8	260	100	123	235	80,19,866 0 0
Total ...	2,047	14,719	5,694	5,750	897	722	100	123	235	1,13,76,496 10 9	
Grand total ...	30,943	81,579	34,377	30,685	3,327	2,079	257	225	11,209	3,41,53,799 6 2	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.								Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
				Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals...	21	...	1	8	3	4	1	4	4	123	79	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 8,009 suits disposed of by Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts ...	6,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,269	5,039	23,030	8,700	133,713	67,182
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	150,361	...	14,721	26,756	11,198	42,116	1,230	970	32	2,989	584	3,069	668	81,334	46,728	
Small Cause Courts ...	22,374	...	1,921	2,935	3,997	6,680	165	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	855	...	29	117	70	85	7	80	2	125	73	317	225	299	203-8	
Total ...	179,924	...	16,672	29,816	15,268	48,881	1,402	1,031	37	28,387	5,697	26,724	9,697	129,181	64,696	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 13 the following were also before the High Court on its Original Side— 115 Petitions for leave to sue or defend in forma pauperis. 10 Do. under the Indian Trustees' Act. 2 Do. do. Companies' Act. 5 Do. (references from the Collector) under the Land Acquisition Act. 63 Miscellaneous petitions. There were also 90 applications filed for Probate and 174 for Letters of Administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar. (a) Includes 61 suits stayed and 8 suits withdrawn. (b) Do. 20 summary suits.
Other Subordinate Courts ...	14,138	...	1,099	1,456	1,197	397	1,124	9	12	5,128	3,315	401	112	12,430	6,954	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,138	...	1,099	1,456	1,197	397	1,124	9	12	5,128	3,315	401	112	12,430	6,954	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts...	32,851	...	1,593	7,180	6,100	9,583	68	62	16	3,819	1,244	3,186	419	61	39-5	
Superior Courts ...	2,980	...	(a) 246	78	18	(b) 489	275	...	...	142	54	1,684	1,275	262	119-679
Total ...	35,831	...	1,839	7,258	6,112	10,072	343	62	16	3,961	1,298	4,870	1,694	68,491	42,932	
Grand total ...	2,29,893	...	19,610	38,530	22,577	59,350	2,869	1,102	65	37,476	10,310	31,995	11,403	101,874	58,692	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Tribunals	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	92	63	
Village Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	14,491	...	2,184	557	1,046	2,570	334	2	1	3,682	1,941	2,174	445	79,987	48,268	
Small Cause Courts	880	...	145	14	119	157	193	...	...	118	69	65	10	53,957	27,175	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	2,466	...	256	27	11	618	199	...	...	478	419	458	114	125,451	65,394	
Chief Courts of Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17,842	...	2,585	598	1,177	3,345	729	2	1	4,279	2,429	2,697	569	85,337	48,934	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	6,518	...	758	455	1,011	3,253	2	...	...	284	108	694	12	26,307	36,178	
Superior Courts... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	38	...	
Total ...	6,515	...	758	455	1,011	3,253	2	...	...	284	108	694	12	26,375	36,178	
Grand total ...	24,357	...	3,343	1,053	2,188	6,598	731	2	1	4,513	2,537	3,391	581	82,476	43,909	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(5).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed, under section 561, C. F. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .				COSTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Art XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.	
					Con-firmed.	Mod-ified.	Re-vers-ed.	Re-manded.	Con-firmed.	Mod-ified.	Re-vers-ed.	Re-manded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																		
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	9,211	...	163	244	94	30	63	23	2,774	508	720	213	4,389	3,212	342-081	279	These include 1,255 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...		
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province		
Total ...	9,211	...	163	244	94	30	63	23	2,774	508	720	213	4,389	3,212	342-081	279		
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	
Total	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original decrees	467	...	7	17	29	2	8	3	99	34	19	17	232	190	332-813	19	* Out of these 9 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.	
{ Appeals from Appellate decrees	1,779	...	357	23	25	2	2	9	368	33	31	68	861	632	282-462	32		
Total ...	2,246	...	364	40	54	4	10	12	467	67	50	85	1,093	822	292-724	51		
Grand total ...	11,457	...	517	284	148	34	73	35	3,241	575	770	298	5,482	4,034	332-557	330		

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(6).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1862.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
<i>A.—Civil Courts.</i>																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	*170	...	12	10	5	...	6	1	59	2	31	4	40	20	135-142	1	*Out of these 1 appeal was decided by a Sub-ordinate Judge with appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...																	
Total ...	170	...	12	10	5	...	6	1	59	2	31	4	40	20	135-142	1	
<i>B.—Revenue Courts.</i>																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. { Appeals from Original order.	78	...	6	6	3	...	5	1	9	1	9	8	25	10	168	...	† In addition to these the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court in Sind, and the High Court, Appellate Side :— By the Sadar Court in Sind. 5 applications under section 623, Civil Procedure Code and 10 applications under section 26 of Act IX of 1837. By the High Court, Appellate Side. 7 applications to withdraw or transfer appeals section 25, Civil Procedure Code. 11 applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 592, Civil Procedure Code. 4 applications for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council. 37 applications for review of judgments. 01 Do. for stay of execution. 258 Do. under extraordinary jurisdiction. 24 Civil references. 446 all other applications under the Code not specially mentioned above, and 2,203 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
Province. { Appeals from Appellate order																	
Total ...	178	...	6	6	3	...	5	1	9	1	9	8	27	12	168	...	
Grand total ...	245	...	18	16	8	...	11	2	68	3	40	12	67	32	144	1	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. III. E. (6)

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(7).—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS.											REMARKS.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property.		On which immovable property.			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.		On which execution was effected otherwise than as shown in the preceding columns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
<i>I.—Civil Courts.</i>																						
Unpaid Tribunals	136	...	18	30	57	30	3	557 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	96
Village Courts	3,856	...	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	2,12,762	...	29,576	40,413	1,02,618	40,145	12,189	26,92,175 9 41	3,56,298 8 1	805	1,115	1,967	2,184	6,794	773	4,192	75	3,607	133	250	23,518	
Small Cause Courts	23,028	...	2,593	2,355	15,435	4,356	616	1,37,075 9 10	44,278 0 8	195	...	623	223	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	699	16	133	89	263	193	128	98,778 14 3	15,443 8 10	...	4	14	3	37	1	8	...	10	1	1	16	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,48,480	16	32,619	45,267	1,18,373	45,007	12,938	29,18,587 1 51	3,86,020 1 7	1,000	1,743	2,224	2,473	5,634	774	4,203	75	3,619	134	260	23,625	
<i>II.—Revenue Courts.</i>																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,046	...	942	4	16	84	23	707 7 0	2,437 11 9	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	164	...	...	96
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,046	...	942	4	16	84	23	707 7 0	2,437 11 9	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	164	...	...	96
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts	21,040	(a) 305	2,387	1,370	13,602	2,476	95	1,74,307 1 6	3,45,315 15 8	949	1,859	445	767	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	1,839
Superior Courts	364	(b) 13	39	34	(c) 184	25	51	1,91,122 9 3	3,90,036 5 3	7	10	8	19	7	...	9	...	17	...	...	...	101
Total	21,324	317	3,316	1,404	13,786	2,501	147	3,65,329 10 9	7,35,352 4 10	956	1,869	452	786	7	...	9	...	59	...	...	...	1,940
Grand total	2,67,860	333	36,977	47,295	1,32,173	47,592	13,107	32,94,624 3 21	10,94,010 3 2	1,956	3,611	3,680	3,258	5,841	777	4,213	76	3,642	134	260	26,661	

No details are given for 2,578 applications disposed of by Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act.

(a) Besides these there were 439 applications disposed of by transfer to Courts within the Presidency.
(b) These were decrees or orders transmitted to other Presidencies.
(c) Includes 16 decrees and orders transmitted within the Bombay Presidency.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—concluded.

(8).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1891.

Class of Courts.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	349	84	17	58	101	15	...	74	84	14	Rs. a. p. 41,346 9 10	Rs. a. p. 6,809 6 11	Rs. a. p. 7,917 14 8	Rs. a. p. 9,047 9 4	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	354	84	17	59	102	15	...	77	84	14	41,346 9 10	6,809 6 11	7,917 14 8	9,047 9 4	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. III E. (9).

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, the Settlement of Aden and the Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1891-92.

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.

Office.	Number of registration offices.	COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.								Total value of immovable property transferred.	
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clause b, &c., or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (Section 17, Clause c).	All Instruments of lease (other than perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause d.	Total of compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clause a and b.	Instruments of lease for one year or less, Section 18, Clause c, and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause f).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. p.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 2nd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 3rd do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 4th or Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	1	26	1,010	630	1,063	1	351	3,400	28,161 9	13	3	5	4	1	44	1	71	318 4	2,79,20,773 15 11
Bombay	8	74	2,054	2,692	217	..	664	5,911	13,371 0	354	336	38	618	..	..	..	1,244	747 8	33,97,463 9 1
Gujarati	7	81	1,180	1,829	131	61	107	3,482	8,404 4	566	433	45	130	..	..	..	1,177	722 0	19,98,148 1 6
.. .. .	10	52	2,375	3,324	784	31	752	7,379	14,710 12	412	392	114	142	..	..	..	1,071	599 12	29,85,550 1 7
.. .. .	5	17	259	267	67	7	45	662	1,332 12	65	65	12	40	..	..	..	163	83 8	2,50,170 12 0
.. .. .	9	67	2,074	1,463	95	264	731	4,993	10,117 8	324	137	30	423	..	..	..	915	630 0	24,05,238 3 5
Konkan	9	24	1,513	2,090	90	1	197	2,905	7,790 4	685	341	43	19	..	..	..	1,287	661 8	18,31,761 2 11
.. .. .	11	29	971	2,344	133	134	250	3,906	7,071 4	430	414	56	64	..	..	..	1,021	492 12	23,96,751 1 8
.. .. .	11	38	1,985	1,784	119	46	396	4,368	8,575 12	1,153	606	43	174	..	..	..	2,053	978 4	19,89,790 8 7
Deccan	12	75	1,715	1,949	232	1	2,212	6,184	7,067 12	393	217	63	77	..	..	..	752	856 4	18,12,423 7 6
.. .. .	19	103	6,947	10,301	163	8	1,471	18,996	23,408 0	1,897	1,850	59	358	..	..	..	4,135	1,908 12	71,23,068 4 7
.. .. .	13	54	2,667	3,442	113	66	1,205	7,552	11,398 8	1,270	951	45	235	..	..	..	2,502	1,237 12	23,64,999 13 5
.. .. .	12	159	2,947	5,373	803	42	5,033	15,056	20,394 6	402	300	271	124	..	..	..	1,062	806 12	42,33,951 4 2
.. .. .	12	213	2,339	2,839	292	345	3,917	10,187	11,692 8	325	191	65	11	..	..	..	492	223 4	21,53,008 3 2
.. .. .	8	95	1,637	1,013	244	2	1,679	4,659	6,694 4	405	219	79	121	..	..	..	833	438 12	11,91,616 14 7
Southern Maratha Country.	10	121	4,663	8,234	423	72	1,878	8,234	14,007 4	746	663	134	166	..	..	..	1,740	772 4	30,13,027 11 2
.. .. .	9	36	1,370	1,788	226	14	371	3,655	5,323 4	567	419	133	44	..	..	..	1,483	515 8	13,31,753 7 5
.. .. .	13	86	2,198	3,982	539	53	1,208	8,054	12,655 8	992	651	130	168	..	..	..	1,921	843 8	26,85,934 10 7
North Kanara	10	56	885	1,100	363	1,491	303	4,167	5,974 4	447	222	162	54	..	..	..	994	546 8	14,64,953 15 6
Settlement of Aden .. Aden	2	7	65	34	4	..	11	121	515 8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15 0	1,67,899 12 0
Cantonment of Deesa .. Deesa	1	..	11	5	..	..	..	10	34 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,516 0 0
Sind	13	21	780	1,066	74	2	100	2,063	6,445 4	55	18	6	7	..	..	..	104	190 4	17,69,133 6 10
.. .. .	13	31	1,159	1,703	78	..	98	3,071	7,213 0	266	113	39	3	..	..	..	432	301 0	15,15,399 8 7
.. .. .	14	80	2,047	3,754	62	6	212	6,121	14,654 0	291	246	25	7	..	..	..	697	483 0	29,32,349 10 11
.. .. .	5	..	178	277	24	..	12	491	1,511 0	33	37	5	2	..	..	..	63	43 0	3,06,917 1 7
.. .. .	8	2	67	137	26	..	10	233	719 0	24	30	2	1	..	..	..	87	25 12	1,90,698 7 0
Total	244	1,589	42,068	60,990	6,116	2,548	22,962	155,293	2,67,953 8	12,347	9,111	1,519	2,980	13	281	76	36,277	13,900 12	7,39,12,820 2 6

F.—REGISTRATION—concluded.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, the Settlement of Aden and the Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1891-92—concluded.

Office.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY—BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	RECEIPTS.		Total expenditure.
		Instruments of gift of movable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property, Clause d, Section 19.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 19, Clause f).	All other documents registered under Section 19, Clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.									Rs.	p.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division, Do. do. 2nd do. Do. do. 3rd do. Do. do. 4th or Sind Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay ..	1	3	13	19	61	95	596 8	81	30	..	15	78	50	187	1,061	39,149 4	37,989 7 0	2,277 9 8
Gujarāt ..	8	..	40	83	67	140	372 4	..	103	..	6	6	15	24	206	14,876 12	9,807 12 4	11,197 12 1
.. { Ahmedābād Branch ..	7	..	9	7	23	30	556 8	..	65	..	2	10	6	14	145	9,818 12	8,751 15 8	7,789 4 8
.. { Kaira ..	10	1	40	5	168	214	155 0	..	160	..	6	27	31	11	161	15,732 8	8,811 11 8	12,184 1 9
.. { Panch Mahāls ..	6	..	5	1	12	18	37 12	..	18	..	1	6	7	1	33	1,470 0	1,011 0 4	1,830 14 8
.. { Surat ..	8	1	40	5	53	99	162 8	..	129	..	4	1	15	60	217	11,077 0	6,923 0 8	8,654 12 8
Konkan ..	9	1	12	5	26	44	78 0	..	30	..	6	21	6	21	133	8,680 12	6,247 5 8	8,448 11 8
.. { Kolāha ..	11	..	14	3	50	67	105 0	..	42	..	8	11	9	20	240	8,358 0	6,084 2 8	9,044 11 4
.. { Ratnāgiri ..	11	8	33	26	79	141	230 0	..	26	..	23	35	38	23	231	9,834 0	7,518 3 1	10,118 6 11
Deccan ..	12	4	21	107	142	274	234 12	..	34	..	8	8	3	15	285	7,726 12	5,500 9 0	8,561 0 1
.. { Kānsūdesh ..	19	3	518	10	270	640	849 8	..	70	..	32	67	69	15	470	20,378 4	19,716 10 8	24,083 0 3
.. { Nāsik ..	13	4	237	10	160	401	439 4	..	52	..	9	28	65	18	288	18,079 6	9,306 12 9	11,547 14 7
.. { Poona ..	12	..	40	179	200	430	723 0	..	138	..	18	10	10	81	623	22,110 4	13,307 5 2	12,723 8 11
.. { Sātara ..	12	2	23	107	144	194	193 0	..	44	..	8	13	10	45	333	12,108 12	9,329 12 10	10,940 10 11
.. { Sholāpur ..	8	4	14	104	121	243	233 0	1	45	..	2	4	8	18	233	6,456 0	5,383 12 9	5,097 18 1
Southern Country. Marāṭha ..	10	1	6	17	147	171	328 12	..	40	..	9	10	23	24	302	15,202 4	8,064 5 9	10,837 5 0
.. { Dīljpur ..	9	..	4	2	139	145	247 8	..	35	..	7	9	10	24	117	6,156 4	3,434 12 8	6,042 11 3
.. { Dhārwar ..	12	..	10	16	137	158	259 0	..	36	..	10	23	60	31	308	18,834 0	7,062 6 7	10,967 7 6
North Kānara ..	10	2	27	189	216	384	1,315 4	..	29	..	20	22	21	32	319	7,895 0	6,761 12 10	10,107 1 10
Settlement of Aden ..	2	..	..	2	9	11	29 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	558 8	257 1 6	1,232 9 7
Cantonment of Deesa ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	36 0	12 6 0	125 1 4
Sind ..	13	2	14	17	88	71	220 4	1	20	..	8	5	9	29	185	6,895 12	3,194 10 0	8,074 4 11
.. { Hydrābād ..	13	1	14	67	94	166	330 8	..	16	..	10	29	9	42	121	7,940 8	6,143 8 8	7,400 8 0
.. { Sīkarpur ..	14	..	13	83	82	178	377 4	..	37	..	10	31	11	27	175	14,087 4	10,383 6 0	13,246 1 4
.. { Upper Sind Frontier ..	6	1	2	15	27	45	123 8	..	1	..	..	2	5	2	81	1,084 8	903 0 0	1,880 10 8
.. { Thar and Pārkar ..	8	..	1	7	..	8	12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	767 4	391 1 0	965 8 0
Total ..	244	41	1,315	902	2,435	4,593	8,235 8	35	1,362	2	220	501	484	745	6,307	2,02,791 12	1,89,848 8 10	2,04,967 13 5

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

(1).—Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Local Boards.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARDS.								Number of meetings held.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH MEETING.			REMARKS.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-Officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Northern Division.</i>																
Ahmedabad	3,321	921,712	9	...	81	72	153	60	93	8	145	35	3.5	3.5	7	
Kaira	1,609	871,589	8	...	76	68	144	83	111	9	135	39	2.4	3.3	10.6	
Panch Mahals	1,613.4	313,417	4	11	21	...	32	11	31	4	28	8	2	3.5	5.5	
Broach	1,463	341,490	6	...	61	45	96	18	78	5	91	33	1.85	5.72	7.57	
Surat	1,660.94	649,939	9	...	73	63	135	33	102	4	131	75	3.1	5.6	7.7	
Thana	3,583	819,580	10	...	89	79	168	28	140	8	160	47	1.70	8.19	9.89	
Total ...	18,750.34	3,917,777	46	11	390	327	728	183	545	38	690	257	2.3	5.9	8.2	
<i>Central Division.</i>																
Ahmednagar	6,594	888,755	12	...	107	95	202	50	152	8	194	90	1.96	6.55	8.41	
Khandesh	8,848	1,434,716	17	...	167	140	297	87	210	12	285	113	2.75	6.58	9.34	
Nasik	5,940	843,582	13	6	110	95	211	51	160	10	201	76	2.3	7.3	9.6	
Poona	5,255	1,067,800	9	...	82	73	155	34	121	13	142	44	2.6	6.9	9.5	
Satara	4,383	1,325,939	12	...	110	98	208	42	166	11	197	81	1.9	7.3	9.2	
Sholapur	4,521	750,689	8	...	72	64	136	21	115	8	128	43	1.53	6.52	8.05	
Total ...	36,146	6,211,531	71	6	638	565	1,209	285	924	62	1,147	447	2.2	6.8	9	
<i>Southern Division.</i>																
Belgaum	4,656	936,407	8	...	74	62	136	41	95	8	128	56	3.1	5.05	8.15	
Dharwar	4,535	1,051,314	12	...	114	102	216	46	170	12	204	81	2.21	6.75	8.96	
Bijapur	5,693	734,849	9	...	78	69	147	28	119	8	139	51	2	5.9	7.0	
Kanara	3,940.89	380,460	9	15	66	26	107	24	83	7	100	57	1.3	5.00	6.39	
Ratnagiri	3,910	1,059,295	10	...	85	75	160	31	129	9	151	76	1.4	6.7	7.1	
Kolaba	2,163	694,873	8	...	71	63	134	30	104	6	123	55	1.9	7.8	9.7	
Total ...	24,896.89	4,757,197	56	15	498	397	900	200	700	50	850	376	1.9	5.9	7.8	
<i>Sind.</i>																
Karachi	14,123.06	427,765	10	...	64	52	116	30	86	13	103	30	3.30	5.10	7.40	
Hyderabad	9,025.32	832,344	14	...	117	104	221	32	189	15	206	93	1.53	7.27	8.80	
Shikarpur	8,132.99	805,294	15	...	114	117	231	37	194	16	215	182	1.40	7.47	8.67	
Thar and Parkar	12,725	291,510	7	...	46	2	48	15	33	5	43	69	1.29	3.14	4.43	
Upper Sind Frontier	2,545.45	161,723	5	8	22	4	34	8	26	1	33	30	1.40	3.20	4.60	
Total ...	46,551.82	2,518,636	51	8	363	279	650	122	528	60	600	397	1.60	5.93	7.53	
GRAND TOTAL ...	121,345.05	17,405,141	224	40	1,879	1,568	3,487	790	2,697	200	3,287	1,477	...	...	...

G.—LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION—*continued.*

G.—LOCAL BOARDS'

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

Districts.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.								
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedibád ...	2 tanks	85 2 9	17 wells 7 troughs 24	5,790 12 8	10 wells 1 step-well 21 tanks 4 troughs 6 channels 50	12,203 6 6			18,079 8 11
Kaira ...			41 wells	16,123 8 11	12 wells 80 tanks wooden frames, drains, &c. 42	35,885 2 11			42,007 11 10
Panch Maháls...	2 tanks	319 4 0	15 wells	4,880 6 5	12 wells 18 tanks 30	4,428 4 5			9,027 14 10
Broach ...	12	5,010 18 2	30	12,403 7 9	30	11,033 10 0			20,097 14 2
Surat ...	6 tanks	2,689 4 6	58 wells	13,878 9 11	50 tanks 52 wells 9 parabs 1 dam 113	20,129 4 4			28,007 2 8
Thána ...			73	16,167 8 6	29 wells 18 tanks 1 water-pipe 45	5,709 11 3			21,877 2 0
Total ...	22 works	8,074 8 4	237 works	69,243 5 5	315 works	80,030 7 5			1,67,367 5 2
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar ...			92	18,362 0 1	81 wells repaired	5,342 14 0			23,704 14 1
Khándesh ...			48	12,568 4 7	77	11,021 2 9			23,669 7 4
Násk ...			64	10,388 4 3	53 wells tanks zaras 1 ghat 1 bandhára 55	5,293 7 6			15,681 11 8
Poona ...	4 zaras 2 hals 6	450 12 11 134 9 1 585 6 0	41	11,070 5 0	1 dam 51 wells 8 tanks 8 hals 63	5,008 8 2			17,204 2 11
Sholápur ...			57	10,063 14 0	41 wells 1 tank 1 spring 2 hals 45	5,319 9 7			16,273 7 7
Sátára ...	1	363 15 0	129	16,256 6 3	8 wells 8 springs 4 hals 1 cistern 1 parapet to a well 23	3,004 1 4			24,725 6 7
Total ...	7 works	949 5 0	421 works	79,719 2 11	293 works	35,590 11 3			1,21,259 3 2

ADMINISTRATION—continued.

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGES BYE-LAWS, INCLUDING REMOVAL OF BANK VEGETATION.					CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATIONS.		REMARKS.
Village-site improvements, i. e., laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishment.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	5	48 14 2	48 14 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	5	48 14 2	48 14 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	3	713 14 0	713 14 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	Amount paid to G. I. P. Railway for the supply of water to travellers at Dhond Railway Station.	14 13 0	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Amount paid to the Irrigation Department for the supply of water to the village of Ghorpoth.	253 15 1	---
---	---	3	150 18 6	150 18 6	Kurdawad.	1 man	112 14 6	---	---	---	---	308 13 1	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	11	573 11 6	573 11 6	---	1 man	112 14 6	---	---	---	---	308 13 1	Includes Rs. 5,000 on account of yearly contribution by the District Local Board to the B&M Municipality towards water supply scheme.

G.—LOCAL BOARDS

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

Districts.	IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.								
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Source and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bolgaun	1	5 10 0	16	9,370 14 4	11 wells 9 tanks 1 jet	2,283 1 8 1,203 8 9 100 0 0			(a) 12,970 15 4
					21	3,585 7 0			
Dhárwār			2	1,385 13 4	40 wells 39 tanks 9 hauds	41,160 5 2			(b) 42,555 1 0
					88				
Bijápúr	3	21 7 0	70	84,945 2 2	30 wells 1 tank	8,953 13 0 432 15 10			30,356 6 0
					81	4,386 12 10			
Kánara			10	3,406 9 1	128 wells 37 tanks	1,580 9 3			6,286 11 4
					165				
Batnágiri	4	422 18 6	21	3,611 18 0	16 wells 14 tanks 2 water-courses 1 nachna water-works 1 water-pipe 2 dams 1 hot spring	7 1 (d) 3,904 9 8			6,930 4 0
					37				
Kolába	2	801 15 0	45	15,274 6 0	8 tanks 19 wells 2 dams 2 reservoirs 1 cistern 1 water-supply 1 repair to Naranji water-works. 1 repairs to the bund to the river at Chauk. 1 water-pipe 1 repairs to stone steps	(e) 5,332 11 6	Nara n ji Water-works. 1 man at Rs. 4 per manem.	48 0 0	21,547 0 0
					37		1		
Total ...	10 works	1,341 13 6	164 works	67,906 2 8	300 works	80,259 7 0	1	48 0 0	1,23,564 7 0

ADMINISTRATION—continued.

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE SITES, &c., INCLUDING REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.					CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS TO PROMOTE THE HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		REMARKS.
Village-site improvements, i. e., laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishment.			Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.			Rs. s. p.			Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	
		6	028 8 5	028 8 5	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	(c) Out of this Rs. 250-5-1 are included under "33 Famine Relief."
		...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	(d) Out of this Rs. 10,462-0-9 are shown under "33 Famine Relief."
(1) Pulling down the old temple at Padnur.	14 0 0												
1) Slab drain at Kumaty.	480 11 8												
(1) Drain inside the town of Muddebihal.	205 15 4												
Drain outside the town of Muddebihal.	220 12 2	1	Removal of prickly-pear at Indl.	99 14 8	1,042 12 6								
Muddebihal town road.	198 15 0												
(1) Road from Kenkatti to the well thereof.	178 0 8												
(1) Hungund town road.	115 7 0												
5	1,542 12 10												
					Siddapur.	2 Sweepers.	100 0 0						
						11 Coolies for one month.	299 14 0						
					Bilgi	1 Sweeper.	72 0 0						(c) This is a grant to the Bilgi private Sanitary Committee.
					Supa	3 Sweepers.	340 7 7						
					Yellapur.	0	840 5 7						(d) Rs. 1,000 were contributed to the Ratnagiri Municipality.
													(e) Rs. 100 were contributed to the Roha Municipality towards the repairs of water-pipes.
5	1,542 12 10	7	1,028 7 1	2,571 4 11		6	840 5 7						

G.—LOCAL BOARDS

(2).—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement

IMPROVEMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY.									
Districts.	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking water-supply.		Total expenditure.
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Sind.</i>		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karachi	1 new cut from the river Indus into the Kotri which supplies drinking water to Kotri Allah-rankho. 1 Dadoji wat ...	209 15 2 172 13 7 <u>381 28 9</u>	0 wells ...	1,014 3 0	41 wells and 1 bathing ghat. 12 tanks ... 54	1,346 5 3 1,387 3 1 (a) 2,613 8 4	... ... ...	... ... ...	5,000 8 1
Hydrabad ... ..	.....	.....	2 wells ...	650 0 0	33 wells ...	985 6 2	...	.....	1,635 6 2
Shikarpur	1 tank ...	35 7 0	16 wells (b) ... 1 water-course ...	3,108 6 2 187 0 0 <u>3,295 6 2</u>	104 wells ... 5 tanks ... 3 stops ...	3,003 0 8 180 4 0 103 9 0 <u>3,271 13 8</u>	15	1,525 2 1	8,317 12 11
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 wells ... 1 tank ... 1 platform ...	448 3 0 336 2 6 10 0 0 <u>794 5 6</u>	...	.....	734 10 0
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	.....	3 wells ...	712 4 5	22 wells ...	535 3 0	...	.....	1,297 12 6
Total ...	3 works ...	508 3 9	21 works ...	6,061 13 7	240 works ...	8,210 14 8	15	1,525 2 1	16,905 2 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	42 works ...	10,873 14 7	333 works ...	2,23,629 8 7	1,230 works ...	1,33,100 8 4	16	1,573 2 1	4,34,077 1 7

ADMINISTRATION.—concluded.

of sanitation in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGES SITES, &c., INCLUDING REMOVAL OF BANK VEGETATION.				CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.					SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.		REMARKS.
Village-site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.		Removal of prickly-pear and rank vegetation.		Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Scavenging establishment.			Number of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	
Number of villages.	Cost.	Number of villages.	Cost.			Number of men and carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
---	---	17	130 0 0	130 0 0	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	(a) Rs. 10 on account of repairs to camping ground at Sita are not included in this.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 :	---	---	---	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Sheikh Bhirkio fair, Do. Bulri, Shah Kadri, Shah Ghurio, Sejan Sewal, Lal Udoro, Bhit Shah, Sukhi Dadwahi, Halani	42 8 0 11 12 0 60 3 6 6 0 0 24 12 0 217 8 8 10 3 3 30 0 0 16 6 3	---	---	
---	---	---	---	---	Máhar	6 Men	395 13 4	60 3 3	---	528 4 6	---	---	
---	---	---	---	---	Khairpur	5 "	86 14 3	30 0 0	---	---	---	---	(b) Of these 4 wells were commenced last year and were nearly completed this year.
---	---	---	---	---	---	11	382 11 7	90 3 2	---	---	---	---	
---	---	17	130 0 0	130 0 0	---	11	382 11 7	90 3 2	---	528 4 6	---	---	
5	1,642 13 10	40	1,576 0	1,118 14 7	---	18	1,341 15 7	90 3 2	---	528 4 6	---	368 12 1	

H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year ending 31st March 1892.

1 Districts.	2 Number of Municipalities.	3 Population within municipal limits.	4 NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.								5 REMARKS
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
			Ex-Officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	15	262,109	...	138	48	186	71	115	12	174	
Kaira	11	131,444	...	101	23	124	58	66	9	115	
Panch Mahals	8	81,722	...	38	...	33	15	18	5	28	
Broach	5	72,471	...	45	24	69	22	47	7	62	
Surat	5	143,098	...	47	34	81	24	57	6	75	
Thana	7	95,926	...	56	53	109	23	86	7	102	
Total ...	46	7,36,770	...	420	182	602	213	389	46	556	
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar	4	56,415	...	33	30	63	15	48	6	57	
Khandesh	22	2,01,625	...	166	135	301	82	219	14	287	
Nasik	6	78,740	...	57	42	99	26	73	12	87	
Poona	13	1,83,838	...	102	90	192	45	147	28	160	
Satara	13	1,14,362	...	108	74	182	50	133	22	160	
Sholapur	5	1,14,630	...	42	42	84	14	70	7	77	
Total ...	63	7,49,610	...	508	418	926	232	690	84	837	
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	6	76,904	...	49	48	97	21	71	4	88	
Dhárwar	10	1,53,588	...	68	62	130	27	103	9	121	
Bijapur	4	61,490	...	28	24	52	14	38	3	49	
Kanara	8	54,607	...	68	37	105	32	73	7	98	
Ratnagiri	5	46,631	...	40	40	80	19	61	3	77	
Kolaba	6	47,156	...	42	36	78	20	58	4	74	
Total ...	39	4,40,376	...	295	242	537	133	404	30	507	
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi	8	1,37,824	...	87	22	109	37	72	19	90	
Hyderabad	7	86,302	...	69	12	81	31	50	10	71	
Shikarpur	8	1,10,203	...	102	30	132	38	93	12	*119	
Thar and Parkar	2	6,693	...	24	...	24	6	18	2	22	
Upper Sind Frontier	1	12,397	...	8	7	15	6	9	2	13	
Total ...	26	3,53,419	...	290	71	361	118	*242	45	*315	1 vacancy.
GRAND TOTAL ...	174	22,80,175	...	1,513	908	2,421	696	*1,724	205	*2,215	

I.—MILITARY.

(1).—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1891-92.

Arm of service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.							DETAIL OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.						Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Grand total.	
	Remain- ing at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (e).	Died.			Invalided and pensioned.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remain- ing at the end of this year.	Number of regiments, battalions, batteries.	Number of men.						
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.					Number of guns.	European commis- sioned officers.	Native commis- sioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.			Fighting men.
British—														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	601	712	...	8	8	14	612	679	1	...	29	...	82	568	60,54,994 14 1	
Artillery	3,001	1,333	...	50	50	100	906	(b)3,278	23	(c)24	126	...	413	3,740		
Engineers	39	9	...	1	1	3	25	19	...	...	...	19	...			
Infantry	9,168	2,985	...	139	189	251	2,707	8,976	9	...	246	...	792	7,038		
Total	12,769	4,039	...	198	198	378	4,310	12,952	32	84	401	...	1,305	11,246	60,54,994 14 1	
Native—																
Cavalry	4,545	414	...	60	60	74	276	4,549	9	...	70	122	591	3,790	77,01,356 6 10	
Artillery	204	18	...	7	7	10	8	195	2	12	8	6	28	153		
Engineers	832	40	...	8	8	30	30	814	1	...	11	14	76	713		
Infantry	21,123	2,554	...	286	286	1,038	1,496	20,857	26	...	235	403	2,080	18,137		
Total	24,704	3,024	...	361	361	1,152	1,800	26,415	38	12	330	647	3,775	22,763	77,01,356 6 10	
GRAND TOTAL	39,503	8,063	...	559	559	1,530	6,110	39,367	70	96	731	547	4,080	34,009	1,37,56,361 4 11	(d)1,37,56,361 4 11
Other grants—Effective services as per detailed statement No. 2														(e)1,23,08,124 6 11		
Do. Non-effective services (Pensions, &c.) as per detailed statement No. 2														(f) 15,71,772 15 9		
Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1891-92														2,81,36,243 11 7		

(a) Includes all increase from whatever cause, e. g., Corps transferred from England or other Presidencies, &c.
 (b) Exclusive of 76 artificers.
 (c) The heavy Ordnance on the Bombay, Karachi and Aden Defences is not included.
 (d) The actual cost under Grant 3, "Regimental pay, allowances and charges."
 (e) Do. under Grants 1, 2, and from 4 to 15—Effective services.
 (f) Do. under Grants 16 to 23—Non-effective services on account of pensions, &c.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1891-92 under the various Budget Grants.

Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.
European Army	Rs. a. p.	Native Army.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	20,44,971 3 7	Artillery	1,16,362 13 4
Cavalry	4,07,894 9 11	Cavalry	25,54,863 1 10
Engineers	9,196 6 7	Sappers and Miners	3,69,580 9 8
Infantry	35,26,312 3 4	Infantry	44,75,925 8 9
Invalid and veteran establishments	4,661 0 9	Kit money for recruits on enlistment	73,816 10 6
Staff Corps	21,018 9 1	Annual Grant-in-aid of half mounting	97,876 4 11
General List, Cavalry	1,634 15 10	Hutting money	49,019 15 8
Do. Infantry	3,423 8 0	Marching batta	23,143 10 7
Unattached Officers	12,612 12 11	Postage charges	6,907 3 9
General Officers, unemployed	1,351 11 0	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature	14,312 3 7
Colonels' allowances	470 4 3	Reserve Forces (Active Reserve	17,977 0 9
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	389 0 0	(Infantry). Garrison	1,194 8 6
Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting	2,050 6 1	Allowances for road expenses	305 8 0
Hutting money	7,365 2 10		
Marching batta	10,749 11 4		
Postage charges	1,913 6 11		
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature			
Books and periodicals			
	60,54,994 14 1	Other Grants { Effective services	1,23,08,124 6 11
		{ Non-effective services (pensions, &c.)	15,71,772 15 9
		Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1891-92	2,81,36,243 11 7

I.—MILITARY—concluded.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1891-92 under the various Budget Grants—concluded.

Grant	Detail of the following grants.	Actuals for the year 1891-92.	Grant	Detail of the following grants.	Actuals for the year 1891-92.
	<i>Effective services.</i>	Rs. s. p.		<i>Non-effective Services.</i>	Rs. s. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	11,17,178 15 0	16	Rewards for military services ...	9,490 6 1
2	Administrative Staff ...	6,45,302 3 9	17	Military pensions to Europeans ...	1,82,303 6 2
4	Commissariat establishments, supplies and services ...	58,82,500 5 9	18	Do. to Natives ...	11,62,607 1 8
6	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services ...	5,65,009 7 11	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ...	63,780 12 0
6	Clothing establishments, supplies and services ...	1,03,857 1 0	20	Departmental pensions ...	1,53,402 5 1
7	Barrack establishments, supplies and services ...	4,85,972 11 8			
8	Administration of martial law ...	76,547 13 10			
9	Medical establishments, services and supplies ...	12,98,304 11 8			
10	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage ...	16,84,810 2 11			
11	Ecclesiastical ...	61,327 4 3			
12	Education ...	51,721 2 7			
13	Sea transport charges ...	2,41,123 3 0			
14	Miscellaneous services ...	4,53,733 8 4			
15	Volunteer Corps ...	2,90,531 9 9			
	Total ...	1,28,08,124 6 11		Total ...	15,71,778 15 9

(3).—Detailed statement showing the amount included under the various Budget Grants in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1891-92.

Details of Grant 3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges.	Total cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Grant	Details of the following grants.	Amount.
<i>European Army.</i>	Rs. s. p.		<i>Effective Services.</i>	Rs. s. p.
Artillery ...	—703 14 2	1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	11,17,178 15 0
Cavalry ...	—129 16 9	2	Administrative Staff ...	6,45,302 3 9
Engineers ...	—92 13 1	4	Commissariat establishments, supplies and services ...	58,82,500 5 9
Infantry ...	—1,466 11 5	8	Remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services ...	5,65,009 7 11
Invalid and veteran establishments ...	.....	6	Clothing establishments, supplies and services ...	1,03,857 1 0
Staff Corps ...	.....	7	Barrack establishments, supplies and services ...	4,85,972 11 8
General List, Cavalry ...	.....	8	Administration of martial law ...	76,547 13 10
General List, Infantry ...	.....	9	Medical establishments, services and supplies ...	12,98,304 11 8
Unattached Officers ...	.....	10	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage ...	16,84,810 2 11
General Officers, unemployed ...	.....	11	Ecclesiastical ...	61,327 4 3
Colonels' allowances ...	.....	12	Education ...	51,721 2 7
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service) ...	.....	13	Sea transport charges ...	2,41,123 3 0
Hutting money ...	.....	14	Miscellaneous services ...	4,53,733 8 4
Marching batta ...	.....	15	Volunteer Corps ...	2,90,531 9 9
Postage charges ...	.....		
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...	—20 5 1			
Books and periodicals ...	.....		
	—2,440 11 6		<i>Non-effective Services.</i>	Rs. s. p.
<i>Native Army.</i>		16	Rewards for military services ...	9,490 6 1
Artillery ...	—127 2 7	17	Military pensions to Europeans ...	1,82,303 6 2
Cavalry ...	—658 11 8	18	Do. to Natives ...	11,62,607 1 8
Sappers and Miners ...	—5 0 0	19	Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ...	63,780 12 0
Infantry ...	—518 5 7	20	Departmental pensions ...	1,53,402 5 1
Kit money for recruits on enlistment ...	.....		
Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting ...	—7 11 1			
Hutting money ...	97 0 0			
Marching batta ...	202 3 9			
Postage charges ...	.....		
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...	—301 9 0			
Reserve Forces { Active Reserve ...	—1 6 3			
{ Garrison " ...	—0 12 3			
Allowance for road expenses ...	.....		
	—1,220 13 8			
Other Grants { Effective services ...	65,516 5 0			
{ Non-effective services (pensions, &c.) ...	—45 3 5			
Total ...	61,800 3 5		Total ...	65,516 5 0

(4).—Abstract statement showing the amount included in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1891-92.

Arm of service, &c.	Cost of pay and allowances, &c., of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Total.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
European Army... { Artillery ...	—2,440 11 6	
{ Cavalry ...		
{ Engineers ...		
{ Infantry ...		
{ Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...		
Native Army ... { Artillery ...	—1,220 13 8	
{ Cavalry ...		
{ Sappers and Miners ...		
{ Infantry ...		
{ Annual grant-in-aid of half mounting ...		
{ Hutting money ...		
{ Marching batta ...		
{ Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...		
Reserve Forces ... { Active reserve ...		
{ Garrison reserve ...		
Other Grants ... { Effective services ...		(a)—3,670 9 2
{ Non-effective services (pensions, &c.) ...		(b) 65,516 5 0
		(c)—45 3 5
		61,800 3 5

(a) Cost under Grant 3.—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.

(b) Cost under Grants 1, 2, 4 to 10 and 13 to 15.—Effective Services.

(c) Cost under Grants 16 to 19.—Non-effective Services.

J.—MARINE.

Statement showing the number, &c., of the Marine Courts of Inquiry held in Bombay during the year 1891.

Serial No.	Subject of Inquiry.	Finding of Court.
1	Casualty on board the P. and O. S. N. Company's "S. S. Gwalior".	The Court was of opinion that the Fourth Engineer acted with rashness, if not negligence, in not having the two firemen removed from the donkey boiler before starting work on the stop valve.
2	Collision between the S. S. "Sávitri" and the Port Trust Hopper Barge "Curlew."	The Court considered that the master of the S. S. "Sávitri" and the Serang of the Barge "Curlew" were equally to blame in bringing about the collision.
3	Accident to the P. and O. S. N. Company's "S. S. Mirzapore" when entering the Victoria Dock.	The Court considered the accident to the "Mirzapore" was caused by the failure of her engines to act when the Pilot gave the order "slow astern" and by the Port anchor not being promptly let go according to the Pilot's order, and further that the Chief Engineer was guilty of negligence in not being at his station when the ship got under weigh and proceeded towards the Dock, but taking into consideration his previous character and service, the Court only censured him.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.
A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1).—Statement showing the total area of Government and Alienated Villages and the area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with details of cultivated and uncultivated area during the year 1891-92.

No.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department, exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.	Deduct area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Net area dealt with in this return.	CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			Forest.	REMARKS.
					Actually cropped.	Current fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.												
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>												
1	Ahmedabad	2,442,066	24,601	2,417,465	1,375,892	494,925	1,870,717	87,873	437,322	525,194	21,554	
2	Kaira	1,021,723	85,591	936,131	701,671	45,894	747,565	74,132	114,394	188,556	40	
3	Panch Mahals	1,027,910	130,698	897,212	335,075	145,641	480,716	177,800	78,500	256,300	160,196	
4	Broach	936,572	18,724	917,848	599,379	50,098	649,477	25,868	242,502	268,370	1	
5	Surat	1,057,804	25,801	1,032,003	491,110	249,156	740,266	65,260	181,888	247,148	44,589	
6	Thana	2,290,946	61,824	2,229,122	472,536	481,457	953,993	115,046	676,107	791,153	483,976	
	Total ...	8,777,020	347,239	8,429,781	3,975,663	1,467,071	5,442,734	545,978	1,730,713	2,276,691	710,356	
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>												
7	Khandesh	5,657,898	557,774	5,100,124	3,045,863	141,201	3,187,064	779,864	597,369	1,377,233	535,827	
8	Nasik	3,721,857	153,202	3,568,655	2,031,451	284,756	2,316,207	134,076	332,824	466,900	780,548	
9	Ahmednagar	4,217,223	104,493	4,112,729	2,765,063	314,493	3,079,555	123,263	370,237	493,500	539,674	
10	Poona	3,378,371	41,358	3,336,913	2,095,688	356,118	2,451,806	19,188	419,839	438,027	447,080	
11	Sholapur	2,907,244	.....	2,907,244	2,176,754	279,759	2,456,513	23,031	250,132	273,163	177,568	
12	Satara	3,085,277	220,896	2,864,381	1,721,565	402,305	2,123,870	35,245	269,871	305,116	435,395	
	Total ...	22,967,769	1,082,723	21,885,046	13,836,383	1,778,632	15,615,015	1,113,667	2,240,272	3,353,939	2,916,092	
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>												
13	Belgaum	2,884,104	68,705	2,815,399	1,658,994	428,859	2,087,353	105,157	180,714	285,871	442,175	
14	Bijapur	3,627,735	25,471	3,601,264	2,715,360	398,295	3,113,655	103,896	194,136	298,032	189,577	
15	Dharwar	2,945,827	75,705	2,870,122	1,616,668	697,346	2,314,014	72,953	206,819	279,772	276,336	
16	Kolasba	1,363,934	45,748	1,318,186	389,111	315,675	704,786	57,914	274,214	332,128	281,272	
17	Ratnagiri	2,513,167	1,917,959	595,208	185,190	210,687	395,877	5,403	181,136	186,539	12,783	
18	Kanara	2,522,766	.....	2,522,765	237,503	87,243	324,746	61,743	201,897	263,640	1,034,379	
	Total ...	15,857,632	2,134,588	13,722,944	6,802,826	2,137,605	8,940,431	497,066	1,238,916	1,645,982	3,136,581	
	Total, A. ...	47,602,321	3,564,550	44,037,771	24,614,873	5,383,308	29,998,180	2,066,711	5,209,901	7,276,612	6,762,979	
B.—SIND.												
19	Karachi	8,263,249	2,345,627	5,917,622	403,613	446,863	850,476	1,139,634	3,810,407	4,950,041	117,105	
20	Hyderabad	5,747,616	.....	5,747,616	827,789	1,370,411	2,198,200	2,300,263	1,120,209	3,420,463	128,051	
21	Shikarpur	5,226,657	926,125	4,300,532	751,292	739,669	1,490,961	1,722,414	776,049	2,498,463	311,138	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	1,615,262	781,304	833,958	188,342	334,048	522,390	154,781	110,383	265,164	46,404	
23	Thar and Parkar	8,145,500	.....	8,145,500	539,091	839,539	1,378,623	443,204	6,191,863	6,635,067	131,810	
	Total, B. ...	28,998,314	4,053,056	24,945,258	2,710,127	3,730,523	6,440,650	5,760,296	12,008,904	17,769,200	735,408	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	76,600,635	7,617,606	68,983,029	27,324,999	9,113,831	36,438,830	7,827,007	17,218,805	25,045,812	7,498,387	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

A.—AGRICULTURE

(2).—Statement showing the extent to which each of the products of the

Number.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS.								CLASS II.—PULSES.				CLASS III.—DRUGS AND MANUFACTURES.	
		Jowar.	Bajra.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra or Hatk.	Kachal, Negli, or Bagl.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>I.—Northern Division</i>															
1	Ahmedabad	854,047	197,366	67,911	169,128	18,230	2,048	68,888	863,034	1,140	10,801	92,231	104,173	2,735	3
2	Kaira	78,788	242,741	98,186	12,625	91,507	53,003	8,880	577,489	10,240	4,298	56,211	79,744	20,619	—
3	Panch Mahals	4,664	50,370	55,332	14,180	20,202	14,550	120,153	270,510	8,029	51,352	16,736	75,107	1,326	—
4	Broach	105,296	14,758	19,211	92,640	7,141	128	220	239,304	10,578	988	50,078	62,494	3,155	—
5	Surat	118,185	7,639	106,819	25,631	86,050	13,858	1,031	330,064	19,393	1,809	47,816	69,110	884	3
6	Thana	81	—	804,167	123	12,926	65,483	26,791	409,590	6,016	1,873	27,191	35,080	9	—
	Total ...	655,963	512,874	648,676	324,235	183,005	150,026	316,163	3,091,001	61,396	71,156	293,153	423,707	18,628	6
<i>II.—Central Division</i>															
7	Khandesh	536,587	709,749	26,386	264,538	5,173	11,845	16,477	1,570,764	58,409	39,970	102,423	200,898	7,171	9
8	Nasik	108,101	829,747	81,420	318,902	—	163,634	49,020	1,521,910	24,154	69,530	115,472	209,152	1,061	30
9	Ahmednagar	1,082,672	979,320	11,721	258,905	116	80,899	19,333	2,827,258	80,109	106,800	82,134	328,108	4,425	650
10	Poona	819,975	714,231	55,823	92,658	241	61,579	55,920	1,810,477	24,009	49,481	64,290	127,516	1,369	10
11	Sholapur	1,475,045	188,914	16,146	84,778	1	27	23,236	1,758,146	37,849	73,075	86,513	147,437	3,334	55
12	Satara	538,065	623,993	37,521	58,542	111	60,571	92,676	1,365,479	60,783	73,751	153,106	283,640	7,004	233
	Total ...	4,510,535	4,004,904	209,017	1,038,363	5,641	338,075	267,559	10,354,034	240,463	412,075	552,914	1,208,053	28,309	1,107
<i>III.—Southern Division</i>															
13	Belgaum	767,483	147,023	113,374	62,900	123	49,186	108,900	1,268,061	60,336	35,437	60,407	182,230	20,616	45
14	Bijapur	1,796,839	187,806	4,497	141,075	20	141	28,503	2,163,041	35,726	53,841	48,030	140,187	1,306	3
15	Dhárwar	592,849	4,024	150,425	148,262	7	42,028	100,553	1,044,747	51,194	88,587	101,423	191,204	832	—
16	Kolaba	—	—	235,417	—	17,383	67,207	49,827	364,834	2,121	2,000	19,520	24,554	—	—
17	Ratnagiri	—	—	62,813	—	30,730	41,249	19,787	154,878	806	56	16,386	17,448	—	—
18	Kanara	1,272	—	194,160	—	—	5,694	693	201,827	136	814	6,800	6,938	—	25
	Total ...	3,158,543	319,155	759,594	375,897	48,263	201,405	324,321	6,187,878	160,028	139,128	279,455	562,011	23,554	73
	Total, A ...	8,325,040	4,837,333	1,617,387	1,738,435	237,560	670,500	798,048	18,238,218	451,889	610,930	1,125,523	2,104,370	76,681	1,185
B.—SIND.															
19	Karachi	67,431	27,334	181,323	59,320	—	1,001	15,359	852,231	—	3,052	30,228	32,280	245	50
20	Hyderabad	111,194	279,346	166,642	59,407	—	59	8,806	622,243	—	2,969	19,868	23,837	6,004	21
21	Shikarpur	183,653	7,709	244,047	239,294	—	25	3,563	678,461	—	28,393	90,217	127,010	3,053	97
22	Upper Sind Frontier	66,697	19,048	9,216	26,970	—	6	960	118,887	—	5,402	9,038	15,030	8	—
23	Thar and Parkar	3,471	372,322	80,978	33,613	—	—	626	491,010	4	—	7,139	7,142	231	—
	Total, B ...	432,456	696,819	682,206	418,704	—	1,701	25,980	2,257,882	4	39,810	166,069	205,889	9,608	168
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,757,506	5,534,053	2,309,693	3,157,139	237,560	681,307	824,029	20,491,095	451,893	650,775	1,291,591	2,400,259	86,249	1,353

TURE—continued.

several Collectorate was cultivated during the year 1891-92.

CLASS VII.—SUGAR.		CLASS VIII.—OLEAGINOUS (NOT FOODS).				CLASS IX.—FIBRES.			MISCELLANEOUS.					Total area of crops.	Twice area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
Sugarcane.	Others.	Sesame (III).	Linseed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.						
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Class III.—Orchard and Garden Produce.	Class V.—Condiments and Spices.	Class VI.—Bast-fibres.	Class IX.—Dye (not Furaf).	Class XI.—Miscellaneous.	26	27	28
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,531	—	22,876	2,769	14,544	40,989	262,742	1,521	264,274	7,159	8,127	—	1,407	278	1,201,081	15,109	1,275,923
489	—	7,504	408	6,897	14,994	10,704	1,795	12,499	8,905	8,271	—	530	39	718,770	15,099	761,671
219	—	21,581	182	14,286	36,049	944	8,208	9,252	1,050	948	—	4	—	430,560	6,485	385,075
42	—	14,222	—	1,229	15,451	247,292	31	247,323	31,212	369	—	265	63	600,202	928	599,279
6,714	—	3,897	—	29,222	33,149	94,174	2,489	96,664	2,942	1,525	—	22	92	830,465	29,222	491,110
1,274	—	2,919	—	12,127	17,068	—	5,907	5,907	5,455	1,296	—	—	16	475,822	3,297	472,529
11,299	—	88,800	2,234	79,265	164,499	706,857	17,008	722,925	64,985	10,641	—	2,758	474	4,114,981	129,218	3,975,653
1,289	—	65,936	54,522	21,729	142,277	1,096,929	7,593	1,104,423	9,506	21,296	—	701	39	3,063,974	12,111	3,045,963
8,412	—	40,268	51,296	141,869	234,623	51,006	2,291	54,297	11,820	6,422	18	—	151	2,048,095	16,634	2,031,461
2,222	—	12,229	20,124	122,472	164,826	26,207	6,595	42,902	7,469	7,255	—	195	25	2,785,499	21,427	2,765,063
10,629	—	506	826	144,781	146,123	480	2,757	3,187	19,294	11,705	—	—	1,084	2,141,597	45,909	2,095,688
2,924	—	4,789	22,440	215,721	258,921	2,872	12,821	15,704	6,729	10,219	—	265	42	2,199,226	22,082	2,177,144
12,985	—	219	2,185	95,462	97,647	7,901	10,142	18,044	9,722	17,882	—	—	69	1,812,701	92,126	1,720,575
61,542	—	124,528	162,002	752,080	1,029,570	1,196,426	62,210	1,238,648	64,980	25,082	18	1,162	1,411	14,048,992	212,299	13,836,693
11,079	—	2,089	1,269	54,422	59,653	107,099	5,275	112,973	9,072	18,572	—	—	19	1,621,947	22,922	1,639,969
1,214	—	6,496	99,420	98,408	171,226	226,201	5,629	241,720	6,629	2,922	—	—	16	2,718,090	2,729	2,715,361
6,018	—	4,254	12,440	28,015	54,709	274,275	4,487	280,762	9,626	69,799	—	1	14	1,629,712	22,014	1,617,698
89	—	6,101	—	1,072	7,173	—	742	742	2,901	509	—	—	2	400,765	11,564	389,201
428	—	19,285	—	122	19,407	—	1,276	1,576	7,426	1,180	—	—	126	122,809	8,519	126,328
2,402	—	95	2	899	997	—	161	161	21,212	15,227	—	—	34	249,854	12,251	237,603
22,292	—	29,294	81,422	192,289	294,605	619,574	18,970	637,544	54,992	89,296	—	1	221	6,822,977	81,151	6,741,826
75,122	—	227,622	247,758	1,025,284	1,510,674	2,620,997	75,298	2,696,295	176,287	175,020	18	2,221	2,106	25,047,850	422,776	24,625,074
1,291	—	2,442	—	25,222	27,664	624	85	710	6,742	9,072	19	5	2	421,922	28,219	408,613
1,222	—	66,040	—	23,740	89,780	69,620	225	69,845	25,984	1,124	8	5,975	19	628,124	10,245	617,879
615	—	14,821	—	72,270	87,091	5,184	76	5,260	12,269	2,740	19	1,808	266	622,877	171,626	451,251
27	—	26,170	—	20,427	46,597	1,766	14	1,780	1,460	214	—	60	106	208,257	19,915	188,342
27	—	5,088	—	17,482	22,570	21,426	12	21,438	1,109	126	11	295	—	544,242	5,251	539,091
2,084	—	102,691	—	198,812	297,414	101,022	522	101,544	48,264	12,212	51	7,624	422	2,945,542	226,414	2,719,128
79,129	—	242,222	247,758	1,219,097	1,808,068	2,621,999	78,210	2,700,209	224,541	199,222	27	11,7	2,228	27,922,122	662,122	27,260,000

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the irrigated area and crops grown under irrigation in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

Number.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food-crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.															
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>															
1	Ahmedabad	1,375,892	3,280	63,601	67,081	18,192	26,747	18,039	2,833	4,098	3,338	1,811	75,058	7,977	67,081
2	Kaira	701,671	3,669	36,568	40,437	4,424	9,429	6,196	865	2,913	16,445	2,430	42,903	2,465	40,437
3	Panoh Mahals	335,075	.....	1,940	1,940	663	122	17	319	628	190	7	1,946	6	1,940
4	Broach	599,379	.....	672	672	3	4	85	34	422	185	1	684	12	672
5	Surat	491,110	.....	11,298	11,298	88	2,996	8	5,818	1,315	1,118	1	11,344	46	11,298
6	Thana	472,536	.....	4,680	4,680	...	...	286	1,338	2,668	357	34	4,683	3	4,680
	Total	3,975,663	7,149	118,959	126,108	23,370	89,498	24,581	11,207	12,044	21,633	4,284	136,617	10,509	120,108
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>															
7	Khandesh	8,045,863	11,512	26,112	37,624	11,612	1,833	3,155	1,939	9,976	10,876	198	39,589	1,965	37,624
8	Nasik	2,031,451	26,258	44,618	70,876	20,531	4,042	12,370	8,226	15,198	15,212	1,960	77,539	6,663	70,876
9	Ahmednagar	2,765,062	4,091	80,677	84,768	28,241	519	32,676	3,102	16,235	10,771	1,856	92,400	7,632	84,768
10	Poona	2,095,658	47,531	66,183	113,714	16,937	1,505	57,327	10,147	31,443	9,535	2,099	128,993	15,279	113,714
11	Sholapur	2,176,754	11,869	75,235	87,104	28,635	2,772	42,864	3,824	5,848	24,688	442	109,073	21,969	87,104
12	Satara	1,721,565	7,593	93,418	101,011	19,692	7,321	24,388	13,634	16,241	33,864	1,064	116,204	15,193	101,011
	Total	18,836,388	108,854	386,243	495,097	125,648	17,992	172,780	40,872	93,941	104,946	7,619	563,798	68,701	495,097
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>															
13	Belgaum	1,658,994	5,354	40,743	46,097	2,877	9,236	10,731	11,069	7,380	7,381	209	48,883	2,786	46,097
14	Bijapur	2,715,360	368	11,688	12,056	1,644	924	2,216	1,314	4,058	2,181	1,082	13,419	1,363	12,056
15	Dharwar	1,616,668	9,560	73,009	82,569	45	70,474	739	5,902	3,639	2,629	210	83,038	1,069	82,569
16	Kolaba	389,111	.....	2,515	2,515	...	...	36	1,861	617	1	...	2,515	.....	2,515
17	Ratnagiri	185,190	.....	4,912	4,912	...	2,762	268	183	1,224	486	...	4,923	11	4,912
18	Kanara	237,503	2	26,170	26,172	...	13,957	583	3,073	6,251	2,473	1	26,337	165	26,172
	Total	6,802,826	15,284	159,037	174,321	4,566	97,353	14,536	21,577	24,413	15,767	1,503	170,715	5,394	174,321
	Total, A.	24,614,872	131,287	664,239	795,526	153,584	154,843	211,897	73,656	130,398	142,346	13,406	880,130	84,604	795,526
B.—SIND.															
19	Karachi	403,613	300,885	102,728	403,613	59,320	181,323	144,918	1,201	5,805	38,428	877	431,932	28,319	403,613
20	Hyderabad	827,789	773,667	53,575	827,242	59,113	166,642	418,809	1,223	12,793	164,548	14,337	837,465	10,223	827,242
21	Shikarpur	751,292	614,711	136,581	751,292	239,394	244,047	322,630	575	14,836	100,893	500	922,877	171,585	751,292
22	Upper Sind Frontier	188,342	177,137	11,205	188,342	26,970	9,216	92,731	8	1,450	77,872	4	208,257	19,915	188,342
23	Thar and Parkar	539,091	195,142	26	195,168	33,578	80,978	39,842	27	1,027	44,759	208	200,419	6,231	195,168
	Total, B.	2,710,127	2,061,542	304,115	2,365,657	418,375	682,206	1,018,030	3,034	35,077	420,503	15,926	2,000,950	233,293	2,365,657
	GRAND TOTAL	27,324,999	2,192,829	968,354	3,161,183	571,959	837,049	1,230,927	76,690	165,475	568,849	29,332	8,481,080	819,897	3,161,183

APP. IV. A. (3)

BOOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1891-92

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891-92.

1891-92.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. IV. A. (4).]

Number.	District.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPES.											Poultry.		Carts.				
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horse and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large, i.e., drawn by more than two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																			
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>																			
1	Ahmedabad ...	147,752	60	043	469	3,063	454	94,953	91,099	43,359	43,090	429,951	6,780	56,135	36,204	69,520	19	1,275	21,866
2	Kaira ...	116,586	20	192	470	618	82	43,916	113,478	43,541	81,298	399,201	2,250	38,949	0,876	64,966	2	1,341	27,859
3	Panch Mahals ...	88,532	21	561	231	2,902	134	66,670	19,707	61,894	11,789	262,440	2,714	6,238	27,079	44,442	...	225	9,718
4	Broach ...	55,891	5	64	97	769	44	12,203	29,578	19,876	20,835	189,417	2,586	24,413	18,620	26,724	...	3,107	15,980
5	Surat ...	100,493	3,888	332	162	7,510	674	65,285	44,207	76,174	34,568	333,293	1,566	28,712	68,594	49,032	1,047	9,256	28,497
6	Thana ...	123,341	39,005	283	85	3,746	267	95,729	20,382	84,364	15,703	382,805	1,481	3,203	39,878	76,093	...	4,213	24,234
	Total ...	631,595	43,009	2,025	1,464	18,608	1,655	378,816	318,446	834,208	207,282	1,937,107	17,377	157,550	192,251	330,777	1,068	19,417	127,654
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>																			
7	Khandesh ...	859,860	1,774	4,110	750	20,935	2,450	104,473	108,300	132,997	68,329	893,998	23,436	34,823	151,940	108,975	10,649	38,314	69,166
8	Nasik ...	214,203	23,411	3,136	330	10,430	527	157,698	29,040	87,535	15,213	541,523	13,955	103,592	137,793	55,198	25,180	12,072	25,531
9	Ahmedagar ...	284,912	5,158	812	122	8,035	1,037	197,312	31,374	122,117	15,915	666,794	21,211	301,477	216,179	29,969	43,158	12,107	17,968
10	Poona ...	236,399	6,970	1,339	184	6,880	1,045	138,474	41,905	72,480	18,383	524,059	11,616	223,564	113,154	29,589	25,502	3,156	20,667
11	Sholapur ...	198,178	8,271	978	304	9,068	2,898	129,082	35,408	99,857	28,807	507,849	12,376	262,010	112,905	3,825	16,185	877	13,862
12	Satara ...	218,217	15,595	568	226	5,463	1,006	129,987	72,235	82,873	42,555	508,816	12,975	345,803	80,630	22,440	21,154	979	20,782
	Total ...	1,611,757	61,179	10,943	1,916	60,811	9,083	947,026	318,262	597,859	184,202	3,703,038	95,569	1,272,169	818,601	249,996	150,828	67,505	167,876
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>																			
13	Belgaum ...	168,685	34,066	720	176	8,266	931	96,918	75,958	83,983	47,818	517,521	6,508	202,843	85,961	58,090	11,681	486	28,536
14	Bijapur ...	174,720	5,091	167	131	5,115	1,748	91,271	52,672	124,362	46,220	501,506	9,797	177,244	144,215	43,562	8,987	156	13,130
15	Dharwar ...	196,547	24,168	778	203	10,783	1,181	99,751	71,097	122,611	53,941	581,060	4,590	118,923	91,797	91,624	5,139	658	47,148
16	Kolaba ...	82,412	89,183	504	120	3,368	604	71,584	21,480	61,872	14,870	296,006	743	1,219	33,265	56,243	...	1,683	6,751
17	Ratnagiri ...	112,273	23,696	126	80	1,057	929	63,908	19,847	63,678	14,696	801,190	273	525	21,280	67,499	...	142	1,480
18	Kanara ...	84,765	28,955	410	75	7,682	1,761	85,477	29,703	67,933	11,868	308,629	867	1,927	4,815	49,438	...	80	6,184
	Total ...	819,402	155,159	2,705	785	37,171	7,154	508,909	270,766	514,489	189,422	2,505,912	22,278	502,681	381,333	366,456	25,807	3,205	103,270
	Total, A. ...	2,962,754	259,346	15,673	4,185	116,590	17,892	1,334,751	907,474	1,446,506	580,906	8,146,057	135,324	1,032,400	1,392,185	947,229	177,703	90,127	398,809
B.—SIND.																			
19	Karachi ...																		
20	Hyderabad ...																		
21	Shikarpur ...																		
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...																		
23	Thar and Parkar ...																		

A.—AGRIC

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of assessment per head a

Districts.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).	Total Population.
			Not available for cultivation, or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ahmednád.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	1,065,338 28 0	208,170 80 0	243,329 6 0	.....	454,490 36 0	68,210 15 0	533,629 17 0	801,338 32 0	12,74,824 13 6	61,000
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	1,182,975 19 0	284,447 25 0	70,064 10 0	.....	381,508 1 0	.....	851,378 18 0	861,378 18 0	3,56,294 71 5	200,000
	1 Talukdári ...	79,334 10 0	18,638 8 0	.....	.....	13,588 8 0	.....	65,746 7 0	65,746 7 0	11,357 14 6	34,000
	2 Mewási ...	98,916 28 0	80 30 0	98,835 38 0	.....	98,916 28 0	.....	.....	.....	6,967 10 6	20,000
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,698 7 0	15,000
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available
Total ...	2,442,006 23 0	481,297 8 0	441,820 38 0	.....	923,108 6 0	68,210 15 0	1,440,748 3 0	1,518,958 17 0	16,64,111 8 0	9,00,000	
Kátra.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—	1,757,833 28 0	100,034 1 0	286,586 4 0	4,391 29 0	270,611 34 0	68,652 0 0	318,660 34 0	387,321 34 0	13,91,404 5 0	57,000
	1 Government ...	174,950 37 0	16,147 5 0	76,218 9 0	.....	91,385 14 0	277 1 0	83,698 23 0	83,286 23 0	5,56,830 1 7	22,000
	2 Narvá ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	832,484 25 0	116,751 6 0	361,804 18 0	4,391 29 0	461,877 8 0	68,929 1 0	401,678 16 0	470,607 17 0	19,48,243 7 1	74,000
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	3,646 18 0	289 21 0	.....	.....	289 21 0	.....	3,356 23 0	3,356 32 0	2,744 8 1	1,100
	1 Udhad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available—	6,104 1 0	671 23 0	.....	5,432 18 0	6,104 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,265 6 10	1,500	
1 Talukdári ...	52,022 59 0	7,287 80 0	87 18 0	41,307 56 0	52,022 59 0	.....	.....	.....	40,338 8 2	68,000	
2 Udhad ...	7,965 25 0	722 23 0	7,243 2 0	.....	7,965 25 0	.....	.....	.....	1,229 11 7	14,000	
(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	19,408 12 0	1,154 16 0	18,258 16 0	.....	19,408 12 0	.....	7 20 0	7 20 0	4,175 5 1	12,000	
(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,021,721 25 0	126,206 39 0	367,421 4 0	54,122 3 0	547,750 6 0	68,029 1 0	408,042 28 0	478,971 29 0	20,00,934 4 10	87,000	
Panch Máhál.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—	628,467 0 0	282,547 28 0	58,363 34 0	4,318 25 0	346,148 17 0	80,443 20 0	265,678 3 0	261,321 23 0	2,39,044 9 11	202,000
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Leasés ...	8,385 34 0	160 37 0	478 4 0	.....	638 31 0	.....	2,607 3 0	2,607 3 0	851 0 3	0
	2 Talukdári ...	230,381 0 0	33,865 36 0	.....	2,440 9 0	26,295 5 0	.....	194,318 35 0	194,318 35 0	20,248 18 8	85,000
	3 Mewási ...	41,030 13 0	21,770 18 0	4,684 36 0	3,609 8 0	30,013 18 0	.....	11,030 35 0	11,030 35 0	14,363 2 7	14,000
	(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Talukdári ...	126,476 18 0	11,377 1 0	100,890 13 0	.....	121,237 14 0	.....	.....	.....	16 18 0	20,000	
(4) Surveyed alienated villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,027,910 20 0	349,781 30 0	178,387 6 0	10,231 9 0	638,300 6 0	80,443 20 0	408,097 36 0	489,371 16 0	3,17,078 8 3	318,000	
Brihach.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—	446,359 10 0	136,916 14 0	61,912 22 0	1 8 0	318,960 4 0	18,573 24 0	299,915 18 0	227,400 6 0	10,00,619 5 5	116,000
	1 Government ...	470,245 7 0	115,469 14 0	93,040 26 0	10 23 0	309,426 23 0	5,612 21 0	256,106 3 0	261,719 24 0	12,71,213 7 0	175,000
	2 Bhágdári ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	916,004 17 0	282,885 32 0	174,998 8 0	17 81 0	427,986 27 0	24,186 9 0	368,031 21 0	469,217 20 0	22,80,831 12 6	291,000
	(3) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	1,179 10 0	86 26 0	.....	.....	36 26 0	.....	1,141 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 18 8	.....
	1 Udhad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	18,724 0 0	854 2 0	18,859 38 0	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,889 12 9	6,000	
Total ...	986,507 27 0	282,766 16 0	193,843 6 0	17 81 0	446,747 18 0	24,186 9 0	466,174 6 0	480,300 14 0	22,90,408 6 10	297,000	
Súrá.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—	1,066,306 18 0	249,381 31 0	71,058 18 0	2,859 21 4	323,245 20 4	33,688 25 0	618,171 12 12	682,070 87 12	23,04,614 12 0	626,000
	1 Government ...	1,265 10 0	172 34 0	381 26 0	.....	654 30 0	0 28 0	1,300 22 0	1,310 20 0	10,420 3 0	1,000
	2 Bhágdári ...	7,243 14 0	7,001 24 0	4 16 0	.....	7,900 0 0	.....	337 14 0	337 14 0	1,051 1 0	1,000
	Total ...	1,014,514 2 0	256,556 39 0	71,444 30 0	2,859 21 4	330,809 10 4	33,889 28 0	640,818 8 12	683,707 31 12	23,16,495 15 0	628,000
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—	1,909 39 0	194 34 0	255 1 0	1,420 1 0	1,960 39 0	.....	.....	.....	1,989 10 1	0
	1 Bhandi Jám ...	10,384 36 0	1,697 23 0	8,680 35 0	.....	10,318 28 0	.....	.....	.....	18,059 10 11	30,000
2 Inám villages ...	5,254 19 0	148 30 0	5,105 29 0	.....	5,254 19 0	.....	.....	.....	4,646 9 7	3,000	
(4) Surveyed alienated villages—	25,900 27 0	320 7 0	25,588 24 0	.....	26,718 31 0	.....	.....	.....	17,375 10 11	10,000	
1 Bharakati villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Inám villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,067,904 3 0	258,857 24 0	110,635 1 0	4,276 22 4	379,068 11 4	33,889 28 0	649,618 8 12	693,707 31 12	23,84,686 8 6	646,000	
Tháns.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—	2,153,828 7 4	1,292,043 14 24	44,148 13 4	1,206 81 6	1,207,368 18 141	48,403 14 8	442,029 14 0	856,482 28 53	10,54,301 9 4	78,000
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—Khoti	10,418 23 12	3,261 7 54	129 7 0	.....	8,609 14 54	12 20 0	8,628 38 64	8,006 16 0	17,020 5 7	9,000
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages—	16,927 28 8	8,806 34 134	2,796 2 34	0 10 0	11,328 7 1	.....	.....	.....	8,603 0 8	5,000
	1 Bharakati ...	49,546 11 4	.....	47,182 25 0	.....	47,182 25 0	.....	.....	.....	5,118 4 6	21,000
	2 Inám villages ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	63,230 25 4	.....	61,824 8 8	.....	61,824 8 8	.....	.....	.....	4,262 1 3	20,000
Total ...	2,290,946 23 0	1,294,071 16 54	166,074 15 154	1,207 1 6	1,391,202 39 123	48,415 24 8	648,028 12 74	892,339 6 12	10,90,905 5 4	819,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,776,967 10 0	2,702,901 17 54	1,442,981 30 154	90,863 26 12	4,216,576 35 02	310,074 22 0	4,229,634 12 34	4,548,708 34 84	47,97,14,963 4 11	1,87,000	

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5178, dated 23rd June 1902, no details regarding villages under classes 2, 4,

TURE—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1891-92.

Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by Column 12)	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON SOLELY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
	On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
2 1 0	1,01,084 14 0	9,99,041 7 0	11,00,070 6 0	1 12 11	1 12 2	4,04,677 12 0	16,79,502 9 8	618,626	2 11 6	4	194,242	
1 9 2	-----	2,42,235 8 0	2,42,235 8 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	91,779 9 4	4,47,064 4 9	---	---	---	---	
0 5 3	-----	11,245 0 0	11,245 0 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	-----	11,237 14 6	---	---	---	---	
0 3 9	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 6 5	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
1 12 6	1,01,084 14 0	10,01,084 14 0	11,02,168 18 0	0 14 11	0 13 4	4,96,457 6 4	17,27,904 12 11	618,626	2 11 6	4	194,242	
2 8 1	1,11,901 12 2	9,34,249 5 7	10,46,150 2 9	2 14 7	2 11 0	5,03,147 2 0	18,91,651 8 6	565,967	3 6 8	4	52,703	
2 7 5	761 12 0	4,07,050 5 0	4,07,812 4 0	4 16 0	4 13 10	2,15,228 10 0	7,72,122 11 7	239,529	3 5 9	1	29,048	
2 7 8	1,12,408 12 2	10,36,338 10 7	11,48,746 6 9	3 5 2	3 1 2	7,18,440 13 0	20,06,684 4 1	785,493	3 6 4	5	81,761	
3 2 0	-----	2,732 14 7	2,732 14 7	1 9 9	1 9 9	-----	2,744 3 1	---	---	---	---	
3 5 7	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 11 0	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 1 4	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 5 2	-----	13 9 9	13 9 9	1 15 1	1 15 1	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
3 4 9	1,12,063 12 2	12,30,961 2 11	13,43,024 15 1	2 4 11	2 1 0	7,18,440 13 0	20,70,423 7 2	785,493	3 6 4	6	81,761	
1 2 11	54,052 1 0	1,90,410 7 5	2,44,462 8 5	0 15 10	0 14 5	62,573 2 0	3,02,117 11 11	202,524	1 7 10	2	27,026	
0 15 11	-----	951 0 2	951 0 2	0 5 7	0 5 7	-----	951 0 2	---	---	---	---	
0 10 9	-----	20,237 9 5	20,237 9 5	0 3 2	0 3 2	-----	20,243 13 5	---	---	---	---	
0 16 2	-----	11,121 11 4	11,121 11 4	1 0 2	1 0 2	5,639 7 0	20,102 9 7	---	---	---	---	
0 4 7	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 6 1	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 13 6	54,052 1 0	2,50,730 12 2	3,04,782 13 2	---	---	62,413 9 0	3,62,415 3 6	202,524	1 7 10	2	27,026	
3 11 1	40,521 11 3	6,46,250 6 3	6,86,771 14 6	4 0 10	3 15 9	2,41,621 7 4	12,51,239 12 9	116,063	10 12 6	1	40,163	
7 2 11	17,192 5 0	11,03,277 8 5	11,20,469 13 5	4 5 1	4 4 7	2,96,827 15 7	15,68,041 6 7	175,444	6 15 0	1	12,072	
7 13 2	78,014 0 3	12,51,846 14 8	13,29,860 14 11	4 2 2	4 2 6	5,38,449 6 11	28,19,221 3 4	291,527	9 10 9	3	52,240	
---	-----	776 12 8	776 12 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	-----	776 12 8	---	---	---	---	
3 9 3	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
7 11 3	78,014 0 3	12,52,622 13 6	13,30,636 13 9	4 2 2	4 2 5	5,38,449 6 11	28,20,068 1 0	291,527	9 10 9	3	52,240	
2 10 11	54,330 6 0	21,89,053 13 4	22,43,383 3 4	2 4 10	2 3 7	3,06,315 15 9	2,610,930 11 9	628,039	4 2 9	3	134,402	
7 7 2	8 0 0	9,458 7 0	9,461 7 0	7 3 6	7 3 6	1,606 7 0	12,325 9 0	1,442	8 7 10	---	---	
0 13 9	-----	1,025 0 0	1,025 0 0	3 1 1	3 1 1	21 11 0	1,072 12 0	1,317	0 13 0	---	---	
2 10 11	54,330 6 0	21,89,578 4 4	22,43,908 10 4	3 4 11	3 3 8	3,07,943 1 9	26,24,329 0 9	628,806	4 4 9	3	134,402	
3 2 3	-----	-----	-----	---	---	1,732 12 0	2,721 6 1	---	---	---	---	
4 8 6	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
1 2 1	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
1 4 10	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
2 10 1	54,330 6 0	21,89,578 4 4	22,43,908 10 4	3 4 4	3 3 8	3,06,575 13 9	26,25,050 6 10	628,806	---	---	---	
1 6 2	17,823 2 2	9,06,043 11 3	9,23,866 13 5	1 2 6	1 1 10	20,277 10 6	10,74,679 4 0	769,264	1 5 8	1	12,608	
1 15 9	0 5 0	15,226 8 0	15,245 13 8	2 2 4	2 2 4	585 1 11	18,725 7 6	---	---	---	---	
1 8 7	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 2 8	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
0 2 9	-----	-----	-----	---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	
1 5 4	17,823 2 2	9,26,270 8 11	10,01,167 11 4	1 2 6	1 1 11	21,242 12 5	10,93,464 11 6	759,264	1 6 8	1	12,608	
---	50,27,851 2 11	54,49,002 11 9	1,04,76,853 12 10	1 14 4	1 13 8	21,52,576 13 5	1,17,12,321 10 10	3,286,142	8 9 0	17	502,869	

as given in columns 6 to 10 and 14 to 22; and accordingly the totals (column 20) have been omitted so far as those villages are concerned.

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of assessment per head

District.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).	Total population.	
			Not available for cultivation, or unassessed.	Allotted.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.			
												A. G. A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Ahmedabad.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	1,054,338 28 0	206,170 80 0	248,329 6 0	.....	454,409 36 0	66,210 15 0	633,029 17 0	801,339 32 0	12,74,324 13 0	615
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—											
	1 Talukdari	1,182,675 19 0	264,447 25 0	70,054 16 0	.....	331,503 1 0	.....	831,378 18 0	861,378 18 0	3,56,294 11 0	22
	2 Mowal	79,334 10 0	13,698 8 0	.....	.....	13,698 8 0	.....	65,746 7 0	65,746 7 0	11,337 14 0	24
	(4) Surveyed alienated villages	96,916 28 0	80 30 0	96,833 38 0	.....	96,916 28 0	.....	.....	.....	6,967 16 6	29
(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,698 7 2	14	
	Total	2,442,006 23 0	481,287 8 0	441,820 58 0	.....	923,108 6 0	68,210 15 0	1,450,748 2 0	1,518,958 17 0	16,54,111 9 3	671
Kaira.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari village—											
	1 Government	757,833 28 0	100,634 1 0	266,586 4 0	4,291 29 0	370,511 34 0	68,452 0 0	318,660 34 0	387,321 34 0	13,21,464 5 0	557	
	2 Narva	174,650 37 0	15,147 5 0	76,218 9 0	.....	91,365 14 0	277 1 0	88,008 23 0	83,286 28 0	5,56,830 1 0	23
		Total	932,484 25 0	115,781 6 0	342,804 13 0	4,291 29 0	461,877 8 0	69,729 1 0	401,678 16 0	470,607 17 0	19,54,294 7 1	78
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—											
1 Uhad	3,646 13 0	289 21 0	.....	.....	289 21 0	.....	.....	3,356 33 0	3,356 32 0	3,744 8 2	1
(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available—												
1 Talukdari	6,104 1 0	871 23 0	.....	.....	5,432 18 0	6,104 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,205 6 10	7
2 Uhad	52,922 30 0	7,887 30 0	87 18 0	41,307 36 0	52,922 39 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,336 8 2	80
(4) Surveyed alienated villages	7,965 25 0	722 23 0	7,243 2 0	.....	7,965 25 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229 11 7	14
(5) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	19,498 13 0	1,154 16 0	18,336 18 0	.....	19,498 23 0	.....	.....	7 20 0	7 20 0	4,175 5 1	12
	Total	1,021,721 33 0	126,206 39 0	867,421 4 0	54,122 3 0	547,759 6 0	68,929 1 0	469,042 23 0	478,971 29 0	20,03,034 4 10	671	
Panch Mahlis.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	626,467 0 0	262,567 28 0	56,363 34 0	4,213 35 0	345,145 17 0	80,443 20 0	260,678 8 0	281,521 23 0	3,30,444 9 11	202	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—											
	1 Lenas	3,335 34 0	160 37 0	478 4 0	.....	638 31 0	.....	2,697 8 0	2,697 8 0	681 0 3	3
	2 Talukdari	230,581 0 0	33,865 30 0	.....	.....	36,206 5 0	.....	194,316 35 0	194,316 35 0	30,243 28 5	65
	3 Bhowal	41,050 13 0	21,770 18 0	4,634 36 0	3,006 5 0	30,013 18 0	.....	11,030 25 0	11,030 25 0	14,203 2 7	14
(3) Government villages for which statistics are not available—												
1 Talukdari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 13 0	0
(4) Surveyed alienated villages	136,476 18 0	71,977 1 0	109,980 13 0	.....	121,237 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,034 11 10	87
	Total	1,027,910 20 0	340,751 30 0	173,337 6 0	10,231 9 0	637,300 5 0	80,443 20 0	408,927 30 0	489,571 16 0	3,97,078 8 2	313	
Broach.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—											
	1 Government	446,359 10 0	130,015 14 0	81,915 23 0	1 8 0	218,860 4 0	18,573 34 0	204,915 18 0	227,490 6 0	10,00,818 5 5	118	
	2 Bhagdari	470,245 7 0	115,469 14 0	93,040 35 0	10 23 0	204,526 23 0	5,612 21 0	206,100 8 0	261,718 24 0	12,71,213 7 0	775	
		Total	916,604 17 0	245,484 28 0	174,955 8 0	17 31 0	423,386 27 0	24,186 0 0	405,081 31 0	489,208 30 0	22,80,031 12 5	291
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—											
1 Uhad	1,170 10 0	36 26 0	.....	.....	36 26 0	.....	.....	1,143 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 18 5	..
(3) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	19,724 0 0	824 2 0	18,359 38 0	.....	19,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,889 11 9	6
	Total	936,507 27 0	252,766 16 0	193,343 6 0	17 31 0	443,147 13 0	24,186 0 0	406,174 8 0	490,300 14 0	22,99,408 5 10	298	
Surat.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages—											
	1 Government	1,005,805 18 0	246,331 21 0	71,066 18 0	2,858 21 4	823,245 20 4	33,888 25 0	791,171 12 12	882,069 37 12	23,04,614 13 0	624	
	2 Bhagdari	1,865 10 0	172 34 0	331 36 0	.....	554 30 0	0 38 0	1,309 23 0	1,310 20 0	10,420 3 0	1
	3 Narwadari	7,543 14 0	7,001 24 0	4 16 0	.....	7,006 0 0	.....	337 14 0	337 14 0	1,051 1 0	1
		Total	1,014,514 2 0	256,506 39 0	71,444 30 0	2,858 21 4	830,806 10 4	33,888 25 0	792,818 8 12	883,707 31 12	23,15,445 16 0	626
(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—												
1 Dandi Jama	1,909 38 0	194 34 0	396 11 9	1,420 1 0	1,909 38 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,988 10 1	..
(3) Surveyed alienated villages—												
1 Pharakali villages	30,354 36 0	1,697 33 0	3,630 25 0	.....	10,318 78 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,058 10 11	3
2 Inam villages	5,254 19 0	148 30 0	5,105 29 0	.....	5,254 19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,646 9 7	3
(3) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	23,490 27 0	820 7 0	25,398 24 0	.....	26,718 31 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,375 10 11	13
	Total	1,067,444 3 0	258,667 24 0	110,835 1 0	4,276 23 4	878,906 11 4	33,888 25 0	812,018 8 12	883,707 31 12	23,54,635 8 6	640	
Tahsil.	(1) Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,153,928 7 4	1,232,018 14 2	44,143 13 4	1,206 31 8	1,207,368 18 1	43,403 14 6	1,163,928 14 0	1,164,432 28 6	10,54,301 0 6	760	
	(2) Other Government villages for which statistics are available—											
	1 Surveyed alienated villages	10,415 23 1	8,881 7 4	129 7 0	.....	8,609 24 5	12 20 0	8,628 38 6	8,606 16 1	17,920 5 7	9
	2 Inam villages	16,927 26 8	8,806 24 1	2,796 2 3	0 10 0	11,395 7 1	.....	.....	.....	8,003 0 8	5
	(3) Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	48,346 11 4	.....	47,182 25 0	.....	47,182 25 0	.....	.....	.....	5,118 4 8	21
	Total	2,220,946 33 0	1,240,921 16 6	156,074 15 1	1,207 1 6	1,301,302 23 1	43,415 34 6	1,257,887 12 7	1,257,887 12 7	10,90,006 5 7	810	
GRAND TOTAL		5,774,967 10 0	2,702,801 17 5	1,442,851 30 15	60,658 26 12	4,215,576 85 0	319,074 22 5	4,220,634 12 3	4,548,708 34 6	67,97,14,963 4 1	31,574	

TURE—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1891-92.

Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by Column 12)	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
	On unoccupied land,	On occupied land,	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3 1 0	1,01,034 14 0	9,99,041 7 0	11,00,076 5 0	1 13 11	1 13 3	4,04,677 13 0	10,79,502 9 8	618,526	2 11 5	4	104,242	
1 9 3	.....	3,42,235 8 0	3,42,235 8 0	0 6 5	0 6 5	91,779 9 4	4,47,064 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 5 2	.....	11,335 0 0	11,335 0 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	.....	11,337 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 12 8	1,01,034 14 0	13,52,611 15 0	14,53,646 13 0	0 14 11	0 15 4	4,96,457 6 4	21,87,904 12 11	618,526	3 11 5	4	194,242	
2 8 1	1,11,901 13 2	9,34,243 5 7	10,40,185 3 9	2 14 7	2 11 0	5,03,147 3 0	18,94,551 8 6	555,907	3 8 6	4	52,703	
2 7 5	761 15 0	4,07,050 5 0	4,07,812 4 0	4 14 0	4 13 10	2,16,293 10 0	7,72,132 11 7	229,520	3 5 9	1	29,048	
2 7 8	1,12,963 13 2	13,86,333 10 7	14,47,997 6 9	3 5 2	3 1 5	7,18,440 13 0	26,68,684 4 1	785,493	3 6 4	5	81,761	
3 2 8	.....	3,733 14 7	3,733 14 7	1 9 9	1 9 9	.....	3,744 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 1 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 5 3	.....	13 9 9	13 9 9	1 15 1	1 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 4 9	1,12,963 13 2	13,39,061 2 11	14,51,744 15 1	3 4 11	3 1 0	7,18,440 13 0	24,70,429 7 2	785,493	3 6 4	6	81,761	
1 2 11	54,052 1 0	1,00,410 7 5	3,03,402 8 6	0 15 10	0 14 5	62,573 2 0	3,02,117 11 11	202,524	1 7 10	2	27,626	
0 15 11	.....	951 0 3	951 0 3	0 5 7	0 5 7	.....	951 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 10 4	.....	39,237 9 5	39,237 9 5	0 8 2	0 8 2	.....	39,248 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 15 2	.....	11,121 11 4	11,121 11 4	1 0 2	1 0 2	6,839 7 0	20,102 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 15 4	54,052 1 0	2,50,730 13 8	3,04,772 13 5	.....	.....	68,412 9 0	3,62,415 3 5	202,524	1 7 10	2	27,626	
8 11 1	60,621 11 2	8,40,559 6 2	9,07,144 1 0	4 0 10	3 15 9	2,41,021 7 4	12,51,239 12 9	116,083	10 12 6	1	40,168	
7 3 11	17,189 5 0	11,05,377 5 8	11,22,496 13 2	4 5 1	4 4 7	2,99,227 15 7	15,68,041 6 7	175,444	8 15 9	1	12,072	
7 13 2	73,014 0 3	12,61,336 14 8	20,29,650 14 11	4 3 2	4 3 5	6,38,449 6 11	28,19,281 3 4	291,527	9 10 9	2	52,240	
.....	.....	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	.....	776 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 9 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 11 3	78,014 0 3	19,52,413 13 4	20,30,427 13 7	4 3 2	4 2 5	6,38,449 6 11	23,20,058 1 0	291,527	9 10 9	2	52,240	
3 10 11	58,330 6 0	21,39,033 13 4	21,97,436 3 4	3 4 10	3 3 7	3,06,315 15 9	2,610,930 11 9	626,089	4 2 9	3	184,403	
7 7 2	8 0 0	9,453 7 0	9,461 7 0	7 3 6	7 3 6	1,005 7 0	12,325 9 0	1,432	8 7 10	.....	.....
0 12 9	.....	1,035 0 0	1,036 0 0	3 1 1	3 1 1	21 11 0	1,072 12 0	1,317	0 13 0	.....	.....
3 10 11	58,330 6 0	21,49,544 4 4	22,07,932 10 4	3 4 11	3 3 8	3,07,648 1 9	26,24,329 0 9	623,608	4 4 9	3	134,402	
3 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732 12 0	3,731 6 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 10 1	58,330 6 0	21,49,544 4 4	22,07,932 10 4	3 4 4	3 3 8	3,09,575 13 9	26,23,050 6 10	623,608	.....	9	134,402	
1 6 2	17,883 2 5	9,08,043 11 3	9,36,931 13 6	1 2 5	1 1 10	20,877 10 6	10,74,679 4 0	769,264	1 6 8	1	12,608	
1 15 9	9 5 0	15,235 8 2	15,245 12 2	2 9 4	2 3 4	805 1 11	18,785 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 8 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 6 4	17,883 2 5	9,33,279 3 11	10,01,167 11 4	1 2 6	1 1 11	21,242 12 5	10,93,464 11 6	739,264	1 6 8	1	12,608	
.....	.....	20,27,651 2 11	24,49,662 11 9	1 14 4	1 13 8	31,52,678 13 6	1,17,12,321 10 10	3,236,142	6 9 0	17	502,369	

are given in columns 6 to 10 and 14 to 22; and accordingly the totals (column 20) have been omitted so far as those villages are concerned.

A.—AGRICULTURE

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per hectare on

District.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREA.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Census).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. & p.
Ahmednagar.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,673,340 26 12	903,131 21 0	136,034 27 12	1 23 0	1,068,168 21 12	51,888 26 8	2,532,238 8 8	2,584,176 35 0	16,18,294 3 9
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	440,388 13 4	61,307 25 8	379,020 17 12	.....	440,388 13 4	.....	.....	.....	50,978 11 4
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	101,493 26 12	9,786 17 8	94,756 9 4	.....	101,493 26 12	.....	.....	.....	14,871 1 1
	Total ...	4,215,221 26 12	973,241 24 0	650,801 14 12	1 23 0	1,609,644 21 12	51,888 26 8	2,532,238 8 8	2,584,176 35 0	16,78,944 0 4
Khandesh.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,676,474 33 0	1,228,993 22 8	227,291 8 0	4,773 37 0	1,680,968 27 8	307,573 24 0	2,817,943 21 8	2,815,516 5 8	36,94,877 6 3
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	783,954 28 0	778,930 7 0	3,904 21 0	120 0 0	782,954 28 0	.....	.....	.....	49,857 3 7
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	103,042 5 0	18,964 27 0	87,177 8 0	.....	103,042 5 0	.....	.....	.....	20,510 12 6
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	95,427 10 0	16,209 18 8	79,167 21 8	.....	95,427 10 0	.....	.....	.....	11,951 7 2
	Total ...	5,654,897 36 0	2,033,066 8 0	307,530 28 8	4,893 37 0	2,466,382 20 8	3,07,573 24 0	2,817,943 21 8	2,815,516 5 8	37,77,246 15 0
Nasik.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,396,409 9 11	1,136,470 29 11	157,213 25 8	452 28 4	1,294,737 23 7	72,656 54 0	2,020,014 22 4	2,101,671 26 4	14,81,304 13 7
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	24,689 33 0	22,649 26 0	97 18 0	1,041 20 0	24,689 33 0	.....	.....	.....	457 0 11
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	167,245 27 8	32,169 4 8	133,076 23 0	.....	167,245 27 8	.....	.....	.....	22,755 2 4
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	123,513 25 4	.....	123,513 25 4	.....	123,513 25 4	.....	.....	.....	96,011 13 7
	Total ...	3,711,857 15 7	1,191,289 39 3	283,801 11 12	2,204 18 4	1,609,185 29 2	72,656 54 0	2,020,014 22 4	2,101,671 26 4	15,00,788 14 5
Pune.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,873,236 25 12	774,063 7 0	191,553 16 4	244 23 0	963,989 6 4	17,563 0 4	1,869,787 19 4	1,906,350 19 8	12,23,255 14 1
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	80 22 8	80 22 8	.....	.....	80 22 8	.....	.....	.....	169 5 0
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	464,574 31 12	98,021 23 4	371,553 8 8	.....	464,574 31 12	.....	.....	.....	33,432 3 6
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	41,277 18 4	2,029 22 12	38,298 25 8	.....	41,277 18 4	.....	.....	.....	6,388 9 3
	Total ...	3,379,371 19 4	870,126 5 8	601,550 10 4	244 23 0	1,471,920 28 12	17,563 0 4	1,869,787 19 4	1,906,350 19 8	12,23,245 15 10
Satara.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,461,220 8 0	655,666 19 8	382,172 8 8	108 37 0	1,037,907 25 0	27,539 18 0	1,396,513 0 0	1,423,352 18 0	14,20,968 5 9
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available ...	16,994 24 8	14,623 5 8	2,356 29 0	.....	16,994 24 8	.....	.....	.....	7,543 11 0
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	403,664 21 0	58,400 29 0	344,263 22 0	.....	403,664 21 0	.....	.....	.....	91,790 3 3
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available ...	204,298 28 0	64,297 20 8	139,991 17 8	.....	204,298 28 0	.....	.....	.....	56,228 12 8
	Total ...	3,085,278 16 8	788,112 34 8	666,701 7 0	108 37 0	1,561,928 29 8	27,539 18 0	1,396,513 0 0	1,423,352 18 0	15,37,139 0 2
Sholapur.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,706,545 10 4	400,614 10 0	216,292 28 0	257 21 0	616,074 29 0	17,104 9 0	2,073,336 12 4	2,000,490 21 4	10,54,438 8 3
	4. Surveyed alienated villages ...	200,979 13 0	88,449 0 0	117,220 13 0	.....	200,979 13 0	.....	.....	.....	15,445 12 8
	Total ...	2,907,524 23 4	489,063 10 0	333,492 10 0	257 21 0	817,053 1 0	17,104 9 0	2,073,336 12 4	2,000,490 21 4	10,69,884 8 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,967,772 15 2	6,301,793 8 8	3,386,521 2 4	7,900 29 4	9,546,214 0 11	664,224 21 12	12,787,233 12 12	12,321,556 5 8	1,10,87,349 0 2	

TUBE.—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1891-92.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 12).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 16 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
778,791	2 1 2	15,067 12 0	15,21,904 0 6	15,37,961 12 6	0 9 7	0 9 6	73,605 3 9	16,86,899 7 6	778,791	2 2 7	1	36,033	
83,830	0 9 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
37,186	0 8 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
869,755	1 14 2	15,037 12 0	15,21,904 0 6	15,37,961 12 6	0 9 7	0 9 6	73,605 3 9	16,86,899 7 6	778,791	2 2 7	1	36,033	
1,378,817	2 14 3	1,81,234 0 11	34,41,925 8 3	36,33,159 7 2	1 3 7	1 2 0	2,39,081 2 6	39,33,968 8 8	1,378,817	3 1 3	9	129,745	
71,010	0 11 3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
67,145	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
57,744	0 5 1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
1,454,716	2 10 1	1,81,234 0 11	34,41,925 8 3	36,33,159 7 2	1 3 7	1 2 0	2,39,081 2 6	39,33,968 8 8	1,378,817	3 1 3	9	129,745	
725,757	2 0 8	22,970 2 10	13,90,041 10 8	14,19,011 12 6	0 11 0	0 10 10	20,598 5 7	15,69,101 3 2	725,757	2 2 5	3	50,074	
2,423	0 3 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
47,823	0 7 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
67,881	1 0 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
943,583	1 14 4	22,970 2 10	13,90,041 10 8	14,19,011 12 6	0 11 0	0 10 10	20,598 5 7	15,69,101 3 2	725,757	2 2 5	3	50,074	
910,549	1 6 6	7,777 12 0	11,98,367 7 10	12,06,145 3 10	0 10 2	0 10 1	84,147 5 3	13,67,408 3 4	910,549	1 8 1	3	134,246	
121,736	0 4 1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
26,525	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
1,067,300	1 3 10	7,777 12 0	11,98,367 7 10	12,06,145 3 10	0 10 2	0 10 1	84,147 5 3	13,67,408 3 4	910,549	1 8 1	3	134,246	
913,222	1 9 11	6,477 8 0	12,70,477 4 3	12,76,954 12 3	0 14 7	0 14 4	3,23,539 8 8	18,04,507 14 5	913,222	1 15 7	6	37,446	
4,315	1 11 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
175,314	0 8 4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
123,430	0 8 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
1,226,190	1 5 4	6,477 8 0	12,70,477 4 3	12,76,954 12 3	0 14 7	0 14 4	3,23,539 8 8	18,04,507 14 5	913,222	1 15 7	6	37,446	
706,831	1 7 10	6,578 10 9	9,92,659 11 4	9,99,233 6 1	0 7 8	0 7 8	69,023 4 8	11,33,461 12 11	706,831	1 9 4	3	105,147	
62,206	0 5 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
731,036	1 6 9	6,578 10 9	9,92,659 11 4	9,99,233 6 1	0 7 8	0 7 8	69,023 4 8	11,33,461 12 11	706,831	1 9 4	3	105,147	
5,211,079	1 12 6	2,46,900 14 8	98,15,375 8 10	1,00,62,366 7 4	0 13 4	0 13 1	8,69,992 14 5	1,14,78,332 2 0	5,315,967	2 2 6	25	522,691	

A.—AGRICULTURE

(5)—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head area

District.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREAS.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. G. A.	A. F. A.	A. C. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	2,347,346 15 7	611,308 11 7	528,921 30 1	70 7 0	1,140,365 8 8	55,465 21 0	1,161,525 15 15	1,206,991 6 15	14,40,511 0 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	468,053 0 0	33,417 19 0	424,635 27 0	.....	468,053 0 0	.....	.....	.....	79,500 4 1
	6 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	68,704 29 6	15,708 28 14	52,999 10 8	.....	68,704 29 6	.....	.....	.....	5,489 14 4
	Total	2,884,104 30 13	660,433 19 5	1,016,557 27 9	70 7 0	1,677,118 13 14	55,465 21 0	1,161,525 15 15	1,206,991 6 15	16,26,501 3 1
Bijapur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	2,305,704 26 14	351,323 38 13	676,230 7 10	19 28 0	1,037,632 27 6	71,701 0 0	2,106,370 28 8	2,178,071 39 8	13,10,673 14 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	395,569 35 0	29,717 26 0	365,842 9 0	.....	395,569 35 0	.....	.....	.....	70,250 15 11
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	26,473 17 14	691 30 11	25,780 27 12	.....	26,473 17 14	.....	.....	.....	1,807 2 2
	Total	3,027,736 39 13	381,723 13 13	1,067,853 4 2	19 23 0	1,449,665 0 4	71,701 0 0	2,106,370 28 8	2,178,071 39 8	13,82,822 2 3
Dharwad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	2,689,351 1 7	467,166 0 9	614,372 23 2	31 1 0	1,081,459 29 11	47,428 25 6	1,600,362 26 6	1,007,791 11 12	24,31,346 8 4
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	189,869 34 0	29,690 26 0	160,179 8 0	552 32 0	189,869 34 0	.....	.....	.....	66,901 15 2
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	75,713 34 14	13,995 2 9	61,718 32 5	.....	75,713 34 14	.....	.....	.....	2,668 5 4
	Total	2,944,934 28 5	510,851 29 2	826,617 22 7	583 33 0	1,336,043 14 9	47,428 25 6	1,600,362 26 6	1,007,791 11 12	25,01,106 15 10
Mangalore.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	1,532,765 1 4	2,137,804 21 11	496 22 5	707 17 6	2,139,008 31 6	60,841 6 15	323,415 2 14	383,760 0 15	10,12,865 4 8
	Total	1,532,765 1 4	2,137,804 21 11	496 22 5	707 17 6	2,139,008 31 6	60,841 6 15	323,415 2 14	383,760 0 15	10,12,865 4 8
Kolhapur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	787,640 4 0	378,031 29 13	5,443 13 0	320 2 8	323,801 10 4	4,640 0 0	396,098 33 13	405,739 33 12	7,36,242 12 3
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	524,338 33 8	231,747 0 8	12,666 2 8	198 25 0	244,596 23 0	8 18 12	270,785 25 12	270,787 4 8	2,82,049 6 6
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	9,322 3 12	9,322 3 12	.....	.....	9,322 3 12	.....	.....	.....	540 2 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	6,221 33 4	1,414 32 4	4,807 25 0	.....	6,221 33 4	.....	.....	.....	1,401 14 8
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	36,230 23 4	348 2 0	35,882 20 4	.....	36,230 23 4	.....	.....	.....	12,061 2 6
Total	1,363,519 15 13	620,223 39 4	18,940 20 12	519 28 8	680,293 17 8	4,648 18 12	678,882 10 8	683,526 38 4	10,67,301 8 5	
Ratanagiri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages...	263,470 4 4	97,511 13 13	2,960 4 8	2,272 24 12	108,744 13 0	1,648 14 13	103,063 16 8	164,725 31 4	1,08,422 11 6
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,793,802 15 0	531,102 15 12	8,902 24 8	4,040 27 4	544,645 27 8	1,253 6 0	1,247,705 21 8	1,248,054 27 8	6,01,852 0 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,961 4 9
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	85,168 33 0	10,673 23 0	24,225 5 0	.....	85,168 33 0	.....	.....	.....	4,293 7 10
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	68,107 7 0	.....	68,107 7 0	.....	68,107 7 0	.....	.....	.....	5,023 9 8
Total	2,165,338 19 4	629,487 17 8	106,256 1 0	6,312 23 0	751,665 9 8	2,906 20 12	1,410,786 38 0	1,413,683 18 12	8,59,158 1 9	
GRAND TOTAL	15,500,599 2 2	3,951,233 18 11	3,073,730 8 7	8,214 10 16	8,055,879 28 11	242,470 28 13	7,231,343 22 3	7,473,519 5 0	83,64,740 4 7	
TOTAL FOR PRESIDENCY PANCHJ.	47,254,429 29 4	13,940,019 4 4	7,344,062 1 11	86,568 24 14	21,597,671 2 12	1,145,976 30 14	24,198,210 8 8	25,344,068 5 1	2,91,60,972 8 10	

TURE—continued.

per acre respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1891-92.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 13).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.		FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 20 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (Column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed area (Column 18 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
807,598	1 13 6	17,069 10 0	10,90,222 7 0	11,16,322 1 0	0 15 2	0 14 10	3,24,053 15 2	17,04,545 0 2	807,598	2 3 0	4	75,600	
150,225	0 8 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
65,441	0 2 3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,013,261	1 9 1	17,069 10 0	10,90,222 7 0	11,16,322 1 0	---	---	3,24,053 15 2	17,04,545 0 2	807,598	2 3 0	4	75,600	
---	---	10,967 13 0	11,12,250 14 0	11,29,234 10 0	0 8 8	0 8 4	1,40,559 6 2	15,51,233 5 2	---	---	---	---	Columns 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 24 have been left blank as the necessary information has not been received.
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706,330	1 11 2	15,967 13 0	11,12,250 14 0	11,29,234 10 0	0 8 5	0 8 4	1,40,559 6 2	15,51,233 5 2	---	---	---	---	
961,795	2 8 5	20,709 7 0	19,02,596 7 0	19,40,525 14 0	1 2 6	1 3 4	3,77,293 6 5	28,06,639 14 9	961,795	2 14 9	6	97,600	
61,127	1 1 0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
29,322	0 1 7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,061,216	2 6 1	20,709 7 0	19,02,596 7 0	19,40,525 14 0	1 2 6	1 3 4	3,77,293 6 5	28,06,639 14 9	961,795	2 14 9	6	97,600	
446,351	2 4 4	66,168 1 5	9,78,413 4 6	10,44,579 5 11	3 0 5	2 11 7	4,890 10 5	10,17,754 15 1	446,351	2 4 6	---	---	
282,716	2 1 1	2,410 11 2	7,61,030 2 9	7,64,449 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 4	12,330 11 9	7,99,083 9 0	280,716	2 1 7	1	10,420	
178,870	1 9 3	8 15 0	2,77,322 12 4	2,77,321 11 10	0 15 10	0 15 10	14,622 11 8	2,96,672 2 2	178,870	1 10 6	---	---	
5,021	0 4 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
2,258	0 5 9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
29,202	0 6 7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
694,872	1 13 1	2,419 10 9	10,38,271 15 1	10,41,791 9 10	1 8 6	1 8 5	27,463 7 2	10,95,754 11 2	559,593	1 15 4	1	10,420	
184,423	0 14 7	961 5 1	1,28,207 2 3	1,29,226 2 4	0 13 7	0 13 6	10,224 15 11	1,78,747 11 5	184,423	0 15 6	2	34,530	
742,793	0 13 11	899 10 4	5,08,900 12 2	5,08,779 7 9	0 7 4	0 7 4	22,536 1 3	6,23,889 1 2	742,793	0 13 5	---	---	
117,785	0 10 10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
21,725	0 3 2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
28,282	0 2 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1,105,926	0 13 5	1,790 15 2	7,07,277 0 2	7,09,069 0 1	0 8 0	0 8 0	32,861 1 2	8,02,635 12 2	927,223	0 13 10	2	34,534	
4,641,712	1 13 4	1,42,122 2 7	65,20,422 0 2	66,62,541 8 10	0 15 2	0 14 11	10,07,129 14 11	90,40,682 11 0	---	---	---	---	
14,647,442	1 15 10	9,11,155 15 11	2,46,83,624 12	2,46,93,640 11 11	1 0 2	1 0 1	40,29,701 10	9,32,31,237 7 10	---	---	---	---	

A.—AGRICUL

(5A).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and

District.	Classes of villages.	Total area.	EXEMPTED OR PRIVILEGED AREA.				REMAINDER FULLY ASSESSED.				Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).	
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Allotted.	Free or reduced by special agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.		Total.		
								Cultivated.	Fallow.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
		A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	688,003 29	241,119 4	333 14	57 30	241,510 8	31,634 6	169,800 14	244,369 1	444,683 31	4,33,473 12 10	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	120,531 11	28,834 29	.....	.....	28,834 29	.....	16,054 5	66,623 7	81,708 12	35,631 16 2
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	767,919 13	760,380 26	7,335 0	8 16	767,919 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,72,672 13 4
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	27,333 13	.....	27,333 13	.....	27,333 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	551 2 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	13,336 0	.....	13,336 0	.....	13,336 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,615,263 26	1,040,524 28	48,634 27	61 8	1,089,973 33	31,634 6	183,744 19	310,921 8	524,290 33	6,42,354 12 4	
Shikarpur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	4,080,043 35	2,630,964 13	57,468 25	2,345 20	2,691,798 37	178,636 24	748,295 8	460,213 6	1,377,244 38	26,71,897 5 2	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	890,713 3	847,603 9	33,200 24	.....	830,718 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,44,063 12 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	231,517 29	.....	231,517 29	.....	231,517 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,171 3 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	45,411 20	.....	45,411 20	.....	45,411 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	446 14 0
	Total	5,226,696 27	3,478,467 21	367,628 18	3,245 20	3,640,441 29	178,636 24	748,295 8	461,213 6	1,377,244 38	28,23,608 2 2	
Hyderabad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	5,463,674 6	3,133,730 25	226,677 17	2,186 29	3,361,614 11	285,690 10	801,441 17	854,928 9	3,101,960 25	10,94,346 12 6	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	20,194 23	20,194 23	.....	.....	20,194 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	263,817 33	.....	263,817 33	.....	263,817 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,477 8 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	5,747,616 31	3,153,945 29	490,535 9	2,186 29	3,645,626 26	285,690 10	801,441 17	854,928 9	3,101,960 25	20,12,824 4 6	
Karnool.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	2,463,540 11	2,663,020 20	108,126 15	8,207 21	2,774,483 26	74,600 14	275,278 24	270,222 18	718,065 10	10,71,937 7 9	
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	2,29 23 4	2,229,006 26	28,226 22	.....	2,297,422 9	.....	20,809 25	.....	30,800 26	57,635 12 9
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	2,336,768 11	2,334,2 3 10	2,521 25	.....	2,336,768 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,497 7 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	26,840 26	.....	26,840 26	.....	26,840 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,378 2 0
	Total	2,263,240 2	7,226,360 1	184,726 9	8,207 21	7,614,373 21	74,600 14	404,083 19	270,222 18	748,875 11	11,71,480 12 6	
Thar and Parkar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	2,146,500 0	6,602,979 19	27,080 22	90 8	6,721,160 8	72,899 1	522,306 24	220,065 7	1,424,349 22	5,87,843 11 8	
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,146,500 0	6,602,979 19	27,080 22	90 8	6,721,160 8	72,899 1	522,306 24	220,065 7	1,424,349 22	5,87,843 11 8	
GRAND TOTAL	29,998,218 6	21,903,067 26	1,117,547 5	6,080 26	22,519,565 17	748,218 15	2,720,081 7	2,715,340 7	6,178,719 29	72,36,180 12 2		

TURE—continued.

per acre, respectively, in each District of the Province of Sind for the year 1891-92.

Total population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population (Column 11 divided by column 13).	LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.				INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSED ON FULLY ASSESSED LAND.			FULLY ASSESSED AREA ONLY.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of population of fully assessed area (Column 23 divided by column 21).	TOWNS OF 10,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS.		REMARKS.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.		Total.	Occupied land only (Column 16 divided by column 9).		Total assessed area (Column 18 divided by column 10).	Net alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of towns.	Population.	
			Cultivated.	Fallow.		Cultivated.	Fallow.								
12	13	14	15		16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
...	...	71,312 7 0	4,33,659 6 4	5,20,258 3 0	10,14,239 15 4	2 8 1	3 2 1	3 4 6	837 13 8	4,34,316 11 6	...	...	1	12,396	
...	...	.....	34,550 0 0	1,29,138 9 0	1,63,688 9 0	2 4 8	1 15 0	2 0 1	.....	35,631 15 2	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,72,673 13 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	651 2 0	...	...	...	...
174,548	8 10 10	71,312 7 0	4,37,209 6 4	5,46,390 11 0	11,77,918 8 4	2 7 10	3 1 5	3 8 10	837 13 8	6,43,073 10 0	174,548	8 10 11	1	12,396	
...	...	5,80,303 12 0	34,94,397 10 0	14,62,755 4 0	45,37,356 10 0	3 5 4	3 4 0	3 4 9	1,63,674 14 0	29,35,473 3 2	...	...	3	43,374	
...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,44,053 13 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	6,171 2 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	446 14 0	...	...	...	...
315,407	3 1 4	5,80,303 12 0	34,94,397 10 0	14,62,755 4 0	45,37,356 10 0	3 5 4	3 4 0	3 4 9	1,63,674 14 0	29,36,144 0 2	315,407	3 4 2	3	43,374	
...	...	8,32,989 1 0	19,07,695 14 0	19,03,010 4 0	46,63,795 8 0	2 2 8	3 4 9	2 3 5	4,04,438 9 0	24,88,785 5 6	...	...	1	58,048	
...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	18,477 8 0	...	...	...	...
918,648	2 2 1	8,32,989 1 0	18,07,695 14 0	19,03,010 4 0	46,63,795 8 0	2 2 8	3 4 9	2 3 5	4,04,438 9 0	25,07,263 18 6	918,648	2 11 8	1	58,048	
...	...	1,85,152 13 0	9,57,694 5 0	6,80,057 8 0	18,53,104 10 0	2 10 4	2 8 3	2 9 3	3,12,661 7 0	12,84,588 14 9	...	...	1	105,199	
...	...	.....	53,019 5 0	.....	53,019 5 0	1 11 6	...	1 11 6	43,885 13 0	1,01,541 9 9	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	40,497 7 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1,379 2 0	...	...	...	...
564,880	2 1 2	1,85,152 13 0	10,40,913 10 0	6,80,057 8 0	19,04,133 15 0	2 9 3	3 6 3	2 8 9	3,55,547 4 0	14, 8,007 1 6	564,880	2 8 5	1	105,199	
...	
...	...	1,55,301 0 0	5,49,061 1 0	12,85,192 15 0	19,66,635 0 0	1 0 9	1 8 10	1 6 4	4,504 6 0	5,93,346 15 8	...	...	...	...
...	
294,208	1 15 6	1,55,301 0 0	5,49,061 1 0	12,85,192 15 0	19,66,635 0 0	1 0 9	1 8 10	1 6 4	4,504 4 0	5,93,346 15 8	294,208	1 15 9	...	...
1,871,774	3 3 4	19,14,949 1 0	14,08,467 9 6	60,40,413 10 0	1,43,03,839 4 4	2 5 8	3 3 7	2 4 11	9,19,902 13 8	31,56,839 8 10	1,871,774	3 13 5	6	218,917	

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(6).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwari Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1891-92.

No.	Details of Holdings.	NORTHERN DIVISION.													
		Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thana.		Total.	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.
1	Number of Holdings.														
2	Under and up to 5 acres	15,007	9,116	31,309	35,248	7,261	2,868	9,814	12,726	22,429	9,884	34,777	1,923	127,294	70,790
3	Over 5 and up to 25 acres	22,833	8,087	24,000	10,910	11,743	1,820	14,852	6,721	27,150	3,260	22,470	703	125,036	37,610
4	Over 25 and up to 100 acres	4,177	1,000	2,252	1,479	1,288	376	4,019	93	5,661	314	7,820	880	16,448	4,601
5	Over 100 and up to 500 acres	309	183	104	103	23	66	274	72	227	11	864	77	1,221	450
6	Over 500 acres	16	57	5	10	2	4	5	6	2	.....	27	1	60	58
	Total Number of Holdings	43,532	19,465	58,360	53,750	20,317	4,849	29,566	20,485	62,301	13,443	67,678	2,383	379,054	118,418
	Total Area	A. g. a. 533,628 17 0	A. g. a. 246,329 6 0	A. g. a. 401,078 18 0	A. g. a. 341,504 13 0	A. g. a. 200,574 3 0	A. g. a. 58,363 34 0	A. g. a. 465,031 21 0	A. g. a. 174,983 8 0	A. g. a. 649,819 8 12	A. g. a. 71,444 30 0	A. g. a. 842,029 14 0	A. g. a. 44,143 13 4	A. g. a. 3,003,083 39 12	A. g. a. 939,068 24 4
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent	Rs. a. p. 9,80,041 7 0	Rs. a. p. 1,37,342 12 3	Rs. a. p. 13,35,333 10 7	Rs. a. p. 5,51,187 7 0	Rs. a. p. 1,20,410 7 5	Rs. a. p. 17,909 8 0	Rs. a. p. 19,51,636 14 8	Rs. a. p. 2,11,789 0 11	Rs. a. p. 21,49,544 4 4	Rs. a. p. 1,04,680 9 8	Rs. a. p. 9,88,013 11 5	Rs. a. p. 26,511 3 4	Rs. a. p. 76,03,010 7 3	Rs. a. p. 10,48,290 8 14
	Average Area of Holdings	A. g. a. 13 10 0	A. g. a. 13 18 0	A. g. a. 6 36 0	A. g. a. 6 14 0	A. g. a. 9 35 0	A. g. a. 12 1 0	A. g. a. 15 29 0	A. g. a. 8 22 0	A. g. a. 10 17 3	A. g. a. 5 11 16	A. g. a. 12 28 9	A. g. a. 18 9 16	A. g. a. 11 9 7	A. g. a. 8 11 8
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 22 15 2	Rs. a. p. 7 7 0	Rs. a. p. 23 14 1	Rs. a. p. 10 4 0	Rs. a. p. 9 13 0	Rs. a. p. 5 11 1	Rs. a. p. 66 0 2	Rs. a. p. 10 5 8	Rs. a. p. 34 8 0	Rs. a. p. 7 12 1	Rs. a. p. 14 12 2	Rs. a. p. 10 11 11	Rs. a. p. 27 3 3	Rs. a. p. 9 3 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre	1 13 11	0 8 10	2 5 2	1 9 10	0 16 11	0 4 11	4 3 2	1 3 4	3 4 11	1 7 5	1 2 5	0 0 3	3 7 4	1 1 10

No.	Details of Holdings.	CENTRAL DIVISION.													
		Ahmednagar.		Khandesh.		Nasik.		Poona.		Satara.		Sholapur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.
1	Number of Holdings.														
2	Under and up to 5 acres	3,744	342	9,130	2,128	10,606	1,007	11,561	1,108	12,185	8,844	1,277	215	48,805	10,644
3	Over 5 and up to 25 acres	26,294	1,814	79,793	7,777	28,535	2,463	23,113	1,561	24,771	7,006	12,754	1,063	108,222	22,631
4	Over 25 and up to 100 acres	31,643	2,057	35,115	1,893	26,284	1,039	23,305	1,003	10,402	3,148	25,128	1,001	150,881	12,221
5	Over 100 and up to 500 acres	3,579	347	1,324	148	3,548	196	2,484	368	1,707	577	6,370	451	17,172	2,089
6	Over 500 acres	48	14	18	8	13	8	16	10	18	26	50	31	291	91
	Total Number of Holdings	65,630	4,554	119,211	11,954	67,506	4,710	65,480	5,226	56,125	17,190	43,579	3,303	416,361	48,030
	Total Area	A. g. a. 2,432,285 8 8	A. g. a. 166,024 27 12	A. g. a. 2,817,943 21 8	A. g. a. 227,291 8 0	A. g. a. 2,029,014 32 4	A. g. a. 157,513 25 5	A. g. a. 1,888,787 19 4	A. g. a. 191,658 16 4	A. g. a. 1,295,913 0 0	A. g. a. 382,172 8 8	A. g. a. 2,078,366 12 4	A. g. a. 218,302 38 0	A. g. a. 12,737,333 13 12	A. g. a. 1,300,169 4 0
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent	Rs. a. p. 15,21,904 0 0	Rs. a. p. 57,174 8 6	Rs. a. p. 34,41,925 6 3	Rs. a. p. 1,19,374 0 0	Rs. a. p. 13,90,041 10 8	Rs. a. p. 59,311 11 5	Rs. a. p. 11,98,367 7 10	Rs. a. p. 42,107 9 0	Rs. a. p. 12,70,477 4 3	Rs. a. p. 1,75,677 15 4	Rs. a. p. 9,92,629 11 4	Rs. a. p. 37,001 2 4	Rs. a. p. 98,15,375 8 10	Rs. a. p. 4,03,046 15 1
	Average Area of Holdings	A. g. a. 35 23 0	A. g. a. 40 31 0	A. g. a. 23 25 0	A. g. a. 19 0 0	A. g. a. 30 0 0	A. g. a. 27 26 0	A. g. a. 28 34 0	A. g. a. 36 20 0	A. g. a. 25 13 0	A. g. a. 23 8 0	A. g. a. 47 23 0	A. g. a. 63 39 0	A. g. a. 30 24 0	A. g. a. 23 13 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 23 3 0	Rs. a. p. 12 8 10	Rs. a. p. 28 13 10	Rs. a. p. 9 14 5	Rs. a. p. 20 10 4	Rs. a. p. 10 6 2	Rs. a. p. 18 4 10	Rs. a. p. 9 2 7	Rs. a. p. 23 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 3 6	Rs. a. p. 22 12 4	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 23 9 2	Rs. a. p. 10 5 1
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre	0 9 7	0 4 11	1 3 6	0 8 3	0 11 0	0 6 0	0 10 2	0 4 0	0 14 7	0 7 4	0 7 8	0 3 0	0 12 4	0 5 10

APP. IV. A. (B).]

BOOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(G).—Statement showing the number and extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwari Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind (with details for each district), for the year 1891-92—concluded.

B 741—92 ap

1891-92

No.	Details of Holdings.	SOUTHERN DIVISION.													
		Belgaum.		Bijapur.		Dharwar.		Kannara.		Kolaba.		Raichur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>	7,144	3,306	2,432	770	6,255	2,000	18,188	20	28,940	628	11,206	801	32,163	7,227
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	29,004	8,501	22,462	6,940	25,263	10,637	12,394	12	16,236	173	4,817	72	181,308	25,778
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	12,967	4,299	26,014	5,543	19,709	4,883	2,450	5	2,813	35	1,333	14	60,223	14,789
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	918	778	2,388	840	1,361	974	370	—	264	10	197	4	5,306	2,502
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	128	15	28	110	10	46	4	—	7	2	23	1	197	204
5	Over 500 acres ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Number of Holdings ...	50,878	16,988	64,724	14,229	62,698	17,920	24,318	40	56,200	640	17,670	602	188,361	50,675
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 1,151,525 15 16	A. g. a. 538,422 80 1	A. g. a. 2,104,370 30 8	A. g. a. 676,230 7 10	A. g. a. 1,500,362 26 6	A. g. a. 611,273 28 2	A. g. a. 323,416 3 14	A. g. a. 496 32 5	A. g. a. 309,008 53 12	A. g. a. 5,443 18 0	A. g. a. 163,082 18 8	A. g. a. 3,930 4 8	A. g. a. 5,708,855 14 15	A. g. a. 1,829,335 33 10
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 10,99,252 7 0	Rs. a. p. 2,90,254 5 8	Rs. a. p. 11,12,256 14 0	Rs. a. p. 1,52,944 18 7	Rs. a. p. 19,03,886 7 0	Rs. a. p. 48,949 13 6	Rs. a. p. 9,79,418 4 5	Rs. a. p. 21 9 2	Rs. a. p. 7,61,030 2 9	Rs. a. p. 4,286 5 0	Rs. a. p. 1,23,307 3 3	Rs. a. p. 1,640 10 0	Rs. a. p. 59,93,156 6 6	Rs. a. p. 9,76,904 9 0
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 22 35 5	A. g. a. 31 5 1	A. g. a. 32 21 12	A. g. a. 47 13 0	A. g. a. 24 37 1	A. g. a. 34 11 2	A. g. a. 9 28 5	A. g. a. 12 16 18	A. g. a. 7 3 12	A. g. a. 6 17 0	A. g. a. 9 11 2	A. g. a. 6 27 9	A. g. a. 19 30 9	A. g. a. 36 3 15
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 21 9 5	Rs. a. p. 17 9 10	Rs. a. p. 17 2 11	Rs. a. p. 12 12 10	Rs. a. p. 30 5 8	Rs. a. p. 27 4 6	Rs. a. p. 29 5 11	Rs. a. p. 0 8 7	Rs. a. p. 13 8 5	Rs. a. p. 5 1 1	Rs. a. p. 7 13 11	Rs. a. p. 2 12 4	Rs. a. p. 31 0 1	Rs. a. p. 19 4 6
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre ...	0 15 8	0 9 1	0 8 5	0 4 4	1 3 5	0 12 9	3 0 5	0 0 8	1 14 6	0 12 7	0 18 7	0 6 8	1 0 10	0 8 7

No.	Details of Holdings.	SIND.										REMARKS.
		Upper Sind Frontier.		Shikarpur.		Hyderabad.		Karachi.		Total.		
		Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	
	<i>Number of Holdings.</i>	126	42	18,274	51	3,388	107	3,781	38	25,769	236	
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	570	8	27,406	77	14,139	172	7,400	65	49,515	507	
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	619	—	8,413	24	8,638	129	5,574	33	21,022	171	
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	518	1	1,057	30	3,354	151	1,315	53	6,754	235	
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres ...	211	—	180	33	161	93	130	53	990	180	
5	Over 500 acres ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total Number of Holdings ...	2,073	46	55,040	215	29,916	644	16,206	230	104,185	1,185	
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 418,917 5 0	A. g. a. 833 14 0	A. g. a. 1,201,964 4 0	A. g. a. 57,489 35 0	A. g. a. 1,718,655 24 0	A. g. a. 225,677 17 0	A. g. a. 640,793 23 0	A. g. a. 108,165 15 0	A. g. a. 3,691,320 16 0	A. g. a. 391,665 1 0	
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent ...	Rs. a. p. 4,22,665 10 4	—	Rs. a. p. 24,94,441 1 0	Rs. a. p. 5,907 15 0	Rs. a. p. 18,64,018 11 0	Rs. a. p. 1,053 5 0	Rs. a. p. 9,57,901 7 0	Rs. a. p. 5,927 15 0	Rs. a. p. 87,73,026 13 4	Rs. a. p. 37,562 3 0	
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 199 9 0	A. g. a. 7 10 0	A. g. a. 21 19 0	A. g. a. 287 16 0	A. g. a. 57 18 0	A. g. a. 350 17 0	A. g. a. 39 38 0	A. g. a. 470 11 0	A. g. a. 33 9 0	A. g. a. 515 3 0	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding ...	Rs. a. p. 203 14 3	—	Rs. a. p. 44 9 6	Rs. a. p. 27 12 2	Rs. a. p. 62 7 1	Rs. a. p. 40 4 11	Rs. a. p. 60 15 4	Rs. a. p. 25 12 5	Rs. a. p. 55 7 0	Rs. a. p. 34 5 7	
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per acre ...	1 0 4	—	2 1 2	0 1 8	1 1 5	0 1 10	1 8 5	0 0 11	1 7 2	0 1 7	

Note—The total Government area shown in this form includes fallow lands exempt from assessment, while the total Government assessment is what has actually been levied on cultivated area only. If the assessment on fallow area be added to that of cultivated area the figures will stand thus:—

Rs. a. p.
Total assessment or quit-rent... 1,03,99,107 15 4
Average assessment per holding... 90 13 10
Average assessment per acre... 2 9 10

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

LAPP. IV. A. (B).

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwari, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1891-92.

Division.	District	Kind of tenure.	Number of estates.	Numbers of holder or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
NORTHEN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad ..	A. Khoti	343	439	1,182,875 19 0	3,448 24 4	3,56,294 11 5	1,035 12 1	0 4 10
		B. Talukdari	41	72	79,334 10 0	1,934 39 4	11,337 14 6	270 6 6	0 2 3
		C. Mewasi	52	42	123,618 6 0	2,375 15 15	16,353 12 10	295 4 2	0 1 11
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.							
	Kaira	A. Khoti	2	1	6,104 1 0	3,052 0 0	6,305 6 10	3,102 11 5	1 0 3
		B. Talukdari	63	140	83,133 9 0	1,319 23 0	49,485 6 11	755 7 8	0 9 6
		C. Mewasi							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.							
	Panch Mahals ..	A. Khoti	1854	58	230,551 0 0	1,243 1 0	29,220 10 8	311 10 4	0 2 8
		B. Talukdari	21	21	41,050 12 0	1,954 21 1	14,203 2 7	670 2 2	0 5 7
		C. Mewasi	514	565	129,612 7 0	1,592 21 7	14,999 12 1	152 15 0	0 1 10
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.							
Broach	A. Khoti	10	27	19,908 10 0	1,923 23 2	18,069 9 5	1,160 10 7	0 15 0	
	B. Talukdari								
	C. Mewasi								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.								
Surat	A. Khoti	424	78	43,200 0 0	1,018 22 8	42,060 9 6	959 18 11	0 15 6	
	B. Talukdari								
	C. Mewasi								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.								
Thana	A. Khoti	17	18	10,415 32 12	612 27 15	17,920 5 7	1,054 2 2	1 11 9	
	B. Talukdari								
	C. Mewasi	103	210	127,704 23 0	1,239 34 0	18,083 6 4	181 6 3	0 2 4	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.								
Total	A. Khoti	17	18	10,415 32 12	612 27 15	17,920 5 7	1,054 2 2	1 11 9	
	B. Talukdari	5504	493	1,419,690 20 0	2,875 25 10	4,00,750 12 11	725 6 9	0 4 5	
	C. Mewasi	62	63	120,364 22 0	1,941 27 7	25,001 1 1	412 14 8	0 3 4	
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	338	1,005	627,501 15 0	1,678 3 0	1,50,168 9 1	444 4 8	0 4 9	
	Total, A., B., C., and D. ..	9074	1,004	2,077,722 10 12	2,147 20 10	6,03,440 12 8	628 11 4	0 4 5	
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Nasik	A. Khoti	196	188	325,448 5 12	1,660 17 15	1,19,284 0 10	608 9 5	0 5 19
		B. Talukdari							
		C. Mewasi							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.							
	Khandesh	A. Khoti	8744	6,089	981,424 3 0	1,708 12 6	82,369 7 2	148 0 0	0 1 4
		B. Talukdari							
		C. Mewasi							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.							
	Ahmednagar ..	A. Khoti	1504	195	544,831 0 0	3,630 18 18	66,649 12 7	486 2 4	0 1 19
		B. Talukdari							
		C. Mewasi							
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.							
Poona	A. Khoti	2064	234	505,932 22 8	2,453 0 4	29,990 1 9	193 14 5	0 1 2	
	B. Talukdari								
	C. Mewasi								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.								
Sholapur	A. Khoti	52	721	200,979 12 0	3,869 8 11	10,445 11 8	297 0 6	0 1 2	
	B. Talukdari								
	C. Mewasi								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.								
Satara	A. Khoti	463	7,218	623,968 12 2	1,341 0 7	1,56,170 10 5	360 10 8	0 4 0	
	B. Talukdari								
	C. Mewasi								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.								
Total	A. Khoti	1,5124	16,430	3,182,222 26 12	1,973 23 9	4,78,909 12 7	297 0 8	0 2 4	
	B. Talukdari								
	C. Mewasi								
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.								
	Total, A., B., C., and D. ..	1,5124	16,430	3,182,222 26 12	1,973 23 9	4,78,909 12 7	297 0 8	0 2 4	

A.—AGRICULTURE—continued.

(7).—Statement showing varieties of Tenure other than Rayatwari, with the number of estates of each variety of Tenure and the area and the revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1891-92.

Division.	District.	Kind of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Total payment to Government on area of the several tenures.	Average payment to Government on each estate.	Incidence of payment to Government per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
					A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.	Belgaum	A. Khoti .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewati .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	231	133	534,768 5 6	2,423 30 12	85,990 2 6	369 1 6	0 2 6	
	Dharwar	A. Khoti
		B. Talukdari
		C. Mewati
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	183	147	256,583 34 14	1,402 2 13	68,726 1 7	475 8 10	0 4 4	
	Bijapur	A. Khoti
		B. Talukdari
		C. Mewati
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	163	166	423,033 12 13½	2,605 5 8	71,748 12 1	442 14 3	0 2 8	
	Kannara..	A. Khoti
		B. Talukdari
		C. Mewati
		D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.
Rastrigiri	A. Khoti	1,164	47,918	1,256,606 6 0	1,079 22 5	6,81,843 4 9	585 5 7	0 8 6		
	B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	C. Mewati .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	62	153	92,391 16 0	1,490 7 5	9,387 1 6	151 6 5	0 1 7		
Kolaba ..	A. Khoti	445	1,457	475,157 9 12	1,067 30 13	2,60,227 1 3	584 12 6	0 8 9		
	B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	C. Mewati .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	141	240	101,222 2 0	717 35 7	35,831 10 2	254 9 0	0 5 7		
Total ..	A. Khoti	1,609	48,775	1,731,763 15 12	1,076 11 13	9,41,570 6 0	585 3 0	0 8 8		
	B. Talukdari .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
	C. Mewati .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
	D. Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	700	925	1,408,937 31 1½	1,832 9 5	2,71,683 11 10	353 4 9	0 3 1		
	Total, A., B., C., and D. ..	2,378	49,700	3,140,700 36 18½	1,320 30 2	12,18,254 1 10	510 3 2	0 6 2		
SIND.	Karachi	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	10	10	35,699 16 0	3,609 37 9	1,370 2 0	137 14 7	0 0 7	
	Hyderabad	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	29	29	263,947 32 0	9,098 8 0	18,477 8 0	637 2 5	0 1 1	
	Shikarpur	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	9	9	276,929 29 0	30,769 38 13	6,618 0 0	735 5 4	0 0 4	
	Thar and Parkar	Udhad Jamabandi, &c. .. .. .	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Upper Sind Frontier	Udhad Jamabandi, &c.	7	7	40,718 13 0	5,816 36 2	551 2 0	79 11 8	0 0 2	
	Total ..	55	55	617,195 10 0	11,221 29 4	27,025 12 0	461 6 0	0 0 6		
	GRAND TOTAL ..	5,012½	66,708	9,017,993 4 5½	1,799 0 7	33,22,630 7 1	463 5 8	0 4 7		

* Unsettled.

Note.—Inams and Jaghirs of all the Collectorates of the Central and Sind Divisions have been shown under the heading "Udhad Jamabandi, &c."

A.—AGRICULTURE—concluded.

(S).—Sources of Water-supply, 1891-92.

No.	District.	WELLS, BUDDIES (RIVER-SIDE WELLS) AND TUB LINES.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.							
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PRESIDENCY PROPER.																									
<i>I.—Northern Division.</i>																									
1	Ahmedabad	11,461	3,003	3,223	126	678	83	1,061	166	9	1,114	10	760	3	2,229	42	164	24	166	7	30	...	90	18	23
2	Kaira	8,100	908	1,869	190	375	97	976	140	55	838	8	7	83	3,570	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Panch Mahals	718	649	900	731	110	14	278	52	...	2	...	...	12	816	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Broach	895	6	1,337	44	1,266	83	290	52	...	21	...	...	10	1,378	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Surat	8,301	572	5,315	690	1,883	173	760	178	13	969	8	170	7	643	27	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Thana	1,616	2,439	4,307	2,566	236	157	134	134	1	99	8	80	23	772	36	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	27,593	7,323	16,078	4,455	3,592	527	3,508	709	77	3,013	36	1,107	168	9,733	174	554	38	240	26	293	30	2,055	29	221
<i>II.—Central Division.</i>																									
7	Kandesh	14,585	2,112	21,614	1,731	967	93	3,492	648	17	8	29	8	26	81	4	17	67	42	80	350	81	178	166	61
8	Nasik	11,034	3,184	6,029	1,008	568	65	1,180	327	8	39	9	21	73	19	3	207	239	95	137	157	267	11	19	
9	Ahmednagar	17,689	4,539	4,576	370	993	49	1,004	471	64	71	8	2	4	71	9	13	56	220	1,276	323	107	19	63	
10	Poona	13,843	3,531	3,146	705	378	81	2,47	607	21	31	29	85	36	92	13	30	116	303	722	250	325	381	50	31
11	Sholapur	4,913	10,319	2,139	419	204	135	2,50	325	4	5	1	8	188	7	24	15	68	279	18	53	43	17	15	
12	Satara	6,326	13,330	3,689	1,116	101	97	2,348	778	9	11	22	7	29	56	17	7	78	1,817	96	415	63	423	29	20
	Total	70,390	36,621	41,183	5,439	3,241	540	11,711	3,156	123	123	141	88	134	591	68	94	539	2,768	2,547	1,406	990	1,408	292	169
<i>III.—Southern Division.</i>																									
13	Belgaum	1,627	6,933	3,371	2,184	281	277	1,057	171	7	438	34	123	23	971	50	22	1	166	15	43	3	245	1	4
14	Bijapur	836	4,005	1,240	1,223	306	374	529	354	10	...	11	88	12	265	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Dharwar	1,473	2,940	2,101	2,544	1,700	2,134	1,812	291	358	2,329	313	503	290	2,279	119	51	31	16	66	27	254	1	10	
16	Kolhapur	1,407	296	2,413	2,543	86	210	195	67	...	1	14	81	18	560	43	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ranagiri	1,756	2,709	2,721	3,205	161	1,018	341	314	22	82	190	45	152	60	18	11	3	376	21	214	21	179	10	38
18	Kanara	5,040	7,139	6,611	13,131	233	1,161	1,201	571	216	4,105	126	791	183	2,231	378	270	2	1,003	6	173	10	731	21	276
	Total	11,768	24,102	19,741	34,350	2,700	5,474	5,133	2,074	613	6,925	632	1,931	678	6,405	643	465	87	1,564	61	766	84	1,932	71	371
	Total Presidency	1,10,030	68,031	77,000	34,234	9,623	6,561	20,234	5,939	613	10,061	900	3,100	960	16,729	785	1,143	614	4,573	2,031	2,497	1,044	6,393	362	791

Note.—Statistics for Sind not available.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Climate during 1891.

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.												CLOUD PROPORTION, 0 TO 10.			REMARKS.
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.				July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
					Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.	Mean of maximum Readings.	Mean of minimum Readings.	Highest Readings.	Lowest Readings.				
1891.																				
Jacobabad	1.00	0.46	...	2.08	107.9	77.2	119.0	70.7	110.9	84.1	119.0	73.7	78.7	43.1	84.5	38.1	3.60	0.75	1.00	
Hyderabad	1.68	0.61	...	2.29	106.3	78.0	117.2	73.1	102.5	80.4	109.2	75.1	80.2	52.9	83.3	47.3	3.20	3.75	2.33	
Karachi	2.21	0.21	...	2.42	93.1	78.0	10.3	73.3	91.0	80.3	103.1	78.7	82.6	56.8	88.5	53.0	2.20	6.00	1.33	
Deesa	0.68	12.56	...	13.24	107.6	78.9	113.3	74.3	97.5	78.8	104.9	73.8	89.6	54.2	94.8	49.5	2.80	6.75	1.33	
Mount Abu	1.91	40.11	0.02	42.04	87.0	70.9	92.7	64.3	78.0	66.0	84.2	63.8	70.4	54.0	74.6	51.0	2.00	5.75	0.67	
Neemuch	3.17	19.90	0.27	23.34	102.6	78.0	110.1	71.1	92.6	75.3	97.8	69.6	79.7	49.0	84.8	43.9	1.20	4.00	0.33	
Indore	0.08	27.53	0.72	28.33	101.9	75.5	106.8	69.5	86.9	72.8	95.1	69.6	79.5	45.4	83.5	39.1	1.60	7.75	...	
Rajkot	0.40	23.70	0.41	24.51	104.7	74.0	109.4	68.8	93.2	77.1	101.9	72.3	87.2	52.6	92.0	40.0	1.20	7.00	...	
Surat	0.04	67.63	0.18	67.85	100.7	77.5	104.2	70.0	86.6	77.7	91.6	72.5	88.3	57.3	93.2	50.1	1.20	5.00	1.00	
Akola	2.37	20.59	1.50	24.46	108.0	81.3	111.6	74.7	86.9	74.4	97.8	69.7	83.1	46.9	87.0	41.2	1.60	7.75	1.33	
Amraoti	1.11	36.90	3.34	41.35	103.2	81.7	113.9	73.8	87.1	78.5	97.8	69.3	83.1	50.3	86.3	51.9	2.00	7.25	1.00	
Chikulda	3.22	56.41	2.33	61.96	94.5	74.8	98.6	71.1	74.8	66.3	83.2	62.9	72.5	54.5	73.7	49.2	3.22	8.28	1.90	
Buldana	2.02	29.63	1.64	33.29	102.1	78.7	105.8	75.4	82.7	70.8	92.4	66.8	78.7	56.0	82.9	52.4	1.57	6.84	1.24	
Malegaon	0.31	13.07	1.79	15.77	104.6	74.6	109.3	65.3	86.9	73.5	96.4	70.7	84.2	48.0	87.9	39.8	1.00	6.50	1.67	
Bombay	0.20	75.78	1.17	77.15	89.3	80.1	90.0	77.0	83.8	78.0	87.9	73.5	80.4	70.5	90.4	67.0	2.60	7.75	1.67	
Poona	1.60	13.07	3.26	17.99	101.1	70.8	105.3	63.9	83.8	71.3	91.6	68.4	85.9	51.2	90.0	40.0	1.40	7.75	1.67	
Sholapur	0.86	17.45	5.78	24.09	103.3	76.7	110.2	70.0	91.2	72.7	99.7	70.0	87.3	50.9	91.2	48.6	2.00	7.00	2.33	
Ratnagiri	0.02	97.41	1.42	98.85	90.8	78.3	91.9	76.4	83.7	74.2	87.0	72.4	92.6	65.0	95.4	59.9	0.60	6.75	0.67	
Bolgaum	3.93	34.03	9.35	47.36	95.4	68.5	99.8	63.9	75.5	67.3	82.3	64.8	82.0	59.1	85.8	54.4	1.20	8.00	2.33	
Karwar	0.09	72.91	7.36	80.28	90.3	79.3	92.3	73.3	83.8	75.4	86.2	71.8	90.5	66.2	93.3	60.1	1.20	6.50	2.00	
Calicut	8.03	72.75	18.63	99.41	91.6	78.3	94.4	72.1	82.3	73.9	86.3	70.1	86.8	73.0	91.8	69.1	2.60	6.75	4.00	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—continued.
 (2).—Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1891-92.

No.	Districts.	PER MAUND OF 40 SEER EACH EQUAL TO 80 TOLA.												PER CUBIC FOOT.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice common.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour (wheat).	Tur (D&J).	Ghl.	Firewood.	Cotton (cleaned).	Timber (teak).	Timber (jungle).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay	4 14 1	3 6 11	5 9 11	3 8 1	3 0 0	3 5 0	3 9 2	7 2 3	3 13 8	37 8 0	0 10 1	14 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0
	<i>Northern Division.</i>														
2	Ahmedabad	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 15 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	33 8 0	0 8 0	16 0 0	2 9 0	2 0 0
3	Kaira	3 0 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	28 0 0	0 6 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
4	Panch Mahals	4 3 0	...	4 6 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 10 9	3 4 0	4 11 0	3 1 0	31 7 0	0 4 0	14 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 0
5	Broach	3 0 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	36 0 0	0 8 0	17 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
6	Surat	3 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	38 0 0	0 7 0	20 0 0	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 1½ Rs.
7	Thana	4 8 9	...	4 7 1	3 1 9	...	3 7 10	3 4 0	5 8 0	3 13 10	39 0 0	0 8 0	.....	1 12 0	0 12 0
	<i>Central Division.</i>														
8	Khandesh	3 11 2	...	5 7 4	2 7 2	1 13 11	3 1 2	3 8 3	5 0 0	3 8 3	37 10 4	0 6 0	12 4 11	3 0 0	2 0 0
9	Nasik	3 4 4	2 10 6	3 13 0	...	...	2 12 6	2 13 0	4 7 0	3 1 3	32 0 0	0 5 0	6 11 3	2 8 0	2 0 0
10	Ahmednagar	3 15 8	...	5 0 0	2 10 10	2 5 6	3 4 4	3 8 0	5 8 0	3 5 4	36 0 0	0 7 0	20 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
11	Poona	4 10 2	2 15 0	5 0 4	3 2 7	2 11 6	3 3 9	3 4 4	5 6 1	4 4 11	37 6 10	0 9 5	14 0 6	2 12 0	.....
12	Sholapur	3 8 10	...	4 5 2	2 5 11	2 6 11	3 7 0	3 8 10	4 0 0	3 9 7	40 0 0	0 7 6	17 8 0	3 4 0	2 0 0
13	Satara	5 2 2	...	6 14 11	3 3 6	3 2 0	3 13 6	3 3 10	5 9 8	4 1 5	35 10 0	0 5 3	21 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0
	<i>Southern Division.</i>														
14	Belgaum	4 8 7	2 14 1	3 8 8	2 9 7	2 12 10	3 11 5	3 2 5	5 0 0	4 4 4	32 4 11	0 7 5	13 1 3	1 14 0	1 4 0
15	Bijapur	4 6 7	...	4 11 11	2 12 4	2 7 6	3 2 5	3 10 4	5 14 9	4 9 8	32 5 4	0 8 0	20 0 0	2 12 0	1 8 0
16	Dharwar	4 12 7	...	4 0 8	2 12 5	3 13 6	4 6 1	3 3 9	5 11 5	5 13 2	37 10 4	0 5 4	16 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
17	Kolaba	5 0 0	...	3 8 11	3 12 0	3 8 11	3 14 9	2 14 5	6 4 0	4 4 3	37 2 3	0 5 9	20 0 0	2 10 0	1 14 0
18	Ratnagiri	4 10 9	...	3 5 4	3 10 2	2 7 5	3 2 8	3 1 6	5 2 6	3 14 9	38 6 11	0 5 4	15 10 5	3 10 2	2 10 6
19	Kanara	5 0 0	...	3 5 4	3 10 2	3 3 2	3 10 2	3 4 0	6 4 0	4 3 4	33 12 0	0 3 0	.....	2 6 0	1 8 0
	<i>Sind.</i>														
20	Karachi	3 12 0	2 7 0	3 10 0	2 9 8	2 5 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 9 4	4 10 10	Rs. 34 to 40	0 7 10	Rs. 18 to 20	2 10 0	1 12 0
21	Hyderabad	3 14 0	2 6 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	36 10 0	0 5 0	13 0 0	2 4 0	1 0 0
22	Shikarpur	3 4 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	3 2 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	37 0 0	0 5 4	15 0 0	3 0 0	1 12 0
23	Upper Sind Frontier	3 10 0	2 8 0	4 12 0	2 5 6	2 7 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	36 0 0	0 3 0	18 0 0	...	1 2 7
24	Thar and Parkar	3 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	3 5 4	5 0 0	...	35 8 0	0 4 0	11 0 0	...	.....

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—concluded.

(3).—Prices of Labour.

District.	WAGES PER DIEM.				Carts per diem.		Camels per diem.		Pack bullocks per diem.		Horses, Asses, Boats, &c., per diem.		REMARKS.
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Ahmedabad ...	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans.
Bairn ...	4 to 12 ans.	6 to 8 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. 0 5 0
Panch Mahals ...	0 6 9	0 6 7	0 2 0	0 2 1	1 2 0	1 2 9	0 12 6	0 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do. 0 4 9
Broach ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Buras ...	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	4 to 6 ans.	4 to 6 ans.	1 to 2 Rs.	1 to 2 Rs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana ...	6 ans. to Re. 1-4.	8 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 2.	12 ans. to Re. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(Asses 0 4 6 Asses 0 4 6 Horses—8 ans. to 12 ans. to 1 Re. 1 Re. Oxen—4 to 10 ans. Oxen 4 to 6 ans. Horses 0 8 0 Horses 0 8 0 Donkeys 0 2 0 Donkeys 0 2 0
<i>Central Division.</i>													
Nalik ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khandesh ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmednagar ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	3 to 4 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	1 0 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur ...	6 ans. to Re. 1-4.	6 ans. to Re. 1-4.	1 to 6 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4	10 ans. to Re. 1-4	.....	.....	2 to 10 ans.	2 to 10 ans.	.....	.....	{ Horses—3 to 10 ans. Donkeys 9 pies to 3 ans. Horses—6 to 12 ans. Donkeys 2 to 6 ans.
Satara ...	4 to 12 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	10 ans. to Re. 1-4	10 ans. to Re. 1	.....	.....	5 to 8 ans.	5 to 8 ans.	.....	.....	{ Horses—3 to 10 ans. Donkeys—9 pies to 3 ans. Horses—6 to 12 ans. Donkeys—2 to 5 ans.
<i>Southern Division.</i>													
Belgaum ...	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	10 ans. to Re. 1.	10 ans. to Re. 1.	4 to 6 ans.	2 to 4 ans.	0 12 0	0 13 8	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur ...	0 12 0	0 10 8	0 4 5	0 4 1	0 15 8	0 15 6	0 10 0	0 13 4	0 5 11	0 6 1	.....	.....	.....
Kanara ...	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to Re. 1.	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boats—12 ans. to Re. 2. Do. 1 2 2 Do. 1 3 0 Machwis—Rs. 4 to Re. 8. Machwis—Rs. 4 to Re. 8.
Ratnagiri ...	0 9 7	0 9 8	0 3 10	0 4 0	0 15 0	0 15 6	.....	.....	0 5 9	0 7 1	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba ...	8 ans. to Re. 1.	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	2 ans. 6 pies to 4 ans.	3 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Re. 1-4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sind.</i>													
Karachi ...	Re. 1 to Re. 1-4.	14 ans. to Re. 1-4	6 to 10 ans.	6 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	Boats Rs. 2 0 0 Boats Rs. 2 0 0
Shikarpur ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	*14 0 0 16 0 0	*15 0 0 18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar ...	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	8 ans. to Re. 1-4.	2 to 6 ans.	1 an. 6 pies to 5 ans.	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8	Re. 1 to Re. 1-8	8 to 10 ans. or 10 kos. per Re.	4 to 8 ans. or 10 kos. per Re.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	*For riding purposes. †For baggage.

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.						
	Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed.	Average number of hands employed.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay	88	.....	.....	1,934,716	14,900	2,550,059	65,087
Do. do. Up-country	28	.....	.....	415,492	4,217	423,167	14,804
Total	96	.....	.....	2,350,208	19,117	2,973,226	79,891

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1890-91

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRALIA.				FRANCE.	
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.
Agricultural Implements	Value	Bombay	34,581	85,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	108	10,848	110	34,320	5	250	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	20,00,511	3,32,294	...	28,47,070	6,30,930	9,00,005	...	5,07,500	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	Bombay	5,70,104	1,11,000	...	4,74,328	2,108	1,045	...	110	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	5,010	8,00,431	6,104	8,80,006	60	9,597	...	31	6,638
Building and Engineering Materials—Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	120,232	2,72,504	113,280	2,27,839	6	13	4	8	12,711
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	37,788	81,824	46,020	87,247	...	...	...	...	26,827
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	424,854	1,29,348	443,123	1,20,224	142	88	243	141	10,047
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	104,042	32,430	87,583	15,400	4	2	...	...	30,002
Coal	Tons.	Bombay	620,046	1,19,83,096	561,340	90,14,023	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	Tons.	Bombay	48,015	9,10,580	62,021	10,31,018	...	...	...	...	...
Corns, real	Lbs.	Bombay	1,106	26,810	1,740	87,700	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	373	52,620	301	40,814	...	20	...	10	61
Cotton—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	551	21,250	10,651	2,98,937	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	14,991,027	1,07,00,481	13,760,088	88,40,032	60,710	60,514	34,074	22,050	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yards	Bombay	824,000,370	3,03,64,259	271,890,823	3,14,01,863	15,180	5,384	4,003	9,045	...
White	Yards	Bombay	69,034,600	87,75,137	76,340,330	94,37,931	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	Yards	Bombay	144,528,954	1,94,23,510	140,010,030	1,85,92,470	93,547	34,859	482,940	1,42,628	42,345
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	Bombay	21,625,733	23,92,112	24,100,692	31,80,000	2,304	733	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	377,544	5,50,101	301,612	4,47,460	...	750	640	1,010	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	Bombay	41,560	58,278	40,500	49,010	1,036	996	...	...	6,241
Drugs and Medicines	Value	Bombay	...	8,12,803	...	6,40,278	...	17,440	...	6,300	80,100
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	0,290	7,92,472	7,490	6,00,000	1,547	2,57,518	1,312	2,63,171	403
Earthen-ware and Porcelain	Value	Bombay	...	5,10,722	...	5,52,410	...	7,092	...	8,937	1,500
Flax—Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yards	Bombay	803,557	2,47,010	262,025	71,873	0,661	1,901	2,911	425	...
Canvas	Yards	Bombay	208,059	1,08,590	211,226	1,40,008	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	7,704	4,227	22,231	10,246	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	Bombay	120,777	65,300	100,013	81,118	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glass-ware—Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay	137	67,881	273	20,801	718	1,28,301	865	1,87,734	242
Other Ware	Value	Bombay	34	4,609	57	8,851	118	18,858	90	10,073	...
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	8,362	30,083	11,082	47,930	...	3,814	...	7,250	...
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	Bombay	122	47,61,236	265	39,75,877	...	2,43,207	...	2,81,481	74,371
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	Bombay	...	4,57,716	...	6,13,304	...	9,230	...	6,847	...
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	Bombay	...	8,55,106	...	6,00,247	...	7,614	...	...	80,162
Jewellery, &c.	Value	Bombay	...	1,51,700	...	1,91,844	...	1,29,645	...	1,40,610	52,221
Leather and Manufactures of	Value	Bombay	...	2,85,643	...	2,58,752	...	...	...	...	10,001
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	660,658	7,98,272	842,715	10,23,000	1,657	3,700	2,067	4,216	25
Spirits	Gals.	Bombay	307,167	4,46,675	303,050	4,08,967	120	255	60	131	...
Wines and Liquors	Gals.	Bombay	120,042	10,20,230	147,849	12,15,581	8,800	9,094	2,091	8,812	60,535
Other sorts	Gals.	Bombay	69,187	0,46,580	87,407	0,52,770	...	...	...	...	6,74,504
Machinery and Millwork	Value	Bombay	...	6,75,104	74,261	6,92,942	3,082	19,638	3,073	18,067	28,200
Matches, Locks and other	Value	Bombay	...	3,58,704	30,487	3,75,422	247	1,800	160	1,179	5,742

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1890-91

Articles.	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		CEYLON.			CHINA.					
		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	1890-91.		1891-92.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Agricultural Implements	Value	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	60	5,418	3	000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Ekerdashahy, Millinery, &c.)	Value	Bombay	..	5,411	..	8,203	..	2,890	..	1,57,358	..	1,34,980
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	"	Bombay	..	150	..	40	..	50	..	..	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	Bombay	7	885	9	854	8	1,896	8	461	8	790
Building and Engineering Materials—Cement	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	150	..	..
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	..	3,015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	No.	Bombay	..	..	..	40	400	..	..	..	..	300
Coal—Coal	Tons	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corals, real	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	112	430	..	..	..
Corks	Cwt.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	8,229	58,816	..	788	8,437	702	12,608	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	4,230	2,324	7,400	3,667	1,200	900	20,625	6,458	940	805
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yards	Bombay	148,981	21,792	15,363	2,202	81,368	7,321	102	12	24	4
White	"	Bombay	200,177	29,380	9,700	1,350	8,208	2,771	1,946	410	..	..
Coloured Printed or Dyed	"	Bombay	95,448	20,602	2,818	1,127	2,672	522	165	30	1,251	652
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	Bombay	2,200	1,402	..	..	840	215	107	17	12	12
Thread, sewing	Lbs.	Bombay	160	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	Bombay	..	37	..	581	..	604	..	1,329	..	872
Drugs and Medicines	Value	Bombay	..	22,181	..	1,938	..	1,998	..	6,97,717	..	6,09,173
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	Bombay	460	1,975	168	616	2,216	9,264	5	710	1,575	16,755
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	Bombay	204	988	..	891	..	7	..	21,447	..	22,510
Flax—Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yards	Bombay	120	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Lbs.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	Bombay	..	76,350	..	5,815	..	4,203	..	66	..	103
Glass and Glass-ware—Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.	Bombay	5	287	2	60	..	..	868	27,137	819	29,905
Other Ware	Value	Bombay	..	173	..	749	..	140	..	10,44,920	..	10,05,824
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	17,087	2,12,177	..	..	1	21	8	155	..	20
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	Bombay	..	1,773	..	6,825	..	10,217	..	8,402	..	7,763
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	Bombay	..	90	..	1,700	..	2,428	..	1,305	..	806
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	"	Bombay	..	36	..	45,518	..	..	..	1,000	..	765
Jewellery, &c.	"	Bombay	..	6,47,424	..	14,987	..	540	..	40,785	..	42,617
Leather and Manufactures of..	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	490	..	705
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals.	Bombay	..	..	..	..	1,230	1,235	70	125	..	..
Spirits	"	Bombay	2	32	4	12	148	2,064	8	61	5	60
Wines and Liqueurs	"	Bombay	..	..	291	1,340	10	77	68	470	9	82
Other sorts	"	Bombay	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery and Mill-work	Value	Bombay	..	120	..	51	..	790	..	50	..	..
Matches, Lucifer and other	"	Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	450

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1890-91

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.	
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1900-01.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metal—			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—											
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	Bombay ... 3,306	1,51,848	7,026	2,86,333	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	"	Sind ... 1,300	55,502	5,300	2,00,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	Bombay ... 231,076	89,60,411	242,810	97,06,406	495	96,688	794	1,54,796	849	69,042
Iron—		Sind ... 5,145	2,26,011	12,230	5,09,133	11	2,476	26	7,599	...	...
Wrought ...	"	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead ...	"	Bombay ... 1,042,780	66,71,515	816,464	62,15,778	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel ...	"	Sind ... 99,825	7,29,351	101,902	7,51,711	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—		Bombay ... 17,370	47,029	54,533	1,27,827	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unwrought ...	"	Sind ... 1,000	4,584	3,200	8,350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	Bombay ... 7,802	90,600	10,841	1,22,008	21	225	1	82	9,219	96,700
Zinc or Spelter ...	"	Sind ... 1,588	21,057	2,002	23,811	...	...	...	...	410	5,480
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	"	Bombay ... 248,221	17,07,590	178,259	11,67,008	...	...	...	...	315	2,509
Oil ...	"	Sind ... 54,020	3,25,806	41,226	1,91,655	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials ...	"	Bombay ... 400	37,002	290	19,072	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	Sind ... 12	1,285	40	2,110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ...	"	Sind ... lbs. 71	6,19,872	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	"	Bombay ... 42,184	6,19,872	86,813	5,61,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ...	Tons.	Sind ... 3,703	54,000	6,130	87,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...	Value.	Bombay ... 8,178	6,38,074	6,784	4,81,614	1,376	2,10,613	1,125	1,63,415	2	423
Silk—		Sind ... 877	23,077	900	60,748	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw ...	Lbs.	Bombay ... 335,948	21,473	58,603	67,870	10	570	4	908	23	56
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	Sind ... 13,065	10,77,290	10,29,422	10,29,422	1	3,783	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ...	Lbs.	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugar-candy and other Saccharine Produce ...	Cwt.	Bombay ... 11,273	1,34,973	...	1,27,342	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ...	Lbs.	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—		Bombay ... 11,617	23,419	6,777	5,561	6	8	...	...	...	...
Unmanufactured ...	"	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ...	"	Bombay ... 97,487	1,22,083	120,723	1,50,875	44,038	17,077	4,377	13,783	923	1,240
Toys and requisites for Games ...	Value.	Sind ... 100,570	1,40,676	98,523	1,77,129	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ...	No.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Fire-wood) ...	Value.	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—		Bombay ... 811,770	8,99,731	500,346	6,92,245	7,247	5,512	2,355	5,502	2,050	7,291
Raw ...	Lbs.	Sind ... 3,332	1,47,043	2,409	4,822	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—	"	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value.	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	"	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ...	{ Free ...	Bombay ...	18,22,75,194	...	18,01,69,000	...	51,43,702	...	54,19,498	...	44,02,459
{ Dutiable ...	Sind ...	Bombay ...	2,58,98,074	...	2,93,48,928	...	1,24,983	...	1,19,960	...	18,298
Total ...	Bombay ...	Sind ...	20,25,638	...	20,25,638	...	8,006	...	83,100	...	8,91,445
Treasure ...	{ Gold ...	Bombay ...	3,43,61,607	...	1,39,23,361	...	62,037	...	318	...	12,80,806
{ Silver ...	Sind ...	Bombay ...	78,000	...	30,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Bombay ...	Sind ...	6,95,52,452	...	4,90,70,938	...	61,94,964	...	0,78,500	...	10,11,240
Grand total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ...	Bombay ...	Sind ...	10,39,14,119	...	6,18,34,290	...	92,37,001	...	9,74,118	...	22,92,139
Stores ...	Bombay ...	Sind ...	2,75,54,225	...	2,89,06,487	...	1,44,05,099	...	64,26,716	...	76,40,123
Treasure—		Bombay ...	65,28,063	...	74,12,161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold ...	Sind ...	Bombay ...	96,47,978	...	60,53,918	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ...	Bombay ...	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ...	Bombay ...	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...	Bombay ...	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasures two official years 1890-9.

Articles,	Denomination.	ARABIA—continued.		CEYLON.				CHINA.				
		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Metals—												
Copper—												
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay... Sind...		1	87					119	4,768	
Wrought	"	Bombay... Sind...	32 4,271	1	28	4	140	2	60	211	24,240	
Other sorts	"	Bombay... Sind...	165 5,123									
Iron—												
Wrought	"	Bombay... Sind...	12 103	28	196							
Other sorts	"	Bombay... Sind...	10 44			124	324					
Lead	"	Bombay... Sind...	211 444	1,674	3,768							
Steel	"	Bombay... Sind...	101	1,076	6	38	3	36				
Tin—												
Unwrought	"	Bombay... Sind...						10	842			
Other sorts	"	Bombay... Sind...						10	690			
Zinc or Spelter	"	Bombay... Sind...			170	1,988	241	2,747				
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	Bombay... Sind...	66	1,938		40		118	12,007	166	23,009	
Cloths	Gals.	Bombay... Sind...	1,737	1,030	247,091	3,35,617	7,181	81,997	644	13,217	629	16,549
Paints, Colours, and Painters' Materials	Value.	Bombay... Sind...		10,431		78		700		90,833		97,500
Paper and Pastebord	"	Bombay... Sind...				58				40,609		67,346
Provisions	"	Bombay... Sind...		13,70,671		1,348		8,596		78,423		64,487
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"	Bombay... Sind...		1,60,921				36				
Salt	Tons.	Bombay... Sind...										135
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay... Sind...		89,040		68		80				
Silk—				8,912				1,709,381	81,74,210	2,092,708	96,34,068	
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay... Sind...	780	674								
Manufactures—			240	1,200								
Pisco-goods	Yds.	Bombay... Sind...	9,056	5,616	3,033	5,223		4,316,773	42,94,335	5,109,685	53,20,048	
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay... Sind...							4,448		7,696	
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay... Sind...	23,409	5,669	247,083	2,18,000	270,370	2,49,905	59,081	9,782	289,774	35,525
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Products	Cwt.	Bombay... Sind...	703	100		250		3,012		75	000	162,734
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay... Sind...	49	308								147,400
Tobacco—			700	1,150	101,893	98,466	882,003	3,94,143	3,920,646	27,07,664	4,665,425	36,10,054
Unmanufactured	"	Bombay... Sind...				191						23
Manufactured	"	Bombay... Sind...			95	338	800	1,816	1,060	2,982	5,313	7,048
Toys and requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay... Sind...				348		646		8,714		7,893
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay... Sind...										20
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Fire-wood)	Value.	Bombay... Sind...		2,000		1,916		647		000		540
Wool—				900		8,775		18,035				
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay... Sind...	83,551	20,334			6,720	780				
Manufactures of—			434	51								
Pisco-goods	Yds.	Bombay... Sind...	1,114	638			645	367	1,097	2,156	409	630
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay... Sind...				700		3,076		237		179
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	Bombay... Sind...		1,52,324		1,38,064		1,10,937		6,89,818		8,65,090
Merchandise	{ Free Dutiable	{ Bombay... Sind... Bombay... Sind...	27,61,477 2,45,925		8,86,462 12,284		9,00,870 18,749		3,06,32,940 784		2,30,48,014 163 145	
Total		{ Bombay... Sind...	27,61,477 2,45,925		8,86,462 12,284		9,00,870 18,749		3,06,32,940 784		2,30,48,014 163 145	
Treasure	{ Gold Silver	{ Bombay... Sind... Bombay... Sind...	19,20,562 26,91,601 4,300		14,400 11,019		71,200 30,000		44,07,087 2,45,80,246		87,39,484 1,50,70,475	
Total		{ Bombay... Sind...	44,01,963 4,300		25,419		1,01,200		2,90,17,833		3,08,14,039	
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		{ Bombay... Sind...	72,08,472 2,49,525		9,13,291 12,284		10,14,050 19,984		4,80,42,068		4,44,61,503 196	
Government	{ Stores Treasure— Gold Silver	{ Bombay... Sind... Bombay... Sind...										
Total Treasure		{ Bombay... Sind...										
Total Stores and Treasure		{ Bombay... Sind...			246		5,848					

—continued.

—imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay, and the Province of Sind, during the and 1891-92—concluded.

Table with columns: PORTS, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, OTHER COUNTRIES, and TOTAL. Sub-columns for years 1890-91 and 1891-92. Each sub-column contains Quantity and Value (Rs.).

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Ports of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AFRICA.			
		1890-01.		1891-02.		1890-01.		1891-02.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ..	No. ..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value ..	..	19,235	..	24,599	..	10,451	..	7,602
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (including Military Accoutrements) ..	..	..	..	..	194	..	110	..	..
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts) ..	Cwt. ..	110	7,009	275	15,402	0	580	5	290
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ..	Cwt. ..	1,237	2,118	8,867	25,205	175	700	141	60
Other sorts ..	Value ..	..	3,778	..	533	..	..	..	..
Candles of all sorts ..	Lbs. ..	12,905	4,409	15,770	4,538	3,805	940	1,500	505
Clocks and Watches ..	No. ..	101	1,100	78	4,114	49	500	440	1,400
Coals—									
Coal ..	Tons ..	193,078	29,77,002	119,428	20,24,750	..	..	..	..
Charcoal ..	Cwt. ..	..	..	5	75	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold, Unmanufactured and Manufactures of ..	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gems ..	Gross ..	..	2,850	..	1,401	..	..	..	..
Cotton—									
Raw ..	Cwt. ..	50,000	24,140	55,544	41,645	11,340	7,310	67,448	58,494
Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey ..	E. C. E. C. Yards ..	661,774	1,80,893	671,784	48,980	..	..	..	..
White ..	E. C. E. C. ..	1,080,784	2,51,715	1,751,936	2,01,280	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed and Dyed ..	E. C. E. C. ..	575,430	1,30,921	906,916	1,33,534	5,184	1,171	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ..	No. ..	11,303	1,500	50,016	5,425	..	..	130	30
Sewing thread ..	Lbs. ..	10	10	..	..	50	80	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Gross Value ..	1,359	3,538	988	2,550	..	40	..	550
Drugs and Medicines ..	Value ..	..	1,17,900	..	75,978	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ..	Cwt. ..	..	5,023	..	5,535	..	2,470	..	..
Earthenware and Porcelain ..	Value ..	..	4,152	..	5,207	..	3,445	..	2,100
Feathers ..	Lbs. ..	51	4,760	25	3,200	..	..	..	..
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ..	Yards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas ..	..	1,492	1,044	1,580	1,089	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	Value ..	..	700	..	900	..	..	..	700
Fruits and Vegetables ..	..	..	1,807	..	2,120	..	15,161	..	7,319
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false pearls ..	Cwt. ..	..	..	40	1,000	21	2,545	105	4,000
Other Ware ..	Value ..	..	5,453	..	5,468	..	4,445	..	5,359
Grain and Pulse ..	Cwt. ..	50	320	96	705	18	265	50	345
Guns and Rods ..	Value ..	25	145	41	50	..	..	..	..
Hardware and Cutlery ..	Value ..	..	17,301	..	15,224	..	9,067	..	5,078
Hides, raw ..	Cwt. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw ..	No. ..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds ..	Value ..	..	10,008	..	12,084	..	458	..	1,100
Ivory—									
Manufactured and Unmanufactured ..	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..
Jewellery ..	..	..	15	..	3,050	..	520	..	80
Jute, raw and Manufactures of ..	..	..	..	..	342	..	205	..	85
Leather, Manufactures of ..	..	..	11,478	..	14,302	..	2,998	..	10,320
Liquor—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ..	Gallons ..	7,073	21,876	21,459	48,965	240	632	1,168	2,018
Spirits ..	..	4,757	35,121	5,239	45,571	14	50	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs ..	..	2,112	20,593	2,744	19,102	1,006	2,412	522	1,392
Other sorts ..	..	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, and Mill-work ..	Value ..	..	40,294	..	50,879	..	1,040	..	350
Matches, Lucifer and other ..	..	..	13,795	..	21,760	..	11,760	..	690
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ..	Cwt. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrought ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	..	80	4,708	51	1,015	..	..	..	..
Iron—									
Wrought ..	Cwt. ..	2,344	24,574	5,093	29,355	..	..	0	126
Other sorts ..	..	144	3,902	100	280	18	200	..	..
Lead ..	..	2,716	41,005	2,041	23,328	..	..	..	..
Steel ..	..	804	2,787	811	2,920	..	..	..	..

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...	14,719	...	14,965	...	970	...	2,675	...	...	...	...
...
24	956	12	748	11	897	19	1,040	...	...	...	...
327	670	375	1,924	12	30	...	560	...	...	...	...
64,619	15,690	117,664	21,160	6,468	1,510	174	68	...	...	...	...
...
...
1,639	2,377	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,480	4,200	28,158	15,630	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	23,000	2,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	48,625	7,535	...	...	...	...
1,400	400	3,610	760	5,800	2,200	1,048	202	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,924	1,590	...	...	...	...
...
...	897	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,045	...	183	...	843	...	650	...	...	...	...
...	15	3	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,060	...	409	...	10,970	...	9,215	...	...	...	...
...
900	150	2,112	1,584	...	...	480	210	...	...	...	...
...	12,484	...	26,342	...	6,122	...	7,680	1,585	...	2,394	...
...
...	1,000	...	698	380	14,735	255	16,320	...	...	...	...
14	231	7	55	48	1,500	10	1,280	...	...	...	...
180	9,910	...	6,803	...	1,050	...	1,179	...	...	...	...
...	4,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	335	...	600	...	1,417	...	340	...	...	...	...
...
...	830	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,065	...	1,735	...	670	...	2,880	...	328	...	...
...
746	950	197	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,425	11,135	1,738	12,583	15	94	47	480	3,657	7,175	4,027	8, 6
4,214	11,834	2,816	6,140	288	925	1,284	3,622	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,805	...	1,400	...	1,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	4	355	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...
...
82	515	236	3,180	97	1,185	72	1,580
80	1,000	...	30
...	...	8	1,551	1	80

and Country made respectively.
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D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Ports of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living ...	No.					64	806	89	787
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ...	Value				835	8,717		13,568	
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military, Accoutrements) ...	"								
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts) ...	Cwt.	6	350			10	433	16	900
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	Value						8,760		11,025
Candles of all sorts ...	Lbs.			120	30	108	35		15
Clocks and Watches ...	No.							1	
Coals—									
Coal ...	Tons								
Charcoal ...	Cwt.					141	216	198	340
Coffee ...	"					65,043	41,15,304	117,099½	72,73,793
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	Value								
Cork ...	Gross								
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt.					50½	1,500	310½	4,462
Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs.							50	10
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—						500	150		
Grey ...	Yards..	7,860,500	13,17,027	9,406,537	15,89,540			3,200	490
White ...	"			10,000	1,750	3,900	950	650	200
Coloured, Printed and Dyed	"					2,530	450	600	120
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	"							500	75
Sewing thread ...	Lbs.								
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Gross Value						1,16,945		1,63,908
Drugs and Medicines ...					77		16,608		31,412
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.					17½	234	71½	909
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value						1,040		296
Fathers	Lbs.					255	7,027	141½	3,554
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards								
Canvas ...	Value								8
Other sorts ...	"								
Fruits and Vegetables...	"				60		4,046		5,812
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.					5	250	6	204
Other Ware ...	Value						188		437
Grain and Pulse...	Cwt.			1	7	17,060	67,681	26,423½	1,05,510
Gums and Resins	"					4,319	77,454	4,550½	71,250
Hardware and Outfry ..	Value				667		56		50
Hides, raw	Cwt.					280		264	
	No. Cwt.					3,503	6,367	3,601	3,830
Skins, raw	Cwt.					129,949	16,796½		
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	No. Value					1,031,490	8,35,384	1,345,970	11,23,700
Ivory—									
Manufactured and Unmanufactured Jewellery ..	Value								
Jute, raw and Manufactures of	"						32,339		56,000
Leather, Manufactures of	"						26,947		51,733
	"						620		719
Liquor—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons								
Spirits ...	"								
Wines and Liqueurs...	"								
Other sorts ...	"								
Machinery, and Mill-work	Value						300		
Matches, Lucifer and other	"						138		130
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.								
Wrought ...	"						200	25	648
Other sorts ...	"						927		
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	"						3	20	184
Lead ...	"								
Steel ...	"								

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERBIA.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
81,615	4,41,145	76,581	4,04,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,382	...	15,420	...	330	...	600	...	...	...	50
...	1,000	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	2,277	77	4,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,248	...	1,941	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
810	100	290	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1,000	30	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,475	6,894	9,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,422	11,56,562	18,322	10,83,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	55	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,600	4,250	5,000	8,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	4,500
234	101	1,572	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	750	125	...	...	...	...
6,012	600	13,308	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,365	7,244	7,500	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,030	8,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,712	4,708	12,510	2,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19,793	2,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,788	395	2,800	878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,848	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,237	...	3,086	...	...	...	...	...	9,265	...	14,618
...	2,806	...	10,546	...	...	...	1,375	...	2,007	...	689
168	25,929	6,429	13,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	243	...	743	...	2,954	...	...	...	...	...	10
3,324	80,642	6,101	96,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	7,690	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,467
34	300	114	518	...	...	...	2	...	100	...	...
...	799	...	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,604	46,265	17,460	65,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,816	8,60,944	30,840	5,90,924	...	...	...	...	...	202	1,100	585
...	1,445	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	305	3,589	218
29,799	...	7,462	...	...	675	...	1,580	...	...	...	2
...	6,47,221	...	1,62,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
250,675	...	74,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,909	...	10,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,199,395	9,24,721	1,342,286	9,58,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,584	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,27,555	...	1,24,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,277	...	4,918	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,409	...	9,906	...	...	...	1,150	...	...	...	...
...	802	...	3,024	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
...
106	641	182	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	80
...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
111	735	100	3,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	2,464	41	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2-	256	90	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living ...	No.					18	75	34	202
Apparel (including Haberdashery Millinery, &c.) ...	Value		1,000		60		4,631		3,172
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (including Military Accoutrements) ...	"								
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts) ...	Cwt.					6½	150	6½	405
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement ...	Cwt.							300	900
Other sorts ...	Value								
Candles of all sorts ...	Lbs.					3,925	975	112	30
Clocks and Watches ...	No.								
Coals—									
Coal ...	Tons							40	640
Charcoal ...	Cwt.								
Coffee ...	Value	428	14,973	1,940	57,910			9	356
Colr. Unmanufactured and Manufactures of ...	Value								76
Corks ...	Gross							3	10
Cotton—									
Raw ...	Cwt.							3	60
Twist and Yarn ...	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Gray ...	Yards			6,000	800				
White ...	"	1,000	150	2,000	354				
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"							2,300	600
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs) ...	"							2,480	1,208
		271,458	74,067	280,825	74,023	45,400	9,226		
Sewing thread ...	No.							600	120
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Lbs.								
	Gross								
	Value		1,125		2,900		1,708		4,088
Drugs and Medicines ...									
Dyeing and Colouring Materials ...	Cwt.	85	52,059		24,956		1,395		30
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value		8,400			5	1,900	20	6,250
Fathers ...	Lbs.		1,986		800		6,366		4,215
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...									
Canvas ...	Yards								
Other sorts ...	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables ...									
									812
									8,421
									10,864
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls ...	Cwt.	10	480	7½	200			23	750
Other Wares ...	Value		200				1,511		1,691
Grain and Pulse ...	Cwt.	15	100	4½	27	16,129	68,663	920	4,317
Gums and Resins ...	Value	1,108	28,058	1,423	31,745			396	1,055
Hairware and Cutlery ...	Cwt.	35	225				89	12	1,073
Hides, raw ...	No.		1,410				140		200
	Cwt.	363				67		181	
Skins, raw ...						24		48	
	Value					3,667		3,630	2,123
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds ...									
	No.					3,750			
	Value						1,047		392
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured Jewellery ...	Value				1,487		568		1,250
Jute, raw and Manufactures of Leather, Manufactures of ...			6,445		5,890		1,402		19
							315		2,041
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	Gallons					2,798	7,838	4,804	11,009
Spirits ...	"					101	300	200	720
Wines and Liqueurs ...	"					43	226	374	428
Other sorts ...	Value								
Machinery and Mill-work ...							1,785		30,630
Matches, Lucifer and other ...	"						120		
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.							7	196
Wrought ...	"								
Other sorts ...	"					1	30		
Iron—									
Wrought ...	Cwt.							24½	513
Other sorts ...	"								
Lead ...	"					2	6		
Steel ...	"							100	800

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRALIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt. ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or Spelter	" ...	54	972	26	843	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	" ...	235½	10,486	23	3,306	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gallons ...	1,027	3,826	4,066	7,434	2,668	964	...	...
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value ...	...	7,081	...	12,412	...	868	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ... ..	" ...	...	487	...	3,201	...	12,200	...	17,112
Provisions ... ..	" ...	...	1,24,246	...	1,00,652	...	46,630	...	40,224
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ..	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Cwt. ...	68	424	4	42	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	" ...	2	75	6	202	23	1,058	2	25
Shells and Cowries	Value ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards ...	...	...	559	650	300	280	185	445
Other sorts	Value ...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugar candy and other Saccharine ... ..	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Produce	Cwt. ...	808	12,753	546	8,433	1,153	18,745	2,226	30,925
Tea	Lbs. ...	131	116	205	155	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	K. ...	91,805	11,638	12,524	7,581	340	160	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value ...	...	5,605	...	6,070	...	875	...	1,280
Umbrellas	No. ...	6	50	...	...	...	...	24	80
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and Timber (including Firewood)	Value ...	...	1,372	...	4,739	...	20,249	...	50,641
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. ...	120	622	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards ...	840	1,068	1,718	1,960	4,500	4,100	7,000	4,190
Other sorts	Value ...	...	644	...	1,053	...	122	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated ... ..	" ...	...	1,14,661	...	1,47,749	...	14,864	...	13,809
Total, Merchandise			42,73,041		30,90,319		2,22,389		2,00,416
Treasure									
{ Gold	Value ...	...	47,322	...	23,880	...	16,470	...	...
{ Silver ... ..	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,625	...	4,41,245
Total, Treasure			47,322		23,880		43,095		4,41,245
Grand Total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure			43,20,363		40,83,209		2,65,484		7,07,661

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasures) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...	...	...	...	10	142	...	...	...	...	...	...
481	5,182	490	5,520	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,562	2,425	361	1,189	...	...	...	...	1,271	2,304	1,084	1,744
...	965	...	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	329	...	900	...	1,790	...	2,109	...	...	...	...
...	28,775	...	24,239	...	12,323	...	10,312	...	900	...	...
...
...
...
364	1,750	181	1,250	28	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,532	2,276	...	...	300	300	300	1,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	222
8,001	44,900	1,067	17,000	1	80	1	30	6,806	87,784	6,622	88,104
...
...	...	112	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,018	...	3,065	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	100	130	180	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	50	...	6,023	...	610	...	125	...	...	...	...
...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,015	...	487	...	8,275	...	6,569	...	162	...	58
...	...	...	26,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,96,960	...	2,15,198	...	78,219	...	97,140	...	1,00,408	...	98,098
...	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,96,960	...	2,34,598	...	78,219	...	97,140	...	1,00,408	...	98,098

D.—TRAD.

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	"								
Spelter or Zinc ...	"								
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	"								
Oils—									
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials ...	Gallons	804,000	1,22,068	406,782	2,16,444	587	10	21	58
Paper and Pasteboard ...	Value						2,002	3,632	6,721
Provisions ...	"						400		070
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	"		3,000		12,960		1,91,786		1,62,237
Salt ...	Cwt.								
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly ...	Cwt.					2,079	21,018	21,079	2,29,661
Other sorts ...	"					710	5,167	1,066	4,042
Shells and Cowries ...	Value						1,39,348		1,27,023
Silk—									
Raw ...	Lbs.							138	676
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards					150	175	420	420
Other sorts ...	Value						840		780
Spices ...	Lbs.					6,286	1,627	11,068	1,650
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce ...	Cwt.					41	90	145	1,603
Tea ...	Lbs.								
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured ...	Lbs.					1,412,658	3,16,276	1,722,836	4,09,702
Manufactured ...	{ E. C. }	16,000	7,000	8,704	5,170	86	161		
Toys and Requisites for Games ...	Value								
Umbrellas ...	No.								
Wax (excluding Candles) ...	Cwt.					11	40		
Wood and Timber (including Firwood) ...	Value						7,382		5,664
Wool—									
Raw ...	Lbs.							200	464
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards								
Other sorts ...	Value						18,150		4,566
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	"		15,400		21,877		24,575		35,307
Total, Merchandise ...			14,64,800		18,47,807		31,06,727		99,79,764
Treasure ...	{ Gold Silver }						4,57,344		8,40,206
							11,12,681		8,76,279
Total, Treasure ...							16,70,025		12,16,484
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure ...			14,64,800		18,47,807		70,76,252		1,11,96,248

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				FRANCE.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
9	550		5								
2	24										
18	49	594	1,428			110	485				
	52	1,485	140								
	2,006		1,857								
	1,44,482		1,89,690		1,440		261		24,001		48,808
10	20										
17,037	1,80,419	2,245	17,847								
486	4,113	1,032	4,336								
	1,18,664		1,56,238								
4,431	40,557	1,869	7,792	1	5	5	60				
1,061	2,453	2,084	2,240	4,860	6,153	2,995	4,950				
	525		600		170		300				
39,280	8,455	46,608	7,340	192,528	25,325	172,156	23,325			1,568	400
89	971	842	7,042	10,027	1,35,022	10,540	1,81,617	23	230		
112	50			435	420	424	817				
4,424	970	16,572	2,794					588,072	58,933	295,924	42,932
1,821	1,820	4,529	3,289								
	21										
		60	90		378						
		11	140								
	20,002		22,798								47
862	1,675	909	2,258								
	1,041		373								
	1,87,701		1,42,847		7,418		6,007		47,926		2,020
									3,820		6,408
	51,04,392		61,02,292		1,80,180		1,74,608		1,47,696		1,30,702
	10,84,440		10,09,641								
	15,50,785		17,06,964						4,500		7,063
	26,33,304		27,76,515						4,500		7,063
	77,39,596		69,33,907		1,80,180		1,74,608		1,58,456		1,87,766

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.								
Other sorts ...	"								
Spelter or Zinc ...	"								
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	"								
Oils ...	Gallons	304,000	1,22,083	400,789	2,16,444	567	2,002	3,832	6,721
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials ...	Value								
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"						400		600
Provisions ...	"		3,000		12,960		1,01,788		1,62,237
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	"								
Salt ...	Cwt.								
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly ...	Cwt.					2,079	21,013	31,979	2,30,661
Other sorts ...	"					710	5,167	1,068	4,942
Shells and Cowries ...	Value						1,30,348		1,62,943
Silk—									
Raw ...	Lbs.							189	578
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards					160	175	420	429
Other sorts ...	Value						549		390
Spices ...	Lbs.					8,288	1,527	11,088	1,550
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Products ...	Cwt.					41	90	145	1,605
Tea ...	Lbs.								
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured ...	Lbs.					1,411,558	3,16,276	1,722,336	4,09,703
Manufactured ...	{ E } { C }	18,000	7,000	8,704	8,170	60	164		
Toys and Requisites for Games ...	Value								
Umbrellas ...	No.								
Wax (excluding Candles) ...	Cwt.					11	40		
Wood and Timber (including Firewood) ...	Value						7,382		5,084
Wool—									
Raw ...	Lbs.							300	404
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards								
Other sorts ...	Value						18,150		8,566
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	"		18,400		21,877		34,578		35,307
Total, Merchandise			14,64,860		18,47,807		61,05,727		99,79,784
Treasure									
Gold ...	Value						4,67,844		3,40,208
Silver ...	"						11,12,681		8,70,279
Total, Treasure							15,70,525		12,10,487
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure			14,64,860		18,47,807		76,76,252		1,11,90,271

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERU.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
9	540		5								
3	34										
13	49	603	1,422								
	82	1,485	2,626			110	685				
	2,000		140								
	1,44,482		1,857								
			1,88,240		1,440		261		24,001		46,306
10	30										
17,037	1,50,419	2,295	17,847								
436	4,113	1,032	4,339								
	1,48,084		1,56,298								
4,431	40,557	1,580	7,792	1	5	5	60				
1,091	2,457	2,084	2,240	4,860	5,153	2,995	4,060				
30,265	525		690		170		300				
	8,455	46,508	7,340	193,628	25,225	173,356	23,225			1,568	400
60	971	842	7,642	10,077	1,38,022	10,540	1,21,617	23	230		
112	50			435	450	434	217				
4,424	970	16,572	2,704					683,072	59,953	205,924	43,032
1,221	1,330	4,520	3,280								
	21				372						
		60	90								
		15	140								
	26,002		22,700								47
682	1,675	909	2,252								
	1,041		372						47,926		2,027
	1,87,701		1,48,947		7,413		6,007		3,520		6,408
	61,04,392		41,02,292		1,80,180		1,74,000		1,47,986		1,30,703
	10,84,440		10,00,061								
	16,80,765		17,68,964						9,500		7,083
	26,35,304		27,78,515						4,500		7,083
	77,30,598		69,58,997		1,80,180		1,74,000		1,52,456		1,27,765

D.—TRADE

(1)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metal—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	181	13,580	61	4,000				
Other sorts ...								181	1,550
Zinc or Spelter ...									25
All other sorts, unenumerated ...						1	60	166,151	71,052
Oils ...	Gallons...								
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials ...	Value						16		
Paper and Pasteboard ...							810		
Provisions ...			1,262		880		4,06,642		7,57,217
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...									
Salt ...	Cwt.								
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly ...	Cwt.					8	18	81	214
Other sorts ...						60	2,100	22	168
Shells and Cowries ...	Value						40		5
Silk—									
Raw ...	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards	460	550			2,414	4,640	1,100	1,000
Other sorts ...	Value					1,200			1,370
Spices ...	Lbs.	89,855	24,023	61,824	12,918	860	90	1,120	250
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine ...									
Produce ...	Cwt.	1	24	406	5,014	100	1,200	128	1,556
Tea ...	Lbs.					1,010	857	2,745	1,520
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured ...	Lbs.	224	20	112	20	45,128	12,630	25,114	16,460
Manufactured ...						8,168	5,931	7,708	4,903
Toys and Requisites for Games ...	Value							466	300
Umbrellas ...	No.								10
Wax (excluding Candles) ...	Cwt.							4	24
Wood and Timber (including Firewood) ...	Value		9,850		17,589		217		559
Wool—									
Raw ...	Lbs.					240	480		
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods ...	Yards							5	5
Other sorts ...	Value						760		728
All other Articles, unenumerated ...			1,442		1,550		57,469		53,004
Total, Merchandise ...			2,51,438		2,42,942		6,10,867		10,38,560
Treasure ...									
Gold ...	Value								14,000
Silver ...					2,650		29,725		2,800
Total, Treasure ...					2,650		29,725		17,700
Grand total of Imports, Merchandise and Treasure ...			2,51,438		2,45,591		6,40,592		10,56,260

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—concluded.

TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
190	14,130	62½	4,105	23	1,791	16	1,193	190	14,130	78½	5,298
66	1,138	187	2,393	238	3,536	89	741	23	1,791	225	3,134
15,451	10,331	644½	10,331	71	4,302	102	5,799	294	4,574	746½	16,130
214,069	1,32,493	682,531	2,07,547	69,763	84,437	29,892	42,033	3,78,521	2,16,010	669,723	3,49,690
8,065	14,372	...	14,372	...	19,559	...	23,515	...	23,543	...	37,537
20,582	...	...	25,836	...	10,455	...	11,751	...	31,637	...	37,537
9,85,458	...	...	18,79,518	...	0,17,772	...	0,30,732	...	19,03,255	...	23,09,250
78	454	4	43	...	...	...	...	78	454	4	42
20,019	1,71,450	84,275	2,23,722	681	5,900	80	770	21,300	1,77,350	84,355	2,39,492
1,291	13,570	2,127	9,695	9,214	83,548	4,109½	83,030	10,495	66,118	6,236½	42,725
...	2,87,942	...	3,49,211	...	...	...	500	...	2,87,942	...	3,49,711
4,824	42,353	2,166	9,608	29,529	93,958	37,250	1,09,584	34,553	1,36,340	39,416	1,19,192
11,227	15,836	9,143	10,714	186,977	1,62,804	1,55,971	1,50,063	148,154	1,78,630	164,114	1,60,778
...	2,335	...	2,820	...	44,407	...	41,067	...	44,942	...	43,537
330,188	59,320	205,872	46,309	1,458,070	2,76,537	16,17,337	4,25,696	1,768,268	3,35,157	21,13,709	4,71,904
22,054½	3,01,896	22,422½	2,89,005	32,673	3,93,881	44,789	5,52,131	54,734½	6,95,747	67,911½	8,41,136
1,708	1,443	3,374	3,322	24,682	14,018	23,253	11,545	26,390	15,461	26,627	14,167
2,045,406	8,33,730	2,159,658	4,71,909	5,140,534	8,43,295	48,72,544	7,14,099	7,185,230	12,37,734	70,32,302	11,86,603
49,989	26,218	23,579	21,063	5,196	3,134	8,159	4,897	54,185	29,347	41,736	25,960
...	...	400	300	29,412	9,289	6,536	1,280	29,412	9,289	6,603	1,580
98	8,040	208	10,434	...	2,075	...	1,691	...	10,115	...	12,125
2½	90	1½	294	1,950	1,990	2,023	2,778	2,054	2,100	2,836	3,072
...	84,042	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	140
...	...	...	1,09,061	...	61,133	...	63,702	...	1,45,175	...	1,97,763
420	1,002	300	494	480	720	355	645	900	1,722	655	1,139
6,202	6,263	9,734	8,437	29,477	29,412	14,534	15,326	35,672	35,675	24,268	23,763
...	68,646	...	10,227	...	12,639	...	10,935	...	81,275	...	21,212
...	4,55,487	...	4,72,214	...	1,78,936	...	3,11,753	...	6,34,152	...	6,53,368
...	1,87,37,257	...	3,23,63,065	...	1,01,67,499	...	69,54,370	...	2,89,04,766	...	8,16,07,335
...	16,04,985	...	14,07,036	...	...	...	...	...	16,04,985	...	14,07,036
...	27,25,236	...	30,97,910	...	2,94,013	...	10,88,306	...	30,12,304	...	41,96,216
...	43,30,271	...	45,04,946	...	2,94,013	...	10,88,306	...	46,24,239	...	55,93,252
...	2,30,67,523	...	2,67,58,001	...	1,04,61,517	...	1,04,42,576	...	3,35,29,045	...	3,72,00,577

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.									
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs. ..	Bombay .. 204 Sind .. 2,000	155 1,250	590 18	800 8	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—	Yds. ..	Bombay .. 18,351 Sind .. 33,260	1,933 3,189	78,393 928	8,863 126	..	..	..	..
White ..	..	Bombay .. 78,653 Sind .. 372	9,176 44	6,395 504	618 164	..	..	..	..
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ..	..	Bombay .. 7,748 Sind .. 1,770	2,103 430	41,583 14,511	5,336 2,180	2,000	600	..	..
Other sorts of Piece-Goods ..	No. ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	.. ..	24 ..	3..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of Manufactures ..	Lbs. ..	Bombay Sind	60 178	.. ..	3,383 24	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins ..	Cwt. ..	Bombay .. 19,159 Sind	4,51,463 ..	30,409 ..	4,35,521 ..	1,131	13,873	780	10,489
Ivory—	Value ..	Bombay Sind	12,88,190 ..	.. ..	12,90,174..	..	..	..	..
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value ..	Bombay Sind	183 20	1,438 170	80 1	387 7	..	..	..
Metals—Iron ..	Cwt. ..	Bombay Sind	2 92	61 4,200	23 3	2,539 123	..	..	15
All others, unenumerated ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine produce ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
All other Articles, unenumerated ..	Value ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..		Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.									
Animals, living ..	No. ..	Bombay .. 19 Sind	4,200 ..	13 ..	3,850..	..	..	..	..
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.) ..	Value ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Cauchoon, raw ..	Cwt. ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Colr, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Cotton—Raw ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Twist and Yarn ..	Lbs. ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—	Yds. ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Piece-goods ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Othersorts ..	Value ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Drugs and Medicines ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Indigo ..	Cwt. ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Grain ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Rice in the husk ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Rice not in the husk ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Wheat ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Cutch and Gambier ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Hemp—Raw ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Hides, raw ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Hides, dressed or tanned ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Skins, dressed or tanned ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c. ..	Value ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Jute—Raw ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of—	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Gunny Bags ..	No. ..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..
Other kinds ..	..	Bombay Sind .. ..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	816,802	1,26,412	769,212	1,14,425
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517,520	84,880	819,058	1,33,411
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632,028	1,25,760	1,012,446	1,96,406
180	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	129,084	18,995	228,823	37,787
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,485	..	5,047
..
1,230	11,524	878	6,581	8	214	..	..	14	368	36	1,193
..	..	..	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32,480	59,631	69,240	1,51,330	1,484	12,464	2,165	21,639
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	6,465	135	9,068
8	898	2	363	..	..	..	..	15	380	16	327
..
..	3,30,016	..	1,70,135	..	27,538	..	20,636	..	1,40,800	..	1,74,142
..	6,800	..	16,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,42,145	..	1,77,904	..	87,453	..	1,52,216	..	5,20,949	..	6,95,744
..	6,800	..	16,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	171	13,118	..	..
..	7,361	..	5,363	..	100	..	50	..	10,238	..	24,123
..	500	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	154	10,790	8	221	2	150	3,415	1,17,316	3,775	1,67,577
649	4,333	236	1,969	..	..	..	..	610	3,823	1,345	6,252
559,775	1,06,45,108	436,453	1,11,78,641	780,961	1,97,05,350	524,230	1,24,90,728	190	1,217	290	2,570
16,323	4,41,350	14,161	2,70,000	15,236	3,59,120	6,125	1,36,750	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	10	..	..	600	187	300	75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,552	21,361	148,244	25,685
..	1,036	..	2,149	..	..	..	37,445	..	558	..	367
..	131	..	6,909	..	20	..	..	..	471	..	360
..
64	11,800	65	15,253	844	95,928	613	1,47,760	..	..	..	..
2,443	31,296	4,306	19,436	17,983	85,752	5,084	24,061	257	3,116	560	6,131
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,641	69,715	81,994	1,31,858
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	879	3,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	90
313	1,690	786	4,422	161	1,109	154	855	26,255	1,31,055	12,338	65,231
1,044,648	44,40,354	4,969,335	2,42,20,375	488,684	18,48,990	10,00,596	61,25,865	12	48	..	..
438,504	19,05,918	1,144,914	48,48,340	..	..	..	..	2,495	11,285	185	863
87	125	27,714	2,74,296	..	..	6,557	24,421	879	3,800	..	..
40,223	1,06,920	39,011	1,04,276	..	..	..	..	1,08,290	3,94,615	75,450	2,77,554
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,352	17,525	..	..
..
24	112	61	486	..	..	83	849	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	20	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,204	1,51,962	14,896	3,60,703	1,086	25,080	1,124	30,087	..	..	..	..
66,199	..	1,56,784	..	11,800	..	11,800	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	54	..	..
..
..
796	23,750	1,519	44,710	..	..	82	2,188	..	..	..	..
25,636	..	70,143	..	232	..	2,960	..	..	..	..	..
79	11,689	149	23,440	..	31,410	..	..	7	..	..	..
10,110	..	19,204	..	22,262	..	..	..	225	1,045	..	..
..
..	6,127	..	3,405	..	661	..	..	..	5,920	..	3,683
..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	100	28	..	..	1,98,700	38,958	258,100	47,281
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741	..	..
..

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				INDIA.	
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind					161,298 300	1,07,000 200
Manufactures—Piece-Goods—						1,835,170	2,11,199
Gray	Yds. { Bombay Sind					71,775	5,437
White	" { Bombay Sind					1,690,953	2,11,473
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" { Bombay Sind					30,737	3,450
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. { Bombay Sind					4,282,393	7,29,149
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value { Bombay Sind					247,788	34,334
Gums and Resins	Owt. { Bombay Sind	22	1,000			41,924	9,293
Ivory—							5,191
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value { Bombay Sind					551	100
Metals—Iron	Cwt. { Bombay Sind						8,256
All others, unenumerated	" { Bombay Sind					3,727	25,774
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine produce	" { Bombay Sind					23	285
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value { Bombay Sind					1,709	25,727
						25	283
						37,821	3,40,179
						753	8,672
			87,390		17,258		6,60,921
			15,900				20,091
			88,390		17,258		23,34,211
Total of Foreign Merchandise	{ Bombay Sind		15,900				75,854
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. { Bombay Sind						10,984
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay Sind		1,520		133		806
Casutichou, raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind						3,18,058
Coffee	" { Bombay Sind					5,611	25
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	" { Bombay Sind					Lbs. 60	8,696
Cotton—Raw	" { Bombay Sind			3	65	1,709	7,796
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay Sind					1,944	1,83,560
Manufactures—	" { Bombay Sind					209,810	4,29,820
Piece-goods	Yds. { Bombay Sind			11,000	1,387	2,614,700	1,400
Other sorts	Value { Bombay Sind		48		325	6,310	23,618
Drugs and Medicines	" { Bombay Sind		125		160		9,855
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							0
Indigo	Cwt. { Bombay Sind					263	37,574
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind					Lbs. 41	40
Grain and Pulse—						2,382	59,366
Gram	" { Bombay Sind			1	0	77	848
Rice in the husk	" { Bombay Sind					78	324
Rice not in the husk	" { Bombay Sind						
Wheat	" { Bombay Sind					209,940	14,76,268
Other sorts	" { Bombay Sind					11,013	40,609
Gums and Resins—						56,399	2,54,167
Cutch and Gambler	" { Bombay Sind					974	3,037
Hemp—Raw	" { Bombay Sind					119,034	3,98,770
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value { Bombay Sind					46,010	1,18,531
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	{ Bombay Sind } { Cwt. or No. } { Cwt. or No. }	375	9,000			90	2,800
Hides, dressed or tanned	{ Bombay Sind } { Cwt. or No. }	2,000				536	
Skins, raw	{ Bombay Sind } { Cwt. or No. }			323	13,000		
Skins, dressed or tanned	{ Bombay Sind } { Cwt. or No. }	5	667	8,654			
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value { Bombay Sind		1,329		420		6,166
Jute—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay Sind						108
Manufacture of—							
Gunny Bags	No. { Bombay Sind					68,803	18,971
Other kinds	Cwt. { Bombay Sind					15,300	2,315

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

SIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
155,480	1,11,565	4,925	3,417	5,650	3,486	...	...	...	...
2,187,325	2,71,245	160,395	35,513	347,950	87,802	16,900	2,450	40,250	6,612
9,889	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,982,832	2,78,033	611,600	1,23,264	719,976	1,46,126	19,048	4,789	17,092	3,355
24,950	3,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,820,744	10,93,180	742,610	1,66,764	665,690	1,82,370	133,224	37,541	165,464	43,036
180,092	28,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,650	10,568	232,526	64,018	373,172	74,661	10,508	2,517	5,862	1,467
...	8,118	...	33,651	...	21,665	...	8,985	...	7,501
...	14,083	192	1,956	167	3,246	6,169	72,792	7,989	99,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,663	...	71,387
7,331	53,308	1,025	7,979	2,002	18,575	73,341	1,26,255	33,699	55,016
31	325	...	...	Lbs. 40	6	...	...	...	...
3,654	98,398	1,764	6,007	185	7,164	743	7,492	54	678
23,445	3,82,293	1,129	14,170	1,373	15,302	...	...	...	...
597	7,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,57,124	...	6,39,038	...	6,00,095	...	10,19,212	...	8,01,230
...	16,464	...	1,575	...	15,448	...	900	...	...
...	29,71,410	...	10,78,965	...	11,38,692	...	14,31,595	...	10,90,022
...	67,955	...	1,575	...	15,454	...	600	...	...
...	...	21	5,750	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,152	...	9,931	...	18,092	...	5,669	...	2,389
...	110	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
6,531	3,92,293	...	...	23	1,380	3	210	...	...
1,079	7,689	...	...	...	...	41	659	12	189
397	4,111	...	...	352	11,645	61,085	21,34,244	53,908	19,66,995
440,320	1,90,906	6,650	2,971	6,100	2,558	10,423	2,97,480	12,362	3,05,680
3,187,155	5,51,725	78,875	19,511	151,315	33,431	140,911,189	5,42,41,515	189,998,593	4,95,92,201
11,800	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,708	...	16,264	...	8,234	...	7,659	...	3,064
...	10,315	...	5,476	...	5,948	...	2,05,254	...	1,67,237
205	26,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,715	31,698	38	383	23	379	9	119	8	110
45	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	584	8,155	30,943	10,011	39,805	...	...	52	248
60	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
213,350	11,43,756	6,922	39,867	6,941	48,127	393	2,171	588	3,280
6,538	27,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,163	1,15,832	3,382	16,631	2,582	12,930	163	905	1,188	5,951
351	1,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,158	1,49,056	34,645	1,34,225	42,044	1,71,736	229	1,206	1,654	6,498
11,092	35,045	1,674	6,768	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,970	18,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	3,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	150	6	395	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	6,172	...	27,663	...	39,393	...	22,360	...	29,425
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
134,650	25,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	2,400
15,100	3,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	630	...	...	...	48	...	12	...	...
...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	PENINS.				STRAITS	
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.							
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	875,244 1,823	5,63,901 1,313	1,060,730 623	5,64,297 897	...	...
Manufacture—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds. { Bombay... Sind ...	12,068,295 411,732	19,08,901 49,350	11,908,978 481,811	18,35,180 54,267	...	...
White	" { Bombay... Sind ...	8,414,823 187,029	8,72,759 16,196	8,336,501 225,048	8,63,041 8,27,732	894,904	1,46,957
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	" { Bombay... Sind ...	18,782,007 281,055	48,75,990 45,334	20,183,519 315,204	45,04,588 58,007	5,000,644	14,23,484
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. { Bombay... Sind ...	323,801 ...	1,19,000 15	890,762 ...	1,27,902 10	150,731	16,198
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	63,643 203	...	1,02,831 138	119	4,480
Gums and Resins	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	376 ...	6,224 ...	601 8	8,267 48	...	5,913
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—Iron	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	15,450 219	1,22,588 1,460	20,109 1,000	2,14,023 5,217	...	...
All others, unenumerated	" { Bombay... Sind ...	4,437 66	1,04,020 1,445	16,823 127	7,48,067 4,890	1	200
Sugar, Sugarandy and other Saccharine Produce	" { Bombay... Sind ...	75,722 2,484	2,34,380 39,090	70,106 2,202	8,42,066 27,741	...	5,52,710
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	38,15,539 1,04,143	...	39,02,558 1,42,004	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	1,20,47,605 2,51,437	...	1,28,02,007 3,21,191	...	20,04,497
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. { Bombay... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	23	0,425
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	22,028 1,345	...	15,415 855	...	22,515
Caoutchouc, raw	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	4,461 ...	3,54,843 ...	6,395 20	3,72,055 1,450	1	75
Coffee	" { Bombay... Sind ...	248 11	1,778 117	444 3	3,174 65	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	" { Bombay... Sind ...	292 ...	2,200 ...	...	90...	...	...
Cotton—Raw	" { Bombay... Sind ...	323,723 ...	1,52,759 ...	300,788 1,584	1,75,825 600	1,994,102	8,20,720
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture—							
Piece-goods	Yds. { Bombay... Sind ...	904,162 7,944	2,17,061 1,527	1,652,913 49,697	3,87,456 4,702	1,064,023	1,53,371
Other sorts	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	12,061 84,470	...	4,702 65,921	...	10,663
Drugs and Medicines	" { Bombay... Sind ...	...	1,070 ...	...	1,013 ...	...	5,675
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	2,001 2,836	5,20,300 3,35,499	2,782 2,022	5,57,392 2,37,705	0	95
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...	2,279 7	85,107 149	7,084 21	80,441 290	...	...
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	" { Bombay... Sind ...	1 ...	0 ...	1 ...	0 ...	8	16
Rice in the husk	" { Bombay... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	" { Bombay... Sind ...	70,853 87,078	2,73,427 2,38,019	104,200 33,683	5,59,503 1,20,503	55	259
Wheat	" { Bombay... Sind ...	40 1,070	250 4,621	5 1,314	27 5,840	207	1,388
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...	1,008 ...	2,729 ...	152 ...	780...	...	...
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier	" { Bombay... Sind ...	...	...	...	185 11,076	...	...
Hemp—Raw	" { Bombay... Sind ...	1,582 ...	14,508 ...	1,186 ...	11,076...	...	...
Manufacture of, excluding Cordage	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—							
Hides, raw	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	312 2,200	8,717 ...	735 7,577	17,023...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	14 60	300 ...	2,027 40	4,900...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	70 886	2,028 ...	408 6	1,842...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	12 146	375 ...	75 ...	300...	...	...
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	96 ...	...	285 ...	...	26,488
Jute—Raw	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacture of—							
Gunny Bags	No. { Bombay... Sind ...	247,032 21,126	79,256 4,379	417,855 40,646	94,937 11,428	...	...
Other kinds	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	...	24,068 ...	...	15,166 57	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2)—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	163 20	5,000 1,200	48 8	3,500 200			60	1,750
Shells	" { Bombay... Sind ...								
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...	203	6,300	1,300	46,615				
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. { Bombay... Sind ...	888 4	1,177 20	332 14,110	100 28,600				
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...	1,725	34,497	533	17,220	347	3,061	200	6,400
Opium	{ Chert... or Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	11 1							
Provisions...	Value { Bombay... Sind ...		2,11,823		2,01,002				25
Saltpetre	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	547	4,430	2,315	17,700				
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	346,892	21,75,957	962,404	63,32,849	8,000	51,315	9,000	50,100
Mustard and Rape	" { Bombay... Sind ...	9,826	68,142	1,500	9,150			400	2,808
Poppy	" { Bombay... Sind ...	18,192	1,12,540	240	1,631			1,000	6,750
Til or Gingelly...	" { Bombay... Sind ...	358	2,405						
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...	1	9	883	6,173	1,001	7,018		
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	6,093	11,253	4,719	7,362				
Manufactures	Value { Bombay... Sind ...		1,50,545		27,367				
Spices	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	704,371	1,30,023	213,988	1,12,571				
Stone, Jade									
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	32	300	7	45			25	200
Tea	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	46,518	41,071	19,417	19,730	2,762	2,901	2,725	3,032
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...								
Manufactured	" { Bombay... Sind ...	10,731	10,837	9,115	8,485	800	880	437	515
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	210	250	211	249				
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons { Bombay... Sind ...	35	300	7	45			25	200
Other sorts	Value { Bombay... Sind ...		79,730		31,584				
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	15,237,370	70,37,448	14,323,004	67,70,723			33,930	16,150
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. { Bombay... Sind ...	4,731,552	20,35,580	6,114,075	41,677	1	500		
Other sorts	Value { Bombay... Sind ...	1,091	62,406	1,536	1,50,977			990	8,303
All other Articles, unenumerated	" { Bombay... Sind ...	10	1,52,136	20	1,50,977				
Indian Produce and Manufactures	{ Free ... Dutiable ...		6,16,54,984		6,49,80,400		1,06,16,291		1,34,04,021
Total	" { Bombay... Sind ...		1,90,92,750		2,22,57,540		55,287		27,437
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	" { Bombay... Sind ...		11,561		13,300				10
Treasure	{ Gold ... Silver ...		11		3,430				
Total	" { Bombay... Sind ...		6,16,46,545		6,40,03,703		1,06,16,291		1,34,04,031
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		1,90,92,761		2,22,60,979		55,287		27,437
Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		6,08,67,000		6,38,95,150		1,95,02,746		1,35,13,506
Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		2,42,17,343		2,78,95,970		55,287		27,387
Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		87,77,681		1,56,50,498		46,144		4,913
Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		10,000						
Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		3,01,304		5,70,013		119		175
Total	" { Bombay... Sind ...		70,78,965		1,56,21,411		46,255		5,088
Government	" { Bombay... Sind ...		10,000						
Government	" { Bombay... Sind ...		3,01,304		5,70,013		119		175
Total Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		70,78,965		1,56,21,411		46,255		5,088
Total Stores and Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		7,30,48,675		8,54,16,567		1,95,98,011		1,35,14,633
Stores	" { Bombay... Sind ...		2,42,27,248		2,78,95,970		55,287		27,387
Treasure—									
Gold	" { Bombay... Sind ...		27,607		4,70,620				471
Silver	" { Bombay... Sind ...		13,990		9,105				
Total Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		41,597		4,79,725				471
Total Stores and Treasure	" { Bombay... Sind ...		27,597		4,70,620				471

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.]		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...
...
12,222	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20
597	17,768	482	16,473	...	...	...	...	5,202	7,781	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,072	...	...	1	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...
...
...	159	...	14,172	...	207	...	887	...	6,63,136	...	8,25,517
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...
...
1,290,785	62,66,450	1,614,480	1,06,34,793	325,130	21,12,214	269,614	24,72,513	...	...	7	49
...	...	165	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
446,712	20,98,723	752,685	54,39,240	9,496	64,087	54,304	3,69,277	81	617	29	185
110,388	5,89,981	119,811	6,58,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195,095	12,63,435	241,704	16,30,280	...	...	3,999	29,468	15	105	16	130
149	1,150	623	6,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
729,708	58,01,153	1,079,047	86,84,148	301,797	22,57,437	246,366	19,10,395	67	538	34	276
179,153	11,93,318	230,911	17,36,407	46,205	3,01,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
942,678	56,82,945	1,321,961	74,66,419	175,919	10,26,437	172,439	9,51,472	396	5,038	396	2,971
...
3,570	4,590	6,080	8,200	...	...	464	464	...	...	...	...
...	991	...	1,100	...	1,282	...	...	...	4,102	...	2,610
1,400	375	9,408	1,340	...	...	1,680	420	55,720	15,900	72,811	28,031
239	1,875	91	281	6	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
456	500	12	12	955	1,134	...	...	3	32	13	159
...	...	850	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	20	80	...	...	...	...	770	834	506	648
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	...
...
26	1,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,963	...	6,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,026	3,940	62,160	27,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273,180	1,70,590	460,020	2,54,250	1,344	600	3,400	3,750	...	...	...	...
34	710	64	780	...	...	...	...	30	120	...	...
...	7,511	...	19,858	...	...	...	...	...	626	...	646
...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,92,580	...	17,70,109	...	3,505	...	22,500	...	21,872	...	28,697
...	235	...	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...
...	4,61,40,230	...	7,14,74,797	...	2,72,36,983	...	2,35,97,165	...	14,68,685	...	16,29,368
...	45,94,222	...	89,87,473	...	6,96,300	...	1,72,775	...	32,109	...	...
...	1,590	...	4,422	...	1,100	...	855	...	1,31,055	...	65,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
...	4,62,41,910	...	7,14,79,219	...	2,72,37,092	...	2,35,98,010	...	15,99,620	...	16,94,699
...	45,94,222	...	89,87,473	...	6,96,300	...	1,72,775	...	32,157	...	...
...	4,63,84,055	...	7,16,57,123	...	2,73,24,826	...	2,37,50,226	...	21,20,569	...	23,90,443
...	46,90,522	...	84,04,283	...	6,96,300	...	1,72,775	...	32,157	...	...
...	...	...	1,46,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,16,500	...	3,50,880	...	76,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	3,16,500	...	4,97,169	...	76,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	4,69,00,255	...	7,21,54,283	...	2,74,00,825	...	2,37,50,226	...	21,20,569	...	23,90,443
...	46,90,522	...	84,04,283	...	6,96,300	...	1,72,775	...	32,157	...	...
...
...
...
...
...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.									
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	"	Bombay	...	...	...	34	1,237	5	268
Other sorts	"	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals.	Bombay	...	...	...	46,873	56,015	84,650	48,742
Other sorts	"	Bombay	...	46	2,000	840	883	150	253
	"	Sind	...	...	...	2,266	41,862	1,323	19,080
Opium									
	Chests or Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	Bombay	1,645	...	...	...	6,38,539	...	4,98,620
Saltpetre	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	143	1,511	94	1,013
	"	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Linseed	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	5	30	12	80
Mustard and Rape	"	Bombay	3,671	21,812	3,300	25,800	12	100	3
Poppy	"	Bombay	...	...	...	14	120	9	78
Til and Gingelly	"	Bombay	...	...	...	8,483	48,874	2,406	19,044
Other sorts	"	Bombay	...	...	...	104	718	31	275
	"	Sind	...	...	...	8,707	47,773	5,413	45,483
	"	Sind	...	...	...	365	8,384	247	1,790
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	304	1,071	405	2,550
Manufactures	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,07,100	...	1,10,760
	"	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	3,976	908	...	728,873	1,98,141	918,853	2,88,722
	"	Sind	...	...	...	228	60	765	152
Stones, Jade	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	18	65	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	"	Bombay	...	...	...	8,058	79,640	12,198	1,09,643
	"	Sind	...	...	...	0	70	...	...
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	800	800	90	100	81,160	17,454	46,681
	"	Sind	...	...	...	160	140	18	10
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	9,010	680	1,724	372
Manufactured	"	Bombay	...	...	...	202	75	110	102
	"	Sind	...	...	...	500	270	224	283
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay	...	...	...	24	2,173	52	4,084
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	2	125	1	75
	"	Sind	...	...	...	...	20,018	...	15,425
	"	Sind	...	...	...	...	825	...	1,310
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	...	2,016	900	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—	"	Bombay	...	12,482	4,625	...	...	...	...
Shawls	No.	Bombay	...	13	130	348	2,156	140	1,205
Other sorts	Value	Bombay	6,026	...	5,480	...	...	...	48
All other Articles, unenumerated	"	Bombay	9,481	...	18,162	...	1,11,533	...	1,55,454
	"	Sind	...	...	...	...	8,402	...	0,237
Indian Produce and Manufactures									
		Bombay	44,461	...	98,338	...	29,68,161	...	25,00,046
		Sind	9,000	...	4,625	...	1,50,354	...	60,531
		Bombay	...	...	...	...	14,78,208	...	11,48,756
		Sind	...	...	...	...	48,009	...	27,110
Total		Bombay	44,461	...	98,338	...	44,44,419	...	40,13,402
		Sind	9,000	...	4,625	...	2,02,663	...	93,841
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian									
		Bombay	82,851	...	85,596	...	67,78,040	...	60,54,818
		Sind	24,000	...	4,625	...	2,78,817	...	1,51,596
Treasure									
		Bombay	...	...	...	...	7,920	...	1,900
		Sind	...	...	...	...	8,94,405	...	16,95,915
		Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,260
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		Bombay	...	...	...	...	9,02,845	...	18,97,815
		Sind	...	...	...	...	891	...	10,060
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure									
		Bombay	82,851	...	85,596	...	76,81,026	...	68,82,633
		Sind	24,000	...	4,625	...	2,79,208	...	1,67,646
Government									
		Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,960	...	1,790
		Sind	...	...	...	...	167	...	210
		Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure		Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure		Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,960	...	1,790
		Sind	...	...	...	...	167	...	210

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign countries from the Presidency two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

Oriss.				Cutch.				Punjab.	
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	86	54	72	...	...	150	175	1,941	4,607
9	120	57	1,053	267	13,517	366	7,330	4,110	2,390
...	...	...	...	85,171	3,27,98,580	30,7731	5,54,40,766	178	1,379
...	...	...	...	23,137	...	38,4861	...	...	...
...	4,44,000	...	5,31,500	...	2,96,931	...	1,90,857	...	25,225
...	...	222	1,400	430	11,000	...	309	...	439
...	...	...	2,550	...	4,532	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,823	...	...
16	102	25	277	1	12	1	15	...	...
7,074	70,651	4,546	45,101	1,306	13,119	1,540	13,948	141	1,145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	5,133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	233
...	2,850	...	2,534	...	2,650	...	...	...	41,220
20,344	4,973	7,544	20	3,004	957	3,026	506	6,59,975	1,78,445
...	...	...	2,130	...	...	...	...	16,419	2,074
...
223	5,033	902	13,700	...	...	...	...	...	42,169
...
...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,331	5,28,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,04,947	1,24,669
...
598	747	981	1,291	216	150	58	58	946	705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,329	1,664
...	...	...	...	17	1,500	...	2,656	...	...
...
344	34,018	224	17,300	...	...	...	...	...	4,492
...	28,057	...	2,123	...	5,26,324	...	4,06,620	...	2,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...
...	15	100	720	95	437	...	...	1,154	1,51,080
...	45,441	...	54,734	...	920	...	725	...	701
...	43,770	...	76,798	...	84,484	...	80,925	...	1,50,555
...	390	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	12,778
...	9,46,562	...	10,97,599	...	9,08,66,775	...	8,87,92,420	...	25,05,554
...	7,348	...	1,465	...	3,08,480	...	3,05,980	...	5,54,103
...	28,907	...	44,127	...	2,171	...	3,290	...	8,73,137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,85,029
...	9,06,939	...	11,45,726	...	9,06,95,945	...	8,87,95,700	...	23,79,991
...	7,348	...	1,955	...	3,08,480	...	3,05,980	...	7,92,133
...	20,72,785	...	22,82,618	...	9,21,00,541	...	8,98,85,722	...	1,65,27,496
...	8,923	...	17,439	...	3,09,980	...	3,05,980	...	10,43,570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,190
...	44,25,000	...	48,24,000	...	8,42,510	...	...	...	2,89,125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,000
...	44,25,000	...	48,24,000	...	8,42,510	...	...	...	2,93,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,000
...	64,97,735	...	69,16,618	...	9,29,43,051	...	8,98,85,722	...	1,61,26,411
...	8,923	...	17,439	...	3,09,980	...	3,05,980	...	22,79,570
...	5,571	...	11,271	...	...	...	3,778	...	89,821
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,236
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
...	5,571	...	11,271	...	...	...	3,778	...	39,821
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,638

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bombay and from the Province of Sind during the

Articles.	Denomination.	PERSIA—continued.		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—continued.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—							
Dye	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	44	1,890				
Shell	" { Bombay... Sind ...						
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...						
Oils—							
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. { Bombay... Sind ...	1,302 2,097	1,546 2,851			96	128
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...	33	250	80	885	21	773
Opium	Chests or Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...						
Provisions...	Value { Bombay... Sind ...		30,833 1,235		78,533		1,06,462
Saltpetre	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...	30	100			12	147
Seeds—							
Linseed	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...			97	739	17	128
Mustard and Rape	" { Bombay... Sind ...			40	308	20	164
Poppy	" { Bombay... Sind ...					7	67
Til or Gingelly...	" { Bombay... Sind ...	131 797	1,087 4,690	6,751	60,815	7,178	66,139
Other sorts	" { Bombay... Sind ...	4	17				
Silk—							
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...						
Manufactures	Value { Bombay... Sind ...		69,635		18,743		12,365
Spices	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	971,099 12,723	2,46,666 2,544	140	200	3,611	2,343
Stone, Jute	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...						
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	" { Bombay... Sind ...	2,137 26	32,107 371				
Tea	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	2,107,694 661,257	16,91,267 2,34,836	400	300	50	25
Tobacco—							
Unmanufactured	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...	156	30				
Manufactured	" { Bombay... Sind ...	1,394 3,889	766 1,893	70	150	166	18
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. { Bombay... Sind ...			1,308	93,671	1,512	1,19,905
Wood—							
Teak	Cubic Tons. { Bombay... Sind ...	45	5,146				
Other sorts	Value { Bombay... Sind ...		1,629 30		67		15
Wool—							
Raw	Lbs. { Bombay... Sind ...						
Manufactures of—							
Shawls	No. { Bombay... Sind ...	746 162	67,985 1,800	47	580	20	100
Other sorts	Value { Bombay... Sind ...		1,69,108 23,330		1,89,063		2,38,247
All other Articles, unenumerated	" { Bombay... Sind ...						
Indian Produce and Manufactures	{ Free ... { Dutiable ...		40,97,466 5,40,165 5,60,660 1,26,863		14,95,637		21,84,700
Total	{ Bombay... { Sind ...		46,67,019 6,07,023		14,95,637		28,34,700
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	{ Bombay... { Sind ...		1,88,19,928 9,88,219		85,60,084		42,08,106
Treasure	{ Gold ... { Silver ...		5,725 7,78,620 3,29,225		2,78,000		2,500 1,40,060
Total	{ Bombay... { Sind ...		7,79,245 8,29,225		2,78,000		1,51,560
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure	{ Bombay... { Sind ...		1,92,99,171 18,16,444		88,38,084		43,59,716
Government	{ Stores ... { Treasure— Gold ... Silver ...		16,416 50,197 1,700				7,000
Total Treasure	{ Bombay... { Sind ...		1,700				
Total Stores and Treasure	{ Bombay... { Sind ...		16,416 51,897				7,000

—continued.

Products and Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign countries from the Presidency two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	18			168	5,018	45	2,500
2	74	2	106	46	2,511	120	4,176
				203	6,360	1,300	45,612
47,703	62,324	71,160	96,886	109,630	1,32,070	107,869	1,41,266
2,907	4,713	30,231	50,237	12,063	15,916	46,638	78,551
4,171	79,519	10,223	1,48,734	9,580	1,96,283	13,226	2,15,224
221		101		35,194		30,786	
18	19,360	131	11,656	28,156	3,23,18,880	38,483	3,54,74,064
	16,45,068		22,15,746		37,62,000		47,85,041
	25,980		37,696		1,08,051		1,11,446
	714		442		7,057	335	4,345
66		37		647	4,430	2,345	17,700
				547			
1,060,403	69,77,664	1,945,776	1,25,34,373	3,061,220	1,95,85,638	4,691,983	3,20,14,460
		362	2,115		2,022		12,365
296,654	20,20,506	566,194	40,78,374	764,712	52,77,232	1,265,579	90,74,313
178,534	11,11,523	407,942	24,79,924	307,138	19,11,613	527,753	31,35,620
240,290	17,41,564	105,056	6,99,456	435,928	31,08,150	352,080	23,65,272
		120	500	140	1,150	943	6,776
146,998	11,23,296	70,046	5,62,106	1,181,505	92,33,371	1,207,489	1,11,83,202
114,794	7,91,721	210,726	17,03,603	345,397	23,02,742	441,789	34,41,322
22,443	12,43,548	331,054	19,90,330	1,472,843	87,76,063	1,924,407	1,08,23,121
471-50 lbs	1,994	216	1,657	864-20 lbs.	5,666	2,643	9,364
1,402	5,654	856	3,490	11,569	22,570	12,584	22,511
		196	950			196	956
	80,127		1,28,456		4,09,620		3,61,511
	30				70		134
2,599,311	4,32,506	2,968,000	6,51,714	4,446,814	9,31,731	5,158,557	12,65,041
35,321	5,176	42,663	5,533	51,968	8,319	56,960	6,520
9	90	23	116	290	2,460	146	1,192
14,404	1,73,238	15,021	1,67,720	25,383	3,00,142	30,270	3,23,238
254	3,219	361	3,225	307	3,239	358	3,598
92,259	50,798	352,726	2,87,076	783,176	6,75,628	12,619,985	20,24,944
3,900	3,740	2,183	2,109	763,406	2,98,634	684,651	3,11,963
6,027,523	7,20,908	6,151,487	7,25,401	6,036,638	7,21,844	6,133,211	7,25,773
36,273	3,968	32,891	3,231	36,273	3,968	33,037	3,251
38,439	24,901	37,226	26,723	51,338	39,099	49,923	32,684
607	451	953	711	3,846	2,541	3,807	3,038
33	2,512	53	4,325	1,289	1,00,551	1,652	1,33,538
				12	800		
660	87,215	1,025	1,00,202	2,269	1,91,049	1,464	1,37,365
		Cwt. 6	25	2	135	Cwt. 1-5	101
	74,998		80,518		5,66,647		5,13,531
	9,840		5,918		10,855		7,248
73,584	43,600	1,02,816	45,300	15,318,510	70,84,188	14,669,996	68,50,783
				5,006,075	22,06,690	6,633,764	28,83,896
787	17,447	811	16,752	4,092	2,35,469	3,589	1,29,344
3	60			13	180	182	2,001
	9,645		11,039		2,06,257		2,43,281
	260				12,914		1,125
	9,72,251		11,75,464		59,07,340		77,67,444
	3,80,601		1,92,188		13,45,104		6,27,708
	8,58,004		9,34,77,052		34,02,43,452		36,77,92,575
	1,12,14,609		3,47,37,350		4,13,10,743		6,65,01,870
	12,65,248		19,95,461		32,91,496		32,34,145
	1,60,776		2,08,336		4,45,472		3,66,730
	9,70,64,297		9,48,72,513		34,32,34,948		37,10,26,720
	1,53,75,584		3,45,45,666		4,17,65,215		6,66,67,608
	9,87,23,707		10,41,33,544		37,95,94,649		40,63,56,908
	1,57,41,694		3,54,19,490		4,99,97,573		7,33,88,164
	8,50,673		54,668		71,91,609		1,58,66,494
					10,000		
	22,21,779		23,73,296		96,39,102		1,09,47,728
			58,575		2,93,391		4,05,850
	25,72,451		24,97,953		1,66,30,711		2,67,14,223
			58,575		2,46,391		4,05,850
	9,62,96,153		10,66,11,497		39,54,25,390		43,30,71,125
	1,57,41,694		3,54,78,065		4,72,43,964		7,37,91,014
	2,20,665		3,73,879		2,96,524		8,85,230
	27,406		93,684		58,761		1,53,256
	4,70,000		14,00,000		4,70,000		14,00,000
	24,820		33,300		26,220		35,000
	4,70,000		14,00,000		4,70,000		14,00,000
	24,820		33,300		26,220		35,000
	6,90,665		17,73,879		7,65,524		22,86,230
	82,288		1,26,984		84,981		1,86,356

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRALIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living	No.	4	82			80	2,030	77	1,300
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value		2,794		2,010		1,100		623
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)			90		588		183		
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	6	343	3	130			10	600
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Value		80						
Other sorts	Value								
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.					1,344	1,200		
Clocks and Watches	No.								
Coal—									
Coal	Tons								
Charcoal	Cwt.								
Coffee	Value	14,863	0,88,136	17,184	21,03,003	5,002	3,91,051	6,099	5,09,708
Colr, Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	Gross		20						
Corks									
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.								
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.								
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	E. Yards								
White	E. Yards								
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	E. Yards							1,000	250
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.								
Thread, sewing	Lbs.								
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross								
Drugs and Medicines	Value		17,883		24,562		1,100		470
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.					1	225		
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value		395		148		150		
Feathers	Lbs.	5,632	24,760	3,222	24,525	83	860	250	2,505
Fine—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Canvas	Yards								
Other sorts	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables									
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.		60		80		20		
Other Ware	Value		18		3,170		70		
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	13	18	825	2,170	15	70		
Guns and Firearms	Value	7,474	7,07,495	5,791	2,06,791	10,004	1,78,818	6,866	1,86,666
Hardware and Cutlery	Value		840		340		130		100
Hides, raw	Cwt.	4,545	1,25,965	378	13,830	5,099	90,651	3,526	1,04,800
Hides, raw	No.	43,820		4,800		33,920		43,630	
Hides, raw	Cwt.	10,964		9,486		18			
Skins, raw	No.	852,940	0,30,023	225,080	4,96,660	1,000	3,000	440	400
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value		7,748		3,600		880		
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactures of			7,180		5,400				
Jewellery					1,400				
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of					6,475				
Leather and Manufactures of			70		80		850		
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons								
Spirits					4		20		
Wines and Liqueurs									
Machinery and Mill-work	Value		24,000		2,600		180		
Matches, Lucifer and other									
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Wrought									
Other sorts									
Iron—									
Wrought				178	2,450				
Other sorts									
Lead									
Steel									

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living ...	No.					263	4,319	451	5,676
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	400		500		38,411		22,801	
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)						105			
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.					91	4,726	107	5,874
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Value					139	368	134	370
Other sorts							83		631
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.					55,002	10,785	90,117	21,851
Clocks and Watches	No.					5	65	4	280
Coal—									
Coal	Tons								
Charcoal	Cwt.					20	36	249	276
Coffee	Value	29,738	21,62,008	62,896	48,07,610	7,470	2,03,155	11,048	2,40,694
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	Value								437
Corks	Gross					60	17	2	2
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.					8	150	120	2,670
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.					64,162	53,200	48,479	37,378
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards					8,601,692	6,05,938	3,844,710	6,28,635
White						6,004,848	10,13,158	7,165,035	10,00,628
Coloured, Printed or Dyed						1,389,852	1,91,085	166,836	2,10,445
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.			10	70	2,720	355	13,789	1,006
Thread, sewing	Lbs.					517,023	93,018	616,808	1,02,039
Other sorts of Manufactures	Gross Value					702,480	1,52,593	631,410	1,13,768
Drugs and Medicines						23,498	2,855	45,481	4,008
Dyeing and Colouring Materials						830	300	1,078	389
Earthenware and Porcelain						595	1,798	865	705
Feathers							1,78,307		1,98,109
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yds.								
Canvas									
Other sorts	Value						307		440
Fruits and Vegetables							87,945		48,208
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.							9	481
Other Ware	Value						5,088		10,783
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.					70,032	2,20,710	73,079	2,50,661
Gums and Resins	Value	256	10,220	242	10,000	3,965	64,568	6,563	85,207
Hardware and Cutlery	Cwt.	6,798		1,081		8	4,481		4,665
Hides, raw	No.	61,920	1,69,610	9,790	26,960	450	290		
Skins, raw	Cwt.	20,319	15,84,785	27,845	22,02,007			5	260
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	1,597,460		2,141,020			180	360	980
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactures of			54,200		5,500		900		650
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of							5,872		5,301
Leather and Manufactures of							5,302		15,319
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons							112	308
Spirits						22	260	445	4,702
Wines and Liqueurs						24	181	430	3,541
Machinery and Mill-work	Value						2,070		620
Matches, Lucifer and other							6,788		4,228
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.					119	5,583	791	3,912
Wrought						21	123	1	40
Other sorts									
Iron—									
Wrought						4,240	30,354	3,899	34,684
Other sorts									
Lead						30	593		
Steel						694	7,790	630	7,387
						948	8,079	479	4,318

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				INDIA.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5,570	80,948	3,838	26,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	30,105	—	32,789	—	—	—	2,000	—	30	—	170
—	4,702	—	9,217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	2,054	28½	1,223	—	—	—	—	2	120	9	500
61	202	104	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	65	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,895	5,012	7,151	2,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	1,662	21	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,355	26,878	129	2,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,780	8,16,419	13,347½	6,37,444	206	12,519	266	18,640	443	15,255	511	16,633
—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
404	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78	1,818	29	772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23,359	18,954	26,188	20,554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60,949	23,128	43,303	22,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,523,157	7,40,095	5,382,708	8,96,660	—	—	3,750	680	27,000	4,780	130,800	21,640
5,342,415	5,20,368	2,517,268	2,35,302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,167,935	1,02,038	895,615	1,23,549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,198	132	1,050	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
195,090	24,293	181,041	22,634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
661,156	91,289	494,555	56,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,014	1,329	11,159	3,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9-6	109	630	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
496	444	402	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,02,631	—	1,70,702	—	—	—	—	—	880	—	180
—	10,900	—	8,703	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	513
133½	2,819	180	2,220	—	—	—	—	38½	4,570	86½	20,200
—	7,214	—	8,567	—	—	—	—	—	483	—	182
418	7,668	413	8,900	4	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	285	—	763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	11,843	—	9,727	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
278	7,524	290	13,932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4,291	—	3,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
449,953	20,96,473	314,213½	14,84,390	—	—	—	—	484	2,618	626	3,255
—	1,58,721	12,044½	1,77,399	—	—	167	2,400	16	400	37	445
—	10,502	—	9,203	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
156	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	118	—
1,500	3,550	—	430	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	2,630
13	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	2,010	—
—	187	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
210	—	15,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2,429	—	898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5,872	—	908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	8,909	—	10,825	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4,509	—	4,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,127	7,581	2,915	5,629	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
283	5,008	1,579	6,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,501	5,331	1,586	7,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2,773	—	370	—	—	—	—	—	600	—	—
—	1,947	—	1,324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123½	8,352	82½	4,116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
23	763	7	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,222½	12,421	677½	7,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	82
59	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	239	74	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
198	1,515	349	1,977	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living	No.	4	950			127	664	277	1,744
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value		2,200		153		10,155		2,294
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (including Military Accoutrements)	"								421
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	6	540			2	125		
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.					60	800	800	1,070
Other sorts	Value						54		66
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.					583	218	761	222
Clocks and Watches	No.								
Coal—									
Coal	Tons								
Charcoal	Cwt.					94	70	74	130
Coffee	Value			1	00	3,289	2,25,227	2,778	2,66,250
Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	Gross					100	125	97	90
Corks	"								
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.							1	4
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	224	200						
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards	21,750	4,123	40,800	6,530	106,020	18,740	146,000	24,003
White	"					4,816	548	6,146	622
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"					2,452	457	23,710	3,423
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	"	506	225			680	90	486	82
Thread, sewing	No. (Lbs.)					200	40	520	110
Other sorts of Manufactures	(Gross Value)		480				1,000		2,050
Drugs and Medicines	"		170		830		107		62
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.					2	15	27	415
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value						812		308
Foathers	Lbs.					91	843	12	430
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards								
Canvas	"								
Other sorts	Value								
Fruits and Vegetables	"		40		20		2,207		2,084
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and false Pearls	Cwt.			3	300				
Other Ware	Value						163		166
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	7	60	3	24	2,776	12,629	2,842	13,165
Gums and Resins	Value	185	2,430	177	2,651	844	16,825	1,022	15,844
Hardware and Outfry	(Cwt.)						2,819		148
Hides, raw	No. (Cwt.)					6,076	1,61,889	3,940	1,08,169
Skins, raw	No. (Cwt.)	2	200			23,400	158	61,940	197
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	100				4,150	1,200	10,640	170
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactures of	"						1,800		
Jewellery	"								
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	"						1,199		1,292
Leather and Manufactures of	"						117		230
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons					661	1,622	1,022	2,201
Spirits	"					57	441	633	2,274
Wines and Liqueurs	"					291	855	351	1,490
Machinery and Mill-work	Value						800		300
Matches, Lucifer and other	"						133		139
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.								
Wrought	"					11	59	5	154
Other sorts	"								50
Iron—									
Wrought	"					7	72	184	127
Other sorts	"								
Lead	"								
Steel	"					93	2,400		

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6,006	86,998	3,643	85,466	464	3,326	—	—	6,500	92,314	3,643	85,466
—	80,335	—	64,531	—	10,198	—	6,806	—	99,533	—	90,337
—	4,966	—	10,346	—	445	—	125	—	5,430	—	10,471
148	7,908	154	8,587	9	630	9	465	157	8,558	163	9,002
—	900	—	1,525	—	—	—	—	—	900	—	1,525
—	302	—	732	—	—	—	—	—	302	—	732
72,904	17,215	98,029	24,307	—	—	—	—	72,904	17,215	98,029	24,307
34	1,717	20	972	2	300	—	—	36	2,027	65	972
1,355	26,678	129	2,770	—	—	—	—	1,355	26,678	129	2,770
116	115	323	415	—	—	—	—	116	115	323	415
108,517	66,89,318	162,899	1,06,76,203	731	27,453	1,884	82,517	109,548	69,16,765	164,283	1,07,58,720
—	80	—	447	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	947
—	854	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	700	—	92
86	1,977	140	3,406	—	—	92	2,262	86	1,977	241	5,667
89,245	71,260	74,667	67,632	4,453	3,280	2,192	1,800	92,678	74,640	76,869	69,732
877,947	481,396	1,063,521	4,98,741	1,968	600	1,100	630	879,935	4,31,996	1,064,621	4,99,371
8,340,249	13,73,679	9,561,015	16,79,483	17,230	2,976	331,090	56,660	8,357,490	13,76,663	9,572,105	16,86,993
11,233,579	15,33,071	9,004,789	13,26,562	4,660	750	10,784	1,272	11,258,229	15,33,321	9,009,573	13,27,734
2,509,742	3,54,654	1,985,991	3,48,217	17,660	2,800	8,140	1,790	2,578,042	357,458	1,994,131	3,50,007
4,940	347	14,530	1,153	—	—	—	—	4,909	387	14,830	1,159
713,139	1,25,495	793,422	1,24,906	12,817	2,820	19,000	2,375	725,936	1,21,115	817,422	1,27,230
1,363,928	2,43,922	1,046,491	1,70,537	—	—	4,760	1,000	1,363,928	2,43,922	1,051,251	1,71,537
31,512	3,994	56,676	8,604	—	—	—	—	31,512	3,994	56,676	8,604
642	408	1,696	728	—	—	—	—	642	408	1,696	728
1,092	2,242	767	1,194	—	—	—	—	1,092	2,242	767	1,194
—	3,43,193	—	3,08,060	—	790	—	408	—	3,43,988	—	3,68,458
—	65,749	—	68,606	—	5,879	—	14,615	—	71,127	—	83,221
—	1,08,094	—	1,21,949	—	11,487	—	9,032	—	1,17,981	—	1,30,981
—	27,755	—	31,811	—	—	—	90	—	27,855	—	31,901
—	44,842	—	50,630	—	—	—	—	—	44,842	—	50,630
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	592	—	1,203	—	150	—	—	—	742	—	1,303
—	52,450	—	60,435	—	530	—	670	—	52,880	—	61,105
—	7,074	—	14,612	—	700	—	—	—	8,374	—	14,612
—	9,900	—	14,215	—	1,101	—	1,456	—	10,701	—	15,671
—	24,41,214	—	18,74,348	—	584	—	968	—	24,41,798	—	18,75,306
—	9,27,074	—	6,11,405	—	8,606	—	7,045	—	48,749	—	9,17,525
—	19,112	—	14,451	—	156	—	3,140	—	19,267	—	17,591
—	24,248	—	5,619	—	—	—	856	—	29,857	—	10,937
—	6,58,331	—	3,06,529	—	1,38,970	—	21,420	—	7,97,301	—	3,26,949
—	300,000	—	132,965	—	60,690	—	10,375	—	321,670	—	143,340
—	31,694	—	37,937	—	665	—	271	—	32,449	—	38,208
—	22,39,916	—	27,34,511	—	36,545	—	13,685	—	22,75,461	—	27,48,196
—	12,627	—	3,748	—	75,325	—	29,650	—	13,227	—	4,336
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	93,160	—	12,000	—	1,37,700	—	1,20,850	—	2,30,580	—	1,32,650
—	9,272	—	3,668	—	24,200	—	12,700	—	33,472	—	16,358
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	14,085	—	24,129	—	2,791	—	1,840	—	16,626	—	25,969
—	10,353	—	30,071	—	390	—	—	—	10,743	—	30,071
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	9,203	—	8,328	—	—	—	—	—	9,203	—	8,328
—	5,744	—	13,787	—	50	—	150	—	6,900	—	13,937
—	2,194	—	12,928	—	46	—	—	—	2,240	—	12,802
—	30,472	—	4,012	—	—	—	—	—	30,622	—	4,452
—	8,663	—	5,501	—	—	—	—	—	8,663	—	5,501
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	13,984	—	6,092	—	80	—	—	—	14,074	—	6,092
—	915	—	469	—	261	—	228	—	4,740	—	6,952
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	49,827	—	44,280	—	1,855	—	82	—	7,842	—	45,825
—	1,222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—
—	10,619	—	8,687	—	—	—	—	—	10,619	—	8,687
—	9,297	—	6,290	—	—	—	—	—	9,297	—	6,290

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRALIA.				
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Metals—continued.										
Tin—										
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or Spelter ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Cwt.	...	...	400	4,000	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gallons...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pastboard ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	"	...	1,165	...	516	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk... .. .	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—										
Til or Ginglyly	Cwt.	...	...	30	350	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ..	Value	...	60,540	...	60,493	...	2,60,434	...	2,60,686	...
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	1,375	1,375	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	6,120	2,300	12,544	4,625	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Products	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	804	330	352	607	...
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	(E. C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	430	210	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	...	400	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas... .. .	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	6	600	21	1,030	...
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs.	1,988	350	...	...	2,576	1,000	17,024	6,200	...
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	645	...	610	...	300	...	500	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value	...	33,622	...	70,330	...	660	...	2,401	...
Total, Merchandise			21,93,120		21,33,949		9,85,070		10,18,550	
Treasure—										
Gold			4		...		...		...
Silver			27,025		58,946		13,051		15,750	
Total, Treasure			27,025		58,946		13,051		15,750	
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure			22,20,745		21,91,895		9,98,721		10,34,300	

—continued.

Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...
...
...
...	290	...	90	...	...	...	17	...	1,482	...	1,148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	6,000	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24
...	2,100	...	71,503	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	60	696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	20
...
...	...	5,500	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	250	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
...	1,531	450	3,248	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2,600	...	...	...	400	...	390	...	...	...	...
...	28,470	...	31,700	...	6,385	...	14,250	...	50	...	823
...	25,02,798	...	33,16,645	...	2,98,540	...	3,29,919	...	10,790	...	24,003
...	55,617	...	57,700 30,447	...	600	...	3,300	...	50,000	...	70,000
...	55,617	...	58,147	...	600	...	3,300	...	50,000	...	70,000
...	25,58,412	...	34,04,792	...	2,97,140	...	3,33,219	...	90,790	...	94,003

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought...	Cwt.					194	1,852	17	1,333
Other sorts...	"								
Zinc or Spelter ...	"					71	3,337	51	120
All other sorts, unenumerated	"					360	6,406	164	3,623
Oils...	Gallons...					96,012	44,324	122,602	63,094
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						6,395		10,135
Paper and Pasteboard	"						16,380		10,170
Provisions	"		50		85		3,09,254		6,47,489
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	"								
Salt	Cwt.								
Seeds—									
TU or Gingly	Cwt.					2,722	23,748	7,744	54,171
Other sorts	"					2,048	18,162	1,438	12,406
Shells and Cowries	Value		6,220		7,600		1,230		1,193
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.					10,615	39,971	14,001	41,696
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards					35,347	43,078	62,890	62,103
Other sorts	Value						4,910		2,823
Spices	Lbs.					1,065,041	1,04,468	1,473,192	3,30,166
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.					58,164	4,25,174	42,456	5,30,470
Tea	Lbs.					90	40	210	146
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.					1,725,192	2,00,298	1,651,804	3,73,428
Manufactured	{ E. C.							14	10
						3,472	217	30,529	5,016
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value						620		725
Umbrellas	No.							52	68
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.								
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value						14,590		26,253
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.								
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards					21,078	23,343	7,667	6,632
Other sorts	Value						31,036		8,674
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value		4,996		5,866		88,387		79,392
Total, Merchandise			40,16,019		67,72,682		53,01,135		62,02,608
Treasure—									
Gold							10,373		1,175
Silver							6,03,652		26,97,647
Total, Treasure							7,06,425		28,15,822
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure			40,16,019		67,72,682		60,06,560		67,91,430

—continued.

Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERU.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25	1,021	67	442								
579	3,024	82	472								
564	653	87	1,172					1	14		
68,550	71,007	62,085	26,098					120	45	57	25
	2,204		417								
	2,391		1,976								
	8,47,301		7,77,535						45		12
1024	1,000	633	151								
1404	1,214	7304	5,323								
424	4,444	423	4,855								
	2,150		1,827								
4,854	20,540	1,527	8,089								
12,979	10,714	14,988	11,736								
	7,002		4,872								
204,198	22,107	182,582	229,804			1,702	500			28	3
4,341	60,189	2,094	47,411					62	795	24	234
5,201	3,180	3,400	2,001								
2,007,526	2,00,341	2,022,642	5,67,682								
19,528	14,516	12,640	12,938								
3,290	258	2,609	945								
	216		408								
519	821	817	665								
2,111	264										
	118,976		31,341						1,000		517
443	180	268	422								
1,080	1,390	1,880	1,200								
	8,026		5,320								200
	1,10,451		1,22,208						5,200		2,547
	22,60,215		57,28,796		25,719		24,200		27,609		70,428
	1,34,120		4,98,578				1,125		4,000		12,200
	9,62,821										
	10,97,981		8,98,578				1,125		4,000		12,200
	73,57,198		66,98,278		18,719		25,225		21,000		62,796

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.			
		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—	Owt.								
Unwrought									
Other sorts									
Zinc or Spelter									
All other sorts, unenumerated									
Oils	Gallons					8,080	2,103	4,218	2,344
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value						21		220
Paper and Pasteboard			840				83		50
Provisions			42,404		47,972		25,961		29,117
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock									
Salt	Owt.					51½	344	48	60
Seeds—	Owt.								
Til or Gingelly						6½	77	2	18
Other sorts								18	112
Shells and Cowries	Value		7,300		1,965		2,202		1,001
Silk—	Lbs.								
Raw									
Manufactures—	Yards					760	1,250	5,084	2,015
Piece-goods	Value		100				760		
Other sorts									
Spices	Lbs.	112	40	504	215	15,344	2,001	8,142	1,058
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Owt.	6	120	8	40	248	2,912	421	4,898
Tea	Lbs.					841	246	230	105
Tobacco—	Lbs.					19,280	2,420	24,422	4,073
Unmanufactured									
Manufactured	{ E. C.					2,485	1,532	1,042	670
						8,024	724	4,000	452
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value						64		47
Umbrellas	No.								
Wax (excluding Candles)	Owt.			2	100	7	600	10	260
Wood and Timber and Manufactures (including Firewood)	Value						861		2,121
Wool—	Lbs.								
Raw									
Manufactures of—	Yards					20	20	50	50
Piece-goods	Value				290		2,244		1,522
Other sorts									
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value		1,115		740		10,780		11,492
Total, Merchandise			70,279		61,220		5,42,479		6,22,216
Treasure—									
Gold									
Silver			200		10,990		1,45,200		1,33,842
Total, Treasure			200		10,990		1,45,200		1,33,842
Grand total of exports of Merchandise and Treasure			70,279		72,210		6,87,679		7,56,058

—continued.

Treasure (exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92—concluded.

TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				INDIA.				GRAND TOTAL.			
1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
441	2,373	234	1,774	...	...	...	...	441	2,373	234	1,774
...
279	5,521	871	604	...	...	9	150	279	5,521	461	754
313	7,253	641	8,796	60	1,205	74	2,404	869	8,458	715	11,200
163,862	1,18,178	178,530	1,20,461	20	50	...	...	163,882	1,18,223	178,530	1,20,461
...	8,620	...	10,773	...	25	...	...	...	8,645	...	10,772
...	18,640	...	18,028	...	100	...	918	...	18,740	...	18,948
...	11,24,101	...	15,04,267	...	98,128	...	57,929	...	12,22,229	...	15,62,186
...
1,152,71	7,532	941	217	35,932,71	2,41,525	700,900	2,33,200	87,065	2,40,358	700,904	2,33,417
2,862	24,962	8,505	59,802	...	...	587	4,775	2,862	24,962	9,092	64,033
2,482	22,673	1,976	17,457	...	...	330	2,973	2,482	22,673	2,206	20,430
...	3,57,321	...	3,90,967	...	24,326	...	31,716	...	3,61,557	...	4,28,683
31,460	60,630	16,128	40,785	389	1,372	...	...	31,808	61,792	16,128	40,785
50,351	50,417	63,576	76,854	800	800	210	150	50,551	55,717	63,786	77,004
...	12,561	...	7,096	...	...	...	...	...	12,561	...	7,695
1,292,422	2,32,021	1,079,026	2,65,446	4,480	625	9,072	1,633	1,298,902	2,33,246	1,088,699	3,67,129
37,790	4,89,140	46,520	5,83,223	...	...	...	...	37,790	4,89,140	46,520	5,83,223
6,142	3,796	4,797	3,096	...	...	113	50	6,142	3,796	4,909	3,148
4,413,898	7,02,065	5,508,428	9,45,733	...	...	224	21	4,412,898	7,02,065	5,508,653	9,45,764
22,150	16,309	20,977	17,433	2,018	1,500	4,964	2,980	24,396	17,709	25,241	20,901
15,388	1,329	50,187	6,420	50	5	196	35	15,444	1,344	50,383	6,455
...	1,550	...	1,378	...	...	...	59	...	1,550	...	1,377
510	521	860	923	...	...	...	...	510	521	860	923
87	2,644	39	2,670	18	1,300	19	1,560	58	2,644	58	4,230
...	35,120	...	60,401	...	5,590	...	9,034	...	40,710	...	60,435
6,543	2,450	20,530	7,782	...	...	...	...	6,543	2,450	20,530	7,782
23,073	23,623	9,273	7,987	...	...	...	...	23,073	23,623	9,273	7,987
...	46,751	...	18,021	...	900	...	150	...	47,651	...	18,171
...	2,91,383	...	2,42,254	...	57,016	...	48,653	...	2,48,396	...	3,90,636
...	2,21,09,870	...	2,62,52,422	...	10,33,000	...	8,70,491	...	2,33,07,870	...	2,71,22,913
...	3,52,493	...	58,875	...	5,21,262	...	3,71,961	...	7,73,755	...	4,30,636
...	15,47,306	...	28,29,128	...	9,37,365	...	14,32,090	...	27,84,671	...	52,61,786
...	20,99,790	...	33,68,001	...	14,53,627	...	18,04,621	...	35,55,429	...	56,92,622
...	2,42,60,169	...	3,01,40,423	...	24,96,627	...	20,75,112	...	2,67,65,796	...	3,23,15,535

D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty on Import and Export, at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind, during two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.								
	1890-91.				1891-92.				
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.		
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPORTS.									
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ...	60,979	...	40,885	...	84,825	...	71,437	...	
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter ...	43,468	20,068	43,468	20,067	64,417	25,042	54,417	24,97	
Spirits ...	15,62,799	5,55,694	15,37,635	5,48,252	15,20,513	5,62,040	15,01,778	5,49,21.	
Wines and Liqueurs ...	1,62,043	57,922	1,61,092	57,288	1,68,680	50,931	1,67,853	59,12.	
Other sorts ...	64	37	64	37	28	22	28	2.	
Oils—									
Mineral—									
Kerosine ...	4,48,317	...	4,40,910	...	3,93,480	...	3,88,708	...	
Other sorts ...	566	...	566	...	769	...	769	...	
Opium ...	487	...	487	...	161	...	161	...	
Salt ...	12,067	1,480	12,067	1,480	15,453	1,823	15,453	1,823	
All other articles (excluding Penalty-Duty) ...	1,387	1,26,732	1,367	1,24,836	1,322	1,08,439	1,322	91,796	
Total Duty on Imports.	Including Salt.	22,92,177	7,61,948	22,47,491	7,51,950	22,48,657	7,57,207	22,01,926	7,26,956
	Excluding do.	22,80,110	7,60,463	22,35,424	7,50,470	22,33,234	7,55,474	21,86,473	7,25,133
EXPORTS.									
Grain and Pulse—									
Rice (in the husk) ...	...	8,988	...	8,983	2,880	10,199	2,830	10,120
Rice (not in the husk) ...	2,07,467	77,065	2,05,963	76,789	1,85,530	73,717	1,84,539	73,408	
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	2,07,467	86,048	2,05,963	85,772	1,88,360	83,916	1,87,369	83,528	
Grand total, Duty on Imports and Exports ...	24,99,644	8,47,990	24,53,454	8,37,722	24,37,017	8,41,213	23,89,295	8,10,484	

D.—TRADE—continued.

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at the Port of Aden, during the two official years 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPORTS.				
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer and Porter	726	726	2,200	2,200
Spirits	44,015	44,015	48,193	48,193
Wines and Liqueurs	6,607	6,607	5,243	5,243
Other sorts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	13,562	13,502	14,235	14,225
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty) .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Duty on Imports...	64,910	64,910	69,871	69,871
	51,348	51,348	55,636	55,636
EXPORTS.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice (in the husk) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice (not in the husk) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles (excluding Penalty Duty) .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Duty on Exports ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports .	64,910	64,910	69,871	69,871

D.—TRADE

(4).—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and years 1890-91

Ports.	MERCHANT					
	COUNTRY.				To	
	1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,60,07,711	2,50,273	1,83,78,604	8,79,204	8,36,937	16,524
" Madras	1,45,92,359	2,48,256	1,46,44,479	2,68,223	65,048	648
" British Burma	55,88,971	2,96,466	30,22,340	1,86,538	13,443	1,000
" Sind	83,41,825	.....	87,18,000	.....	16,68,432	.....
" Bombay ... ..	.....	60,91,485	.....	70,16,027	.....	1,36,51,662
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces ...	4,45,30,866	68,86,470	4,47,63,432	83,40,992	20,83,855	1,36,69,834
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	8,63,70,844	4,08,949	8,61,79,302	4,66,130	58,70,881	1,92,382
" Cutch	22,55,725	71,118	16,00,778	64,668	7,512	5,765
" Kathiawar	3,28,57,675	1,86,488	1,91,09,196	3,00,179	1,53,625	11,288
" Foreign Konkan	2,70,398	.....	3,46,170	.....	1,310	.....
" Goa	1,23,98,528	18,185	1,00,86,075	24,420	53,624	.....
" Daman	21,628	7,810	30,546	1,559	58	.....
" Diu	1,63,144	.....	1,58,965	.....	5	.....
" Mâhe	8,836	.....	19,880	.....	1,253	.....
" Pondicherry	33,347	.....	1,02,577	.....	1,842	740
" Cambay	2,79,109	.....	2,77,559	.....	495	.....
" Gâekwâr's Territory	6,60,325	13,924	7,52,095	16,821	1,304	.....
" State of Cochin	43,829	.....	49,735	.....	.....	.....
" State of Travancore	25,32,020	53,170	31,80,171	99,862	6,028	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British ...	8,15,24,059	8,50,690	8,57,22,751	5,07,009	2,29,056	17,793
Total from all Ports ...	13,24,25,260	78,41,109	11,66,65,485	93,23,137	76,83,792	1,38,80,009
Government Stores and Treasure ...	3,95,993	2,77,716	4,18,330	2,72,155	1,67,275	6,42,625
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	1,15,45,071	3,930	1,19,09,637	6,781	14,74,921	5,960
" Madras	95,72,319	2,55,164	1,14,98,924	3,41,913	98,20,650	26,463
" British Burma	20,57,207	46,277	23,65,579	36,450	14,06,581	2,580
" Sind	55,50,755	.....	63,74,032	.....	1,26,79,874	.....
" Bombay ... ..	.....	84,46,436	.....	89,13,562	.....	17,49,370
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces ...	2,87,25,352	87,51,807	3,21,48,172	92,98,706	2,48,82,026	17,84,373
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	8,66,05,714	4,08,308	8,69,12,850	4,58,924	46,03,866	2,10,648
" Cutch	21,91,822	12,95,312	20,80,568	11,21,539	15,57,339	91,998
" Kathiawar	74,73,074	11,89,256	67,37,646	7,71,972	65,40,151	2,23,236
" Foreign Konkan	1,98,480	.....	217,874	.....	97,776	.....
" Goa	14,35,701	860	19,75,047	2,607	23,82,600	.....
" Daman	68,360	.....	41,004	.....	22,456	.....
" Diu	1,05,112	.....	82,978	.....	44,116	.....
" Mâhe ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,794	.....
" Pondicherry	32,264	.....	36,562	.....	16,898	.....
" Cambay	2,00,669	.....	1,90,121	.....	1,10,176	.....
" Gâekwâr's Territory	4,01,660	4,000	4,04,973	1,735	2,48,818	270
" State of Cochin	93,090	.....	4,21,230	.....	.....	.....
" State of Travancore	18,41,275	.....	14,17,215	.....	5,62,007	.....
" Karikal	1,517	.....	.....	.....	3,935	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British ...	1,40,43,034	24,88,928	1,30,14,213	18,97,943	1,16,90,066	8,15,504
Total to all Ports ...	7,93,74,100	1,16,49,043	8,26,74,735	1,16,55,573	4,11,75,958	23,10,625
Government Stores and Treasure ...	5,52,199	87,229	11,51,764	49,595	6,25,769	4,11,562

—continued.

exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1891-92.

DTRE.						TREASURE.			
REVENUE.		TOTAL.							
1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,16,078	7,100	1,03,44,648	2,66,797	1,86,94,682	8,86,804	.....	...	...	...
1,30,618	10,741	1,46,57,402	2,48,904	1,47,95,097	2,78,964	2,500	...	15,536	...
30,623	8,700	56,02,414	2,97,456	30,52,972	1,90,238	.....	...	...	...
18,46,981	.....	1,00,10,257	.....	1,00,84,981	.....	22,900	.....	6,400	.....
.....	1,59,71,694	.....	1,97,43,147	.....	2,20,87,721	.....	50,11,950	.....	36,33,500
18,44,300	1,50,93,235	4,06,14,721	2,05,56,804	4,66,07,732	2,43,43,227	25,400	50,11,950	21,936	36,33,500
44,44,915	2,21,311	4,17,41,225	5,96,331	4,06,24,217	6,87,447	10,79,987	2,500	5,63,599	3,500
25,607	8,049	22,03,237	76,878	16,20,380	72,717	2,44,642	45,478	77,339	55,071
1,82,220	5,357	3,30,18,300	1,97,776	1,92,91,416	3,05,536	6,86,624	4,513	8,52,573	18,029
551	.....	2,71,706	.....	3,46,721	.....	.....	.....	80,000	.....
23,082	.....	1,24,52,149	18,185	1,01,09,157	24,420	1,500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	21,686	7,810	80,546	1,559	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,430	.....	1,63,149	.....	1,60,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10,080	.....	10,889	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
1,448	1,061	35,189	740	1,04,025	1,061	.....	.....	.....	.....
445	.....	2,79,604	.....	2,78,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,013	.....	6,61,629	13,924	7,53,108	16,821	875	.....	2,880	.....
.....	.....	43,329	.....	49,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
440	.....	25,38,048	53,170	31,89,611	99,362	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,36,236	14,467	5,17,53,115	3,63,433	3,59,58,987	5,21,476	9,58,641	49,989	10,12,792	73,100
65,25,451	1,62,29,018	14,01,09,061	2,15,21,118	12,31,90,936	2,55,52,150	20,64,028	50,64,439	15,98,327	37,10,100
1,33,706	10,85,923	5,63,208	9,20,541	5,97,036	13,58,078	12,27,563	76,05,000	7,43,349	1,12,80,000
14,79,330	10,715	1,80,19,992	9,890	1,33,88,967	17,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
96,77,751	29,784	1,88,92,969	2,81,627	2,11,76,675	3,71,697	8,96,773	20,000	8,07,301	.....
15,43,934	1,290	34,63,788	48,857	39,09,513	37,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,56,00,635	.....	1,82,30,629	.....	2,19,74,667	.....	35,59,600	.....	31,73,612	.....
.....	14,87,820	.....	1,01,95,806	.....	1,04,01,382	.....	9,100	.....	1,700
2,83,01,650	15,39,609	5,36,07,378	1,05,36,180	6,04,49,822	1,08,23,315	39,56,373	29,100	39,81,113	1,700
42,26,864	2,20,044	4,12,09,580	6,18,956	4,11,39,214	6,78,968	10,32,561	2,500	5,60,399	3,500
13,10,073	97,530	87,49,161	13,87,310	33,99,636	12,19,119	86,120	3,500	29,844	170
56,47,735	1,94,007	1,40,13,225	14,12,492	1,23,85,381	9,65,979	14,20,750	.....	3,57,219	.....
82,213	.....	2,96,266	.....	3,00,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,58,463	.....	88,18,301	360	45,33,510	2,697	16,600	.....	.....	.....
11,998	.....	90,816	.....	53,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44,953	.....	1,49,228	.....	1,27,931	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....
.....	.....	3,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22,107	.....	40,182	.....	58,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92,080	.....	3,10,845	.....	2,82,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,27,845	1,799	6,60,478	4,270	6,32,818	3,534	.....	.....	2,151	.....
5,784	.....	93,090	.....	4,27,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,42,274	.....	25,03,283	.....	21,50,489	.....	57,495	.....	1,36,191	.....
.....	.....	5,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,07,46,525	2,93,386	2,57,33,100	28,04,432	2,43,59,738	21,91,329	15,80,965	3,500	5,27,405	170
4,32,74,039	20,43,039	12,05,50,058	1,39,59,568	12,59,48,774	1,36,98,612	65,69,899	35,100	50,68,917	5,370
5,29,627	2,23,556	11,77,968	4,48,791	16,81,391	2,73,160	1,71,79,130	8,000	1,21,94,909	.....

no return relating to that Port is given.

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1891-92

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	Bombay ...	305	610,999	144	301,429	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	59	111,017	56	113,096	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	136	253,323	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	19	32,458	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	Bombay ...	8	5,119	13	22,015	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	18	31,494	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	3	5,732	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,873	23	39,159	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	2	2,348	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam ...	Bombay ...	4	2,540	8	6,857	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	1	494	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	Bombay ...	3	4,050	20	28,170	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	56	90,130	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	Bombay ...	18	28,820	8	11,537	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1	1,487	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	7	6,214	4	1,372	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	1,638	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	33	41,140	31	26,433	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1891-92,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	2	3,069	...	...	2	4,828	1	1,759
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	22	48,060	21	47,002	22	48,060	21	47,002
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	13	21,808	4	7,144	13	21,808	4	7,144
		Sind ...	3	5,513	4	6,935	3	5,513	4	6,935
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	17	46,713	17	45,798
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	{	Steam... { Bombay ...	3	1,798	3	1,798	13	10,498	13	10,498
		Sind ...	1	1,604	...	...	1	1,504	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	3	287	6	742	4	368	27	2,906
Egypt...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	2	3,427	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	1	879	...	...	1	879	1	879
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	1	879	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	2	568	2	568	2	568	2	568
Réunion	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	3	1,289	...	...	4	1,604	...	...
Central and South America...	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	2	2,537	...	...
Arabia	{	Steam ... { Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... { Bombay ...	3	375	6	681	70	6,808	92	10,305
			...	...	1	107	13	715	5	263

—continued.

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the , compared with the totals of the year 1890-91—continued.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	308	615,827	146	893,188	311	625,495	116	242,486
...	59	111,017	56	113,096	68	120,690	69	130,944
...	1	1,942	...	...
...	22	48,060	21	47,002	22	49,161	19	42,586
...
...	136	253,323	1	851	58	112,631
...	19	32,458	...	...	6	9,187
...
...	16	26,927	17	29,159	11	18,261	19	29,953
...	3	5,513	4	6,935	9	15,666	1	1,441
...
...	18	31,494	...	...	6	10,509
...	3	5,732	...	...	...	...
...
...	18	48,586	40	84,957	18	45,684	35	69,836
...
...	2	2,348	...	...	1	1,239
...
...	1	1,798
...
...	17	13,038	21	17,356	22	17,699	24	20,356
...	1	1,504	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	2,127	71	6,675	30	2,989	98	9,580	15	1,747	100	9,301
11	768	1	40	11	768	5	438	2	235	...	...
...	3	4,050	20	28,170	2	2,617	15	20,447
...	58	93,557	...	...	20	31,605
...
...	19	29,699	9	12,416	24	40,240	7	11,261
...	2	2,366	...	...	3	3,778	...	...
...	9	6,782	6	1,940	7	4,419	1	500
...	10	3,990	...	...	2	777	1	280
...
...
...
...	1	1,638	...	...	3	5,850	...	...
...	1	2,189	...	...
...	2	2,537	...	...	3	5,204	...	...
...
...	33	41,149	31	36,433	21	27,713	31	37,630
...	4	3,939	...	...
144	14,212	44	4,810	214	21,020	136	15,115	192	18,755	146	15,328
22	1,271	18	1,315	35	1,986	23	1,578	23	1,552	46	3,392

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1891-92,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.				
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		
			Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	
Ceylon	Steam ...	Bombay ...	4	3,485	3	2,558	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay	1	87
China--Hongkong	Steam ...	Bombay ...	31	52,833	30	50,298	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
" Treaty Ports	Steam ...	Bombay ...	17	35,287	32	66,912	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Java	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	1	2,133	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Maldives	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Persia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	57	52,835	63	59,001	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Siam	Steam ...	Bombay ...	3	1,948	2	1,290	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay ...	1	574	1	574
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	Bombay ...	1	698	2	3,400	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Sumatra	Steam ...	Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Australia	Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	3,956	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Other Countries	Steam ...	Bombay ...	90	100,862	111	168,184	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	13	15,049	29	53,347	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay
Total, 1891-92...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	516	904,255	585	1,027,558	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	181	181,038	226	353,704	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay ...	9	7,282	6	2,033
		Sind ...	6	2,386	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91...	Steam ...	Bombay ...	526	930,664	413	725,000	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	136	187,689	164	249,976	...	...	...	...
		Sailing... {	Bombay ...	7	7,916
		Sind ...	2	777	1	280	2	281	1	97	

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1891-92

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.											
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.									
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.										
Ceylon										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay		
China—Hongkong										
										Steam ...	Bombay ...	9	17,129	10	18,667	19	32,119	21	35,159
											Sind
										Sailing...	Bombay
Treaty Ports										
										Steam ...	Bombay	1	1,789	1	1,789
											Sind
										Sailing...	Bombay
Java										
										Steam ...	Bombay	
											Sind	
										Sailing...	Bombay	
Maldives										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay		
Mekran and Sonmidni										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay ...	11	218	80	1,577	21	1,550
Persia										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay ...	1	78	2	147	8	1,312	17	3,306
Siam										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay ...	1	542	1	542	1	542	1	542
Straits Settlements										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay		
Sumatra										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay		
Australia										
										Steam ...	Bombay		
											Sind		
										Sailing...	Bombay		
Other Countries										
										Steam ...	Bombay ...	2	3,484	1	1,773	8	10,300	1	1,773
											Sind ...	5	8,334	3	4,754	15	19,968	14	17,663
										Sailing...	Bombay ...	11	2,086	3	863	77	11,180	8	1,620
Total, 1891-92										
										Steam ...	Bombay ...	51	95,348	40	78,178	96	175,295	80	151,799
											Sind ...	10	18,230	9	15,116	20	27,864	20	28,025
										Sailing...	Bombay ...	31	4,076	21	3,468	194	24,742	168	20,856
Total, 1890-91										
										Steam ...	Bombay ...	51	97,000	50	93,017	98	177,034	91	164,002
											Sind ...	12	20,410	8	4,753	24	35,709	15	20,053
										Sailing...	Bombay ...	13	2,860	16	2,610	162	21,917	148	17,315

—continued.

and cleared with cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1890-91—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	4	3,485	3	2,558	5	4,747	2	1,177
...	...	...	...	1	98	3	313	3	291	6	722
1	98	2	226	6	749	1	117	2	291	2	128
6	749	1	117	50	84,952	51	85,454	55	93,852	54	91,433
...
...	...	...	...	17	35,287	33	68,701	18	39,201	26	55,234
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,133	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	10	1,056	...	...	10	1,056	...	...	5	706
...	...	1	149	...	...	1	149	...	...	...	...
...
61	3,545	39	2,800	91	5,122	60	4,359	76	4,127	42	2,322
86	3,738	86	4,147	140	5,569	159	7,128	135	5,765	165	7,931
...
...	...	...	...	57	52,835	63	59,001	53	46,893	53	47,265
7	1,553	12	2,343	15	2,765	29	5,709	20	3,750	27	5,657
21	1,345	28	1,984	38	2,410	47	2,977	37	2,600	36	2,764
...	...	...	...	3	1,948	2	1,299	3	2,216	3	1,842
...	...	...	...	2	1,116	2	1,116	2	1,116	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	1	696	3	3,409	...	...	1	2,214
...	...	...	...	1	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	2	3,956	...	...	2	4,321	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	98	120,252	112	169,957	103	128,139	86	136,368
...	...	...	...	28	35,017	43	71,010	22	30,253	30	49,587
47	5,141	11	1,320	124	16,271	19	2,940	68	8,904	8	1,667
44	4,591	35	3,725	109	10,708	42	4,156	97	9,670	40	3,810
...	...	...	...	613	1,079,550	665	1,179,357	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	161	208,902	246	381,789	...	...	...	...
255	26,676	189	19,239	488	58,700	363	42,128	...	...	...	...
190	12,460	170	11,457	349	26,175	278	16,548	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	1,107,698	504	889,002
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	223,398	179	270,029
218	20,522	187	18,858	...	...	...	...	387	50,255	335	36,203
177	11,473	191	12,131	...	...	...	...	298	20,880	290	18,305

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1891-92,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	3	5,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	3,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	2	3,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France...	Steam	Bombay	15	35,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	3	5,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	20	30,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	12	20,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	3	4,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast.	Steam	Bombay	2	3,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt...	Steam	Bombay	74	120,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	52	92,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind, in the official year 1891-92,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia...	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt...	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia...	Steam	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	{ Bombay ... Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1890-91—continued.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	3	5,654	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	3,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	3,190	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	15	35,330	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	5,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	20	30,857	...	...	1	1,457	...	...
...	12	20,015	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	3	4,895	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2	3,467	...	...	1	1,168	...	...
...	...	1	153	...	...	1	153	...	...	...	...
...	74	120,738	...	...	3	4,122	...	...
...	52	92,569	...	...	1	1,257	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	1	851	...	...	1	1,775	3	4,954
...	...	1	125	...	...	1	125	...	...	...	...
1	149	12	892	1	149	14	993	5	485	2	79

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1891-92,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.				BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
				Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
				Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	5	8,114	15	25,687
		Sind	3	5,020			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	1	87			...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports.	Steam	Bombay
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	1	1,504
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	3	4,983
		Sind			2	2,437
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	1	1,775
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay
		Sind	...	...			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	20	81,669	3	4,801
		Sind	21	39,459			...	...	...	...
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92	Steam	Bombay	145	2,45,489	21	35,471
		Sind	94	1,66,240			3	3,941
		Sailing	1	87			...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	Steam	Bombay	19	29,748	23	38,577	1	113	...
		Sind	26	43,289			2	3,144
		Sailing	...	...			...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Provinces of Sind, in the official year 1891-92,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,024
China—Hongkong ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiáni.	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	6	254	3	95	1	254
Persia ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	2	107
Siam ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	...	...	...	...	9	733
Total, 1891-92	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	6	254	3	95	1	254
Total, 1890-91	Steam ...	{ Bombay ...	...	...	1	916	...	...
	Sailing ...	{ Sind ...	1	146	1	574	3	279
			7	272	3	49	9	521

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1890-91—concluded.

NAIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	5	8,114	15	25,687	4	5,637	10	16,704
...	8	5,020	...	...	1	1,618	...	...
...	...	1	99	1	87	2	1,123	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	1	1,504	...	...	2	4,076
...	1	1,739
...
...
...
...
1	125	2	228	1	125	2	228	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	1	44	1	254	1	44	...	...	4	146
3	110	9	430	9	364	18	825	7	269	10	320
...	3	4,983	...	...	3	4,884
...	2	2,437	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	73	...	...	3	180	3	306	4	241
...
...	1	574
...	1	1,775	...	...	...	...	1	1,490
...
...
...
...
...	20	31,669	3	4,801	9	15,389	6	7,498
...	21	39,459	...	...	24	40,414	1	1,405
...	3	279	...	...
...	...	4	312	...	...	13	1,045	...	...	7	582
...	145	245,489	21	35,471	...	...	...	...
...	94	166,240	3	3,941	...	...	...	...
1	125	5	496	3	416	6	1,520	...	...	...	...
4	259	27	1,860	10	513	49	3,196	...	...	...	...
...
...	19	29,748	25	39,606
...	26	43,289	2	3,144
...	...	4	146	...	...	...	...	3	279	5	720
6	533	16	888	...	...	...	...	15	1,060	23	1,222

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1891-92, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared,			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	210	459,787	307	624,901	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	2	8,181	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	58	93,005	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	1	1,567	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	8,060	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	10	17,019	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	3	5,750	5	9,294	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam	...	...	1	1,091	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	6	8,620	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	103	30,967	102	26,281	11	6,600	16	8,760	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	10	15,592	90	133,978	...	...	1	1,441
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	1	1,452	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	1	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam	...	...	7	10,547	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	9	15,745	9	13,611	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	30	16,920	49	25,302	65	35,803	60	32,165	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	9	17,370	6	9,520	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China (Hongkong)	Steam	1	1,300	8	16,300	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	7	14,017	1	2,103	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	15	21,647	2	2,902	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	8	13,094	5	8,534	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	28	36,486	11	15,181	...	...	1	1,441
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	14	19,403	7	9,066	1	1,441	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	11	19,131	4	5,569	...	...	1	1,775
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillippine Isles	Steam	8	12,960	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	64	160,500	44	122,258	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	48	16,346	53	43,472	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from Sea	Steam	7	4,708	12	8,570	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92	Steam	602	895,234	798	1,211,485	77	43,844	79	45,882	
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	Steam	495	814,430	672	1,093,068	74	24,573	69	32,091	
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,582	...	...	...	...

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1890-91.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				GERMAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Ves- sels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,759	...	...	1	611	...	...	...	...
54	128,714	56	182,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	96,494	47	108,509	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,966	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18	45,561	19	46,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	8,481	4	6,777	49	29,822	47	29,022	10	15,560	12	18,165	1	904	1	904
...
...	...	1	1,645	...	...	2	4,436	...	...	8	3,535	...	...	...	...
8	15,664	10	20,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,213	...	...	2	1,808	2	1,808
...	...	1	2,479	...	...	...	...	1	1,450	1	4,412	...	...	...	...
5	12,287	5	12,299	...	...	...	...	3	7,705	10	27,854	...	...	...	...
18	44,870	3	7,158	...	...	...	...	12	32,862	8	8,916	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,043	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	7,417	18	12,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	391	1	1,698	1	1,213	...	...	...	...
13	35,185	11	30,530	...	...	...	...	13	33,594	18	29,712	...	...	...	...
2	5,836	1	2,749	...	...	...	...	3	4,778	3	4,497	...	...	...	...
...
106	258,454	110	261,214	67	75,383	70	82,236	88	197,392	95	209,390	3	2,712	3	2,712
...
110	253,067	111	254,243	69	72,242	68	69,294	81	172,520	89	185,500	3	2,712	3	2,712
...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1891-92, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.				
	Entered.		Cleared..		Entered.		Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	6	12,851	8	4,314	6	12,851	5	6,684
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam ...	24	50,182	24	52,840	24	50,182	24	52,840
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam ...	1	885	3	3,596	55	129,599	50	135,662
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	Steam ...	1	1,812	...	...	43	97,806	47	106,509
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam ...	10	14,500	20	38,244	10	14,500	21	37,210
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam ...	1	3,441	...	...	19	48,002	10	46,630
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe ...	Steam ...	1	2,788	...	...	1	2,788	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	2,788	...	...	1	2,788
Spain ...	Steam ...	7	17,128	12	28,199	7	17,128	12	28,199
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam ...	12	23,020	14	26,387	77	78,687	78	81,255
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam ...	24	16,233	20	25,044	24	16,233	35	84,660
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,312	8	15,604	11	21,570
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,705	...	...	1	1,705
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam ...	1	223	2	446	4	3,244	4	2,254
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,302	1	1,450	3	8,283
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong ...	Steam ...	1	1,833	2	4,106	9	21,825	17	44,259
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Treaty Ports ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	2,011	30	77,782	7	18,085
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam ...	25	40,434	11	15,060	27	42,477	11	15,060
Japan ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	3	7,117	18	45,304
Turkey in Europe ...	Steam ...	1	1,091	...	...	1	1,091	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam ...	1	885	2	1,976	1	885	2	1,976
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ...	Steam ...	1	1,107	...	...	1	1,107	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	3	3,540	2	2,815	4	5,242	4	4,419
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillippine Isles ...	Steam ...	13	29,391	13	29,689	18	20,391	13	29,689
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam ...	1	2,013	...	...	27	70,792	24	60,242
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	Steam ...	14	28,339	12	25,483	19	38,053	16	32,729
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels left for or returned from sea ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92 ...	Steam ...	148	251,105	154	283,307	414	785,046	432	818,861
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91 ...	Steam ...	140	227,055	144	230,307	408	727,586	415	742,058
	Sailing ...	1	108	...	...	1	108	...	...

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1890-91—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1891-92.				GRAND TOTAL, 1890-91.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	216	472,638	312	631,585	232	464,390	300	596,393
...	24	50,182	28	56,021	23	50,019	29	58,450
...	56	131,166	117	228,607	55	127,603	91	183,571
...	48	97,806	52	114,569	35	75,662	44	95,543
...	10	14,500	31	55,129	27	34,557	38	64,109
...	22	53,752	24	55,924	19	44,809	23	50,646
...	1	2,788	1	1,091	1	611	3	5,283
...	6	8,620	1	2,788	5	8,245	8	12,868
...	7	17,128	12	28,199	11	22,179	15	31,661
...	190	116,254	196	116,296	162	84,949	166	84,558
731	21,160	778	24,588	731	21,150	778	24,588	1	108	680	25,521
...	24	31,825	126	170,079	847	24,531	108	143,579
...	9	17,116	11	21,579	35	35,689	10	17,498
...	1	1,233	...	...	9	16,276	...	...
...	3	4,554	...	...
...	7	10,547	...	...	15	22,331
...	9	15,745	10	15,316	...	...	8	12,017
...	108	55,967	113	60,111	8	13,231	78	60,518
436	14,941	447	17,725	436	14,941	447	17,725	75	47,305	1	1,582
...	10	18,820	9	17,812	429	21,039	416	19,047
...	10	23,125	25	60,559	4	7,958	14	17,741
...	37	92,349	8	20,253	5	8,910	19	40,955
...	42	64,124	13	18,952	37	91,451	14	32,515
...	11	20,481	23	53,838	...	...	...	...
...	1	1,091	...	...	39	61,729	32	40,716
...	29	87,371	14	18,578	10	21,780	20	45,599
81	10,064	17	1,477	81	10,064	17	1,477	21	27,311	8	10,199
...	15	30,844	7	9,666	...	...	...	...
5	650	30	4,292	5	650	30	4,292	8	10,249	4	5,339
...	1	1,107	...	...	8	1,180	9	2,019
...	15	24,373	9	11,763	6	11,186	...	...
...	21	42,351	13	29,689	10	17,660	7	9,156
...	91	231,301	68	182,500	21	40,720	13	28,230
...	67	55,290	69	76,201	90	222,228	67	176,307
81	1,142	62	944	81	1,142	62	944	18	14,515	13	12,496
...	7	4,768	12	8,576	73	1,077	65	920
26	379	...	...	126	379	...	...	1	832	8	8,579
...	1,093	1,734,124	1,309	2,076,228	...	...	...	...
1,360	48,326	1,334	49,026	1,360	48,326	1,334	49,026	...	...	...	...
...	973	1,566,598	1,156	1,868,115
1,377	48,177	1,370	47,507	...	...	...	...	1	108	1,370	47,507
...	1,377	48,170	1	1,582

required in Statement No. 5.

* Vessels not Native.

† Native Craft.

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1891-92,

Ports.	BRITISH.				BRITISH INDIAN.				F.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		
WITH CARGOES.												
From or to—												
Bengal	{	Bombay ...	88	60,228	28	50,508	...	...	...	6	4,293	
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind... ..	{	Bombay ...	172	155,177	186	166,630	2	235	...	10	7,999	
		Sind ...	186	169,807	207	197,552	...	...	...	24	28,262	
Bombay	{	Bombay ...	178	244,272	199	250,594	1	169	7	1,372	40	2,065
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	746	
British Burma	{	Bombay ...	27	37,211	1	2,055	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	3	2,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total British Ports in other Presidencies	{	Bombay ...	410	490,888	414	469,777	3	404	7	1,372	55	14,358
		Sind ...	189	172,503	207	197,552	...	...	...	...	35	29,008
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	{	Bombay ...	586	245,580	596	250,590	88	8,408	32	7,998	205	3,441
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23
Indian Ports not British... ..	{	Bombay ...	222	85,545	204	79,813	24	5,005	25	6,067	781	16,186
		Sind ...	...	...	1	1,333	...	...	...	...	17	634
Total, 1891-92	{	Bombay ...	1,218	828,013	1,214	809,139	65	14,837	64	14,822	991	33,985
		Sind ...	189	172,503	208	198,935	...	...	...	...	53	29,665
Total, 1890-91	{	Bombay ...	1,056	759,180	1,036	742,639	62	17,832	64	22,794	908	30,652
		Sind ...	174	163,927	193	193,235	...	...	...	...	31	17,608
IN BALLAST.												
From or to—												
Bengal	{	Bombay ...	...	...	22	89,938	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	6	2,975	...	...	...	...	...
Sind... ..	{	Bombay ...	3	2,633	26	46,579	...	...	...	1	84	
		Sind ...	24	42,176	3	3,400	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	{	Bombay ...	...	...	5	7,736	1	12	2	37	13	247
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	{	Bombay ...	1	1,072	15	24,532	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total British Ports in other Presidencies	{	Bombay ...	4	3,705	68	118,785	1	12	2	37	14	331
		Sind ...	24	42,176	9	6,375	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	{	Bombay ...	553	53,652	564	62,780	20	1,654	22	1,681	188	2,741
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British... ..	{	Bombay ...	5	2,369	8	4,927	...	...	1	169	223	4,319
		Sind ...	...	...	1	1,904	...	...	...	...	7	193
Total, 1891-92	{	Bombay ...	562	59,728	640	186,492	21	1,666	25	1,737	495	7,391
		Sind ...	24	42,176	10	8,279	...	...	...	...	7	193
Total, 1890-91	{	Bombay ...	605	73,305	713	278,855	37	13,589	45	13,479	402	7,128
		Sind ...	34	64,967	10	14,731	...	...	1	184	8	211

—continued.

Interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1890-91.

BRIG.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1891-92.				TOTAL, 1890-91.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
7	7,797	...	...	9	1,016	38	64,521	44	59,321	35	55,096	46	80,999
...
22	28,106	181	17,564	178	17,401	365	180,975	386	212,127	450	166,748	467	203,842
27	24,334	171	17,027	204	20,545	381	215,096	438	242,431	472	207,066	541	258,167
76	5,710	3,419	98,423	2,576	100,993	3,638	344,930	2,858	358,669	3,066	310,132	2,417	236,097
9	931	64	5,036	104	7,223	75	5,782	113	8,154	66	5,241	93	6,646
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	37,211	1	2,055	41	58,875	6	10,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,096	...	...	2	2,914	...	...
105	41,613	3,600	115,987	2,763	119,410	4,068	627,637	3,289	632,172	3,592	590,851	2,936	531,287
36	26,265	235	22,063	308	27,768	469	223,574	561	250,585	539	215,221	634	264,813
233	3,920	72,247	895,957	64,027	831,052	73,076	1,153,446	64,888	1,101,904	74,121	1,159,407	69,850	1,199,003
...	...	689	16,580	682	16,552	690	16,603	682	16,552	653	14,831	646	14,725
692	13,901	9,161	207,966	7,556	204,330	10,138	315,662	8,477	304,101	10,101	328,144	8,095	270,370
21	1,089	817	30,582	1,210	39,585	834	31,216	1,232	42,057	803	31,677	1,350	49,315
1,030	59,434	85,008	1,219,910	74,346	1,154,792	87,232	2,096,745	76,654	2,038,177	...	...	...	...
57	26,354	1,741	69,225	2,200	83,905	1,983	271,393	2,465	309,194	...	...	...	...
954	44,214	85,788	1,270,738	78,827	1,191,023	...	...	...	...	37,814	2,078,402	80,881	2,000,660
55	35,264	1,790	80,134	2,382	100,854	...	...	...	...	1,995	261,729	2,630	328,853
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	39,938	...	...	37	65,378
5	1,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4,795	...	...	6	7,823
...	...	...	...	3	143	4	2,717	29	46,722	6	5,790	34	63,570
6	672	5	293	13	951	39	42,469	22	5,023	41	63,896	19	7,582
20	771	341	4,990	1,167	23,527	355	5,249	1,194	32,071	369	7,257	1,158	38,737
7	738	2	164	4	332	2	164	11	1,070	...	...	5	335
3	5,520	...	...	...	...	1	1,072	18	30,052	...	...	36	65,453
...
23	6,291	341	4,990	1,170	23,670	360	9,038	1,263	148,783	375	13,047	1,265	233,138
18	3,230	7	457	17	1,283	31	42,633	44	10,888	41	63,896	24	15,740
117	1,715	49,110	611,844	48,747	536,798	49,871	669,891	49,450	602,824	54,817	712,345	48,108	636,194
1	61	421	13,379	433	13,656	421	13,379	434	13,717	339	10,559	332	10,355
204	3,950	3,695	76,950	3,245	52,331	3,913	83,638	3,458	81,377	3,474	85,589	4,052	91,980
11	644	550	17,405	87	3,240	557	17,598	99	5,788	711	26,120	89	4,545
344	11,956	53,136	693,784	53,162	612,799	54,144	762,567	54,171	812,984	...	...	...	...
30	3,935	978	31,241	537	18,179	1,009	73,610	577	30,393	...	...	...	...
393	11,229	57,622	717,009	52,274	657,749	...	...	...	...	58,666	810,981	53,425	961,312
15	2,421	1,049	35,397	419	13,304	...	...	...	...	1,091	100,575	445	30,640

D.—TRADE—continued.

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered and cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the official year 1891-92, compared with the totals of the year 1890-91.

Ports.	BRITISH.				BRITISH INDIAN.				FOREIGN.				
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
WITH CARGOES.													
From or to—													
Bengal	Steam ...	311	243,421	78	170,023	1	1,775	1	1,775	8	14,095	1	855
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	Steam ...	31	51,621	17	27,508	...	...	1	916	2	2,937	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Steam ...	125	220,919	89	168,040	33	36,283	29	31,888	49	100,287	48	101,669
	Sailing ...	...	58,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Steam ...	38	...	1	1,334	...	...	...	...	1	991	1	1,185
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma ...	Steam ...	70	104,625	1	1,687	...	...	1	1,441	7	12,603	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, British Ports in other Presidencies	Steam ...	2	3,085	1	1,261	...	...	...	...	1	611	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Returned from Sea	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92	Steam ...	377	682,516	183	369,851	34	88,058	32	86,020	68	187,624	50	103,709
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	Steam ...	372	653,814	198	368,586	14	18,707	13	18,199	07	127,831	52	107,304
	Sailing ...	*1	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	108

Ports.	NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1891-92.				TOTAL, 1890-91.				
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
WITH CARGOES.													
From or to—													
Bengal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	120	259,291	75	172,653	110	232,822	74	158,399
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	1,582	...	...
Sind	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	83	54,558	18	28,422	26	42,029	18	27,371
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	192	...	...
Bombay	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	207	363,489	166	301,507	194	336,047	161	288,427
	Sailing ...	...	767	...	...	...	...	7	767	*3	437	*1	108
Madras	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	39	59,835	2	2,619	32	47,258	4	5,732
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	77	117,228	2	3,128	90	139,416	6	8,110
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, British Ports in other Presidencies	Steam ...	7	938	...	...	3	3,606	1	1,261	1	1,280	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†4	465	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	2	184	...	...	2	184	†1	150	*3	207
Returned from Sea	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1891-92	Steam ...	7	938	9	951	479	858,007	284	500,580	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	7	988	9	951	...	...	...	...
Total, 1890-91	Steam ...	†9	1,244	†9	952	...	...	...	...	453	800,352	263	488,039
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	1,582	*1	108
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†9	1,244	†9	952

* Vessels not Native.
† Native Craft.

D.—TRADE—continued.

(8).—Return showing the quantity of Cotton exported from India during the year 1891-92.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Rumia.	Spain.	China.	Other Countries.	Japan.	TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
												FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.			From other Ports.	
												From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.		
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	
April 1891 ...	105,185	112,958	141,835	129,511	217,024	97,185	4,865	9,403	13,553	7,606	15,284	779,818	.....	779,818	75,191	855,009
May " ...	86,160	141,655	189,611	82,576	118,367	117,823	2,945	11,903	10,499	8,493	30,968	728,028	.....	728,028	72,981	801,009
June " ...	120,105	52,503	75,587	21,979	64,484	59,376	4,737	11,060	14,172	1,374	46,648	351,811	.....	351,811	120,214	472,025
July " ...	86,498	11,599	23,044	8,756	36,762	27,899	...	8,131	14,282	2,093	39,180	111,690	.....	111,690	146,544	258,234
August " ...	60,908	6,431	17,193	22,258	19,495	9,149	900	2,034	3,728	827	17,399	51,837	.....	51,837	108,545	160,382
September " ...	44,682	15,381	23,691	18,281	24,423	9,415	720	6,454	1,873	2,149	44,297	110,468	.....	110,468	80,898	191,366
October " ...	33,571	12,820	25,731	13,902	15,643	23,381	990	675	...	889	59,895	121,867	.....	121,867	65,630	187,497
November " ...	24,557	4,556	4,423	12,058	9,979	15,232	...	1,793	307	872	669	21,759	.....	21,759	42,747	74,506
December " ...	25,999	8,142	5,882	6,821	9,409	22,673	385	4,618	543	760	11,130	66,171	.....	66,171	30,206	96,377
January 1892 ...	20,377	43,823	25,722	25,575	34,804	49,919	3,920	1,012	5,713	1,702	17,244	208,705	.....	208,705	21,166	229,871
February " ...	36,298	53,706	50,783	44,642	75,588	67,900	15,855	1,150	10,419	1,498	43,841	349,525	.....	349,525	61,150	410,675
March " ...	65,880	84,430	86,501	122,338	118,053	87,732	17,264	2,450	26,052	2,943	74,388	632,375	.....	632,375	55,656	688,031
Total ...	710,284	548,004	670,003	508,897	744,081	587,084	52,581	60,683	110,201	31,212	400,952	3,544,054	.....	3,544,054	380,928	4,424,982

Note.—There being no export trade in cotton from Aden no information relating to that port is given.

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract statement of articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1891-92.

Names of Districts.	Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	PROPORTION FOR 1891-92.		PROPORTION FOR 1890-91.		
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.	
Ahmedá'ádd	60,978	3,750	94·65	5·35	96·5	3·95	
Ahmednagar	55,686	2,712	95·13	4·87	94·83	5·17	
Belgaum... ..	71,772	3,354	95·33	4·67	95·98	4·2	
Bijápur	89,538	2,892	96·78	3·22	96·8	3·2	
Broach	57,774	3,150	94·55	5·45	94·57	5·43	
Dhárwár... ..	77,586	3,036	96·09	3·91	95·78	4·22	
Kaira and Rewa Kántha	75,450	5,238	93·06	6·94	94·42	5·58	
Kánara	59,688	3,198	94·65	5·35	94·97	5·3	
Káthiáwár	59,154	1,524	97·43	2·57	97·3	2·7	
Khándeah	1,57,738	6,680	95·78	4·22	96·4	3·6	
Kolába	41,400	2,088	94·96	5·04	95·71	4·29	
Kolhápur	39,744	1,590	96·0	4·0	96·46	3·54	
Násik	75,276	3,900	94·82	5·18	95·77	4·23	
Poona	96,642	3,978	95·89	4·11	95·55	4·45	
Ratnágiri	1,38,564	3,342	97·59	2·41	97·95	2·5	
Sátára	48,978	1,698	96·54	3·46	96·31	3·69	
Sholápur... ..	62,172	3,366	94·59	5·41	93·7	6·3	
Surat	48,924	1,896	96·13	3·87	96·44	3·56	
Thána	75,852	5,252	92·95	7·05	93·77	6·23	
Total ...	14,01,916	62,724	95·53	4·47	95·86	4·14	
Money Orders	21,618	936	95·68	4·32	96·92	3·8	
Registered Articles	22,080	5,808	73·7	26·3	76·29	23·71	
Paid ...	Letters	10,99,962	25,386	97·7	2·3	97·86	2·14
	Packets	57,856	954	98·26	1·64	98·52	1·48
	Parcels	3,756	324	91·38	8·62	89·82	10·18
Unpaid ...	Letters	1,94,940	29,022	85·12	14·88	87·39	12·61
	Packets	828	174	78·99	21·01	92·21	7·79
	Parcels	876	120	86·31	13·69	78·9	21·91
Total ...	14,01,916	62,724	95·53	4·47	95·86	4·14	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

(1).—General abstract of financial results showing the Estimated Cost of Construction of Protective and Productive Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of these works for, and to end of, 1891-92.

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL OUTLAY.						RECEIPTS DURING 1891-92.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1891-92.			NET RESULT; INCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).				NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	During 1891-92.			To end of 1891-92.			Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.		Simple interest during 1891-92.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.		
				Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.									Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.				Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
PROTECTIVE WORKS.																									
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.																									
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																									
Nira Canal	48,79,280	3,18,435	51,97,715	1,18,442	6,860	1,25,311	49,76,765	1,50,985	51,27,750	44,428	...	44,490	40,953	1,953	42,096	1,560	...	...	...	1,96,702	...	1,95,122	...	3.81
Mhasvad Tank	20,24,227	1,03,947	21,28,174	—168	35	—133	19,74,053	9,544	2,34,637	19,221	...	19,221	12,014	619	13,633	6,668	...	...	...	78,167	...	72,579	...	3.66
Gokak Canal, First Section ...	4,06,039	18,202	4,19,741	...	...	...	4,00,939	11,727	4,12,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,088	...	10,088	...	3.69
Total, Works in Operation ...	73,09,646	4,36,184	77,45,830	1,18,274	6,904	1,25,178	73,61,797	2,23,256	75,75,053	63,707	...	63,707	52,967	3,672	65,639	8,168	...	...	...	2,91,707	...	2,83,439	...	3.74
<i>Works under Construction.</i>																									
Chankapur Tank	7,01,544	38,265	7,39,809	668	31	699	63,232	3,143	66,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,616	...	2,616	...	3.79
Malsodevi do.	9,14,975	88,028	10,03,003	...	...	...	33,955	2,181	36,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	...	1,358	...	3.70
Total, Works under Construction ...	16,16,519	1,26,291	17,42,810	668	31	699	97,187	5,304	1,02,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,674	...	3,674	...	3.78
Total, Protective Works ...	89,26,165	5,62,475	94,88,640	1,18,942	6,935	1,25,877	74,46,984	2,28,560	76,77,544	63,707	...	63,707	52,967	2,572	65,639	8,168	...	...	...	2,96,681	...	2,87,418	...	3.74
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.																									
SIND.																									
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																									
Dewari Canal	12,34,790	41,108	12,75,898	3,879	91	3,970	12,20,903	40,599	12,61,491	9,734	16,090	25,824	1,13,936	3,691	1,17,000	...	91,206	...	7.23	46,789	...	1,20,064	...	11.10	
Unharvāh	3,43,427	8,330	3,51,757	...	...	...	3,31,435	7,203	3,38,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.13
Beykri Canal	16,25,849	47,470	16,73,079	...	...	...	16,25,079	47,470	16,73,079	14,354	2,37,103	2,61,457	87,085	2,306	90,000	1,71,467	...	...	...	10.25	65,024	1,06,433	...	6.36
Eastern Nara Works	63,27,991	1,67,160	65,15,151	85,176	2,361	87,538	52,15,826	1,90,729	54,06,555	20,441	4,14,574	4,35,015	1,25,390	2,054	1,28,034	3,06,961	...	...	...	6.69	2,06,930	1,00,061	...	1.86
Total, Sind ...	85,23,617	2,84,183	88,18,000	89,054	2,452	91,506	83,94,163	2,86,060	86,80,263	44,552	6,93,285	7,37,837	8,35,554	9,210	3,44,664	3,93,273	...	...	...	4.68	2,33,986	59,288	...	6.05
DECCAN AND GUJARAT.																									
<i>Works in Operation.</i>																									
Hāthmati Canal	4,94,703	30,000	5,24,703	...	108	108	4,90,923	27,470	5,18,393	10,368	...	10,368	6,227	268	6,495	3,870	7.28	3,637	...	15,767	...	3.94
Lower Pajra River Works ...	4,44,490	22,774	4,67,264	3,604	164	3,768	4,37,077	22,767	4,59,844	11,379	6,643	18,022	11,787	612	12,390	5,723	1.24	17,411	...	11,688	...	3.34
Kādva River Works	7,50,001	34,869	7,84,870	1,107	36	1,143	6,91,376	25,604	7,20,182	7,845	6,984	8,429	7,499	431	8,430	3.84
Pravara River Works—Lākh Canal.	3,75,149	20,277	3,95,426	222	10	232	3,52,732	19,464	3,72,196	1,701	...	1,701	3,072	152	3,054	4.18
Muttia Canals	60,53,233	2,43,627	62,96,860	94	4	98	60,79,823	2,27,243	63,07,066	2,47,559	...	2,47,559	60,504	4,967	85,491	1,02,068	2.57	2,43,106	...	81,127	...	1.99
Kruk Tank	12,29,243	1,08,087	13,34,860	12,28,117	1,05,289	13,33,406	26,113	...	26,113	13,058	712	13,770	12,343	2.76
Krishna Canal	8,29,007	48,216	8,77,223	6,331	210	6,441	8,02,067	44,668	8,46,735	31,884	...	31,884	10,735	370	11,101	20,783	1.33
Total, Deccan and Gujarat ...	1,01,74,966	5,03,029	1,06,78,695	11,348	622	11,970	1,00,92,441	4,76,565	1,05,68,006	3,26,516	7,337	3,44,953	1,33,202	7,488	1,40,640	3,03,443	1.03	4,03,070	...	1,99,047	...	1.89
Total, Productive Works ...	1,87,08,803	7,87,873	1,94,96,676	1,00,402	2,984	1,03,386	1,84,76,001	7,61,635	1,92,38,259	3,61,209	7,00,622	10,91,030	4,68,656	10,645	4,85,944	5,98,716	3.10	7,87,053	...	1,40,33973
GRAND TOTAL, PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS ...	2,76,34,968	13,50,277	2,89,85,246	2,19,344	9,919	2,29,303	2,60,25,588	9,90,215	2,60,15,903	4,43,106	7,90,522	11,45,827	6,21,633	19,220	6,40,743	6,04,884	2.25	10,32,030	...	4,27,712	...	1.59

Note.—(1) Direct charges under working expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department (tabulated at certain percentages fixed by Government, but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts, (2) The Gokak Canal, First Section, having been provincialized, the receipts and working expenses have been included with those of the storage works which are classed as Minor Works and Navigation.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(2).—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary in respect of those works for,

Name of Work.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	During 1891-92.			To end
				Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IMPERIAL.							
SIND.							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Sukkur Canal	13,67,731	60,834	14,28,565	.....	...	...	13,28,747
Ghár do.	4,45,778	34,488	4,80,266	.....	...	...	4,15,537
Mehrshwah	66,693	1,853	68,546	.....	...	...	66,018
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	28,020	710	28,730	.....	...	...	23,207
Márak Groat do.	1,96,364	8,065	2,04,419	.....	...	...	1,93,600
Surfrázwah	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	.....	...	...	1,18,559
Fuleli Canal	11,76,870	41,888	12,18,758	43,258	1,001	44,259	11,05,028
Total, Sind	33,99,715	1,53,944	35,53,659	43,258	1,001	44,259	32,50,696
DECCAN AND GUJARÁT.							
<i>Works in Operation.</i>							
Khári Cut	1,61,368	11,823	1,73,191	480	1,060	1,540	1,62,604
Hartala Tank	48,800	26,150	75,040	.....	...	...	47,918
Mhasva Tank	1,29,818	10,202	1,40,015	.....	...	...	1,30,701
Jámda Canals	10,27,238	61,402	10,88,640	8,688	414	9,102	9,87,182
Paraul Tank	2,06,686	7,013	2,13,699	2,221	77	2,298	2,02,498
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,25,902	22,309	3,48,211	608	80	693	3,07,665
Bhátodi Tank	3,51,767	26,511	3,78,278	264	12	276	3,52,885
Mátoba do.	1,93,000	17,500	2,10,500	2	...	2	1,88,148
Kasurdi do.	40,812	4,778	45,590	.....	...	...	40,812
Shiruphal do.	1,91,038	11,725	2,02,763	474	23	497	1,94,161
Bhádálvadi do.	2,14,382	14,342	2,28,724	.....	...	...	2,13,106
Koregaon do.	40,731	1,318	42,049	.....	...	...	37,923
Ashti do.	7,54,250	77,490	8,31,740	3,170	148	3,318	7,50,720
Kevari Canal	56,324	3,124	59,448	204	7	211	56,045
Upper Mán River Works	4,16,341	28,100	4,44,441	1,110	37	1,147	4,07,118
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,26,539	45,926	6,72,465	6,600	182	6,782	6,14,785
Chikhli Canal	53,903	8,639	62,542	.....	...	...	53,893
Maini Tank	3,68,000	22,492	3,90,492	-1,953	-73	-2,026	3,67,671
Muchkundi Tank	1,48,200	17,322	1,65,522	.....	...	...	1,40,217
Nilgund do.	8,831	340	9,171	.....	...	...	8,714
Gadikeri do.	8,888	350	9,238	.....	...	...	8,916
Dambal do.	61,162	3,744	64,906	.....	927	927	60,847
Medleri do.	78,337	3,408	81,705	.....	...	...	78,354
Madag do.	2,32,263	17,144	2,49,407	.....	...	...	1,01,248
Asundi do.	67,731	12,754	80,485	.....	...	...	60,741
Mavinkop do.	27,889	3,928	31,817	.....	...	...	27,612
Total	58,38,885	4,54,984	62,93,869	20,029	2,848	23,777	56,62,518
<i>Work in Abeyance.</i>							
Gokák Canal, Second Section	1,78,001	13,064	1,91,065	1,346	51	1,397	1,76,306
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	60,16,886	4,68,978	64,85,864	22,275	2,899	25,174	58,38,824
Total, Imperial	94,16,601	6,22,922	1,00,39,523	65,528	3,000	69,428	90,89,530
PROVINCIAL.							
Gokák Canal, First Section, and Storage Works... ..	6,74,345	47,127	7,21,472	33,771	803	34,574	6,10,131
GRAND TOTAL	1,00,90,946	6,70,049	1,07,60,995	99,299	4,703	1,04,002	96,99,051

NOTE.—(1) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain rates.
(2) No revenue has been realized on account of improvements to the Nilgund Tank; this work is, however, ordered to be

DEPARTMENT—continued.

FOR THE YEAR 1891-92.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom and the Working Expenses and to end of, 1891-92.

OUTLAY.		RECEIPTS DURING 1891-92.			WORKING EXPENSES.			NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES).			
of 1891-92.		Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (Surplus).	Excess expenditure (Deficit).	Rate per cent.	
Indirect charges.	Total.									Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59,966	18,88,713	8,112	1,47,238	1,50,850	42,641	900	43,541	1,06,809	...	7-69	...
25,440	4,40,977	10,219	5,99,622	6,09,841	1,54,709	8,180	1,57,889	4,51,952	...	102-49	...
1,851	67,869	161	24,266	24,427	12,809	265	13,074	11,853	...	16-73	...
710	23,917	764	8,248	9,002	7,809	177	7,986	1,016	...	4-25	...
7,053	2,01,553	2,802	60,206	63,008	46,594	1,034	47,628	15,080	...	7-48	...
6,121	1,24,680	2,123	27,007	29,130	24,370	548	24,913	4,217	...	3-38	...
42,060	11,47,078	82,314	4,83,353	4,70,667	2,47,548	6,228	2,53,776	2,16,891	...	18-91	...
1,44,091	33,94,787	51,486	18,04,940	13,56,425	5,36,780	12,327	5,49,107	8,07,818	...	23-78	...
11,891	1,74,495	7,175	...	7,175	3,726	147	3,873	3,802	...	1-89	...
25,434	73,382	838	...	838	657	43	700	138	...	-19	...
10,220	1,40,930	914	...	914	1,134	98	1,230	...	316	...	-22
52,344	10,39,526	3,687	...	3,687	15,680	853	16,533	...	12,796	...	1-23
6,734	2,09,332	1,044	...	1,044	787	64	851	193	...	-09	...
20,568	3,28,233	5,652	76	5,728	4,691	272	4,963	765	...	-23	...
27,022	3,79,707	4,165	1,351	5,508	3,291	156	3,447	2,059	...	-54	...
12,579	2,00,727	12,935	...	12,935	2,748	141	2,889	10,046	...	5-00	...
4,778	45,590	524	...	524	404	21	425	99	...	-22	...
11,847	2,01,008	3,267	...	3,267	3,712	246	3,958	...	691	...	34
14,122	2,27,228	3,677	...	3,677	3,138	214	3,352	325	...	-14	...
1,266	39,189	543	...	543	825	61	886	...	348	...	-88
76,527	8,26,247	6,026	...	6,026	5,034	299	5,333	...	307	...	-04
2,834	58,879	4,970	...	4,970	1,878	61	1,939	3,031	...	5-15	...
22,141	4,29,554	4,090	...	4,090	5,162	180	5,342	...	1,252	...	-29
42,378	6,57,163	9,568	...	9,568	6,223	217	6,440	3,128	...	-48	...
3,639	57,442	2,034	...	2,034	767	17	784	1,250	...	2-18	...
22,239	3,89,910	7,349	...	7,349	17,756	466	18,222	...	10,873	...	2-79
15,332	1,55,549	245	...	245	481	14	495	...	250	...	-16
258	8,972	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	-01
364	9,279	...	1,987	1,987	199	...	199	1,788	...	19-27	...
3,026	63,873	883	668	1,051	627	15	642	409	...	-64	...
2,795	81,149	398	...	398	604	15	619	...	221	...	-27
6,350	1,67,598	4,019	...	4,019	1,177	26	1,203	2,816	...	1-68	...
1,718	62,459	185	472	657	855	17	872	...	15	...	-02
3,235	30,847	...	856	856	86	...	86	770	...	2-50	...
4,00,650	60,63,168	82,678	5,410	88,088	81,393	3,641	85,034	3,054	...	-05	...
13,978	1,90,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,14,628	62,53,452	82,678	5,410	88,088	81,393	3,641	85,034	3,054	...	-05	...
5,58,719	96,48,239	1,34,163	13,10,850	14,44,513	6,18,173	15,968	6,34,141	8,10,372	...	8-40	...
13,708	6,23,839	16,897	...	16,897	5,173	210	5,383	11,514	...	1-85	...
5,72,427	1,02,72,078	1,51,060	13,10,850	14,61,410	6,23,346	16,178	6,39,524	8,21,886	...	8-00	...

provisions fixed by Government but which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts. retained on this statement.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the mileage of Roads constructed and in progress maintained from *IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL FUNDS* in the *Bombay Presidency* for the year 1891-92.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			

IMPERIAL.

The only roads under this head are those within the limits of the several Cantonments and Military stations, which are streets, and not, properly speaking, lines of communication. The larger cantonments are now under the control of the Military Works Department, and information is not available for the purposes of this return. There are 6 miles of Imperial Military Road leading to the Purandhar Sanitarium in the Poona District.

		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
PROVINCIAL.										
(I).--ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.										
NORTHERN DIVISION,										
Presidency ...	{	Máhim Causeway	0	3,558	.....	0	3,558	* 3,02,498	831	} * Original cost taken from tablets on the roads.
		Sion Causeway	1	471	.....	1	471	* 82,955	1,486	
		Total, Presidency District ...	1	4,029	.....	1	4,029	.....	...
Ahmedábád ...	{	Road from Bibipura to Modása <i>viá</i> Dhansura ...	18	0	.....	18	0	6,103	(a) 4,339	(a) Average for 3 years.
		Extra Municipal roads, Ahmedábád ...	4	2,090	.....	4	2,090	Unknown.	6,398	
		Road from foot of overbridge approaches near the Kálupur gate to junction with road to Camp, Ahmedábád	1	3,000	.....	1	3,000	5,700	1,925	Constructed from Imperial Funds and repaired from Provincial Funds.
		Road from Dhansura to Harsol		13	0	13	0	8,178	...	In progress from Provincial Funds.
		Total, Ahmedábád District ...	23	5,090	13	0	36	5,090	.....	...
Kaira ...	...	Road from Dákor and Kapadvanj line towards Modása up to Bibipura	32	1,760	.....	32	1,760	7,090	4,300	Includes 10 miles of cleared line.
		Total, Kaira District ...	32	1,760	.....	32	1,760	.....	...
Surat and Broach.		Road from Bilimora to Chikhli, Surat ...	3	2,640	In Gáikwár's Territory.	3	2,640	10,205	1,500	Completed at a cost of Rs. 61,234 from Provincial and Local Funds. The Gáikwár's portion is maintained from Provincial, and the British from Local Funds.
		Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	3	2,640	.....	3	2,640	.....	...
		Carried over ...	61	2,959	13	0	74	2,959	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	61 2,959	13 0	74 2,959	.....	...
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—continued.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.						
Thána ...	Road from Ulva to Cāmpuli (portion in Thána Collectorate) ...	13... 2,640	.....	13 2,640	Unknown ...	4,801	The cost of whole road in the Thána and Kolāba Collectorates is Rs. 1,59,956. Do. is Rs. 1,61,460. Part murramed only.
	Road from Dharamtar to Cāmpuli (portion in the Thána Collectorate) ...	3 3,520	.....	3 3,520	6,735	1,547	
	Road from Thána to Panval (portion in Thána Collectorate) ...	10 2,640	.....	10 2,640	8,073	3,727	
	Road from Vāda to Shirghát ...	30 1,320	.....	30 1,320	5,518	2,400	
	Total, Thána District ...	57 4,840	.....	57 4,840	.....	...
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	119 2,519	13 0	132 2,519	.....	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum ...	Road from Belgaum to Panchgaum ...	43 0	.....	43 0	Unknown ...	10,057	The Mālprabha rivor is not bridged.
	Do. from Belgaum to Vengurla ...	43 0	.....	43 0	17,910	14,306	
	Do. from Belgaum to Linganmat ...	40 0	.....	40 0	Unknown ...	10,014	
	Do. from Wārna to Dudganga river, including branch road 1½ miles to Post Office at Kolhāpur ...	28 1,320	.....	28 1,320	Do. ...	5,998	
	British portion of road to Udgaum, Miraj and Sāngli ...	4 1,320	.....	4 1,320	Do. ...	742	

		Road from Bombay towards Madras from the Málprabha to the Dugganga rivers	74 3,960	.....	74 3,960	Do. ...	22,482
		Total, Belgaum District	233 1,320	.....	233 1,320	.....	...
Bijápur	...	Kajidoni-Bágalkot road	19 0	.....	19 0	2,422	4,163
		Total, Bijápur District	19 0	.....	19 0	.....	...
		Hubli-Sangtikop road from Hubli to Sangtikop. Road from the river Málprabha at Mugutkhán Hubli to Harihar	28 0	.....	28 0	12,336	8,182
		Tadas-Wadgatti road from Tadas to Kánara Frontier	122 0	.....	122 0	5,700	25,843
		Kerur feeder road	9 2,640	.....	9 2,640	Unknown ...	3,184
		Railway feeder road at Buralkod	0 2,990	.....	0 2,990	3,507	163
		Do. do. Dhárwár	0 900	.....	0 900	2,992	79
		Do. do. Mugúd	0 4,900	.....	0 4,900	2,391	455
		Do. do. Nagargali	0 600	.....	0 600	2,446	72
		Do. do. Nagargali	0 2,877	.....	0 2,877	1,161	296
		Road to connect the Dandur Railway Station with the Hubli-Sholápur road	1 660	.....	1 660	4,360	663
		Total, Dhárwár District	162 5,007	.....	162 5,007	.....	...
		Road from Sangtikop to Kárwár <i>vid</i> Arbail Ghát. Do. from Ekambi to Samasgi	74 3,960	.....	74 3,960	18,947	20,197
		Do. from Palla to Bankápur	6 2,640	.....	6 2,640	Unknown ...	1,790
		Do. from Kárwár to Kodibág	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	921	496
		Do. from Koney bridge to Sezwad	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	Unknown ...	650
		Do. from Katgal to the bank of Tadari river	2 3,780	.....	2 3,780	6,384	871
		Do. from Katgal to the bank of Tadari river	1 0	.....	1 0	Unknown ...	304
		Do. from Haliyál to Belgaum Frontier up to Lingamat	9 0	.....	9 0	11,891	2,159
		Do. from Koney to the junction of Kodibág <i>vid</i> jail at Kárwár	1 2,490	.....	1 2,490	4,625	269
		Total, Kánara District	100 2,310	.....	100 2,310	.....	...
		Road from the bottom of Kumbhárli Ghát to Chiplún and Gowalkot	14 1,320	.....	14 1,320	19,231	5,536
		Do. over Amba Ghát	8 1,760	.....	8 1,760	45,448	3,599
		Carried over	22 3,080	.....	22 3,080	.....	...
			635 596	13 0	648 596	.....	...

The cost includes travellers' bungalow, dharmashálas, bridges, &c.
The river Málprabha is not bridged.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

APP. IV. F. (3).]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1891-2

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	635 596	13 0	648 596	
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—continued.						
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.						
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Belgaum to Vengurla via Párpoli Ghát (portion from Vengurla to top of Amboli Ghát) ...	35 0	35 0	17,909	*16,303	* The average is for 4 years, as the road was transferred from Belgaum to this district in 1888-89.
	Do. from Ulva to Cámpuli ...	16 0	.....	16 0	4,080	4,237
	Do. from Pen to Washi... ..	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	4,646	721
	Do. from Panvel to Jasai	5 3,300	.....	5 3,300	Unknown ..	947
	Do. from Thána to Panvel	9 1,320	.....	9 1,320	7,573	3,096
	Do. from Dharamtar to Cámpuli ...	20 0	.....	20 0	6,665	6,065
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts ...	111 5,060	.....	111 5,060	.....	...
Sátára ...	Shirval-Wárna road (part of road from Poona to Belgaum)	99 2,640	99 2,640	26,304	24,008	10 miles not fully drained.
	Surúl-Mahábaleshvar road	26 0	.....	26 0	14,364	7,171
	Fitzgerald Ghát road	20 0	.....	20 0	22,780	7,048
	Karád-Kumbárlí Ghát road	46 0	.....	46 0	23,247	15,814
	Sátára-Mahábaleshvar road	33 0	.....	33 0	26,457	7,747
	Sátára-Shendra road	4 0	.....	4 0	3,101	956
Total, Sátára District ...	228 2,640	.....	228 2,640	.....	...
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	856 497	.....	856 497	.....	...

		CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Poona	...	Road from Poona to the foot of the Bhor Ghát (Poona-Bombay road) ...	47	622	.....	47	622	Unknown ...	*11,617	-Excluding the portion in the city.
		Approach road to Deccan Central Jail, Yarrowda.	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	4,123	292	
		Road from Poona to Shirval (New Sátára road).	27	3,192	.....	27	3,192	24,983	*11,704	
		Road from G. I. P. Ry. level-crossing near Ghorpadi to Sirúr (Poona-Ahmednagar road) .	41	4,850	.....	41	4,850	Unknown ...	*11,399	
		Road joining Fitzgerald and Holkar's Bridges...	1	3,420	.....	1	3,420	Do. ...		
		Singhar road from Bombay road to join Kharakwasla road ...	3	1,230	3	1,230	Do. ...	} Not kept separately.		Metalled up to Lákdipl, the rest is murrumed.
		Road from Bhámburda level-crossing to Aundh.	3	4,720	.....	3	4,720	Do. ...		
		Road joining Bombay road with Aundh road ...	1	4,565	.....	1	4,565	Do. ...		
		Total, Poona District ...	128	2,799	.....	128	2,799	.....	...
Sholápur	Road from Bársi Road Station to Bársi town ...	21	0	.....	21	0	23,800	8,638		
		Total, Sholápur District ...	21	0	.....	21	0	.....	...
Násik	Manmád and Kopargaon road ...	21	0	.....	21	0	Unknown ...	4,644	Passing <i>via</i> Ankaighát and Yeola town.	
		Total, Násik District ...	21	0	.....	21	0	.....	...
Khándesh	Málegaon and Manmád road ...	21	0	.....	21	0	Unknown ...	10,305		
		Kondaibári Ghát road ...	4	0	.....	4	0	Do. ...	2,118	
		Total, Khándesh District ...	25	0	.....	25	0	.....	...
Ahmednagar	Road from Ahmednagar to Sirúr ...	31	0	.....	31	0	Unknown ...	9,279		
		Total, Ahmednagar District ...	31	0	.....	31	0	.....	...
		TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	226	2,799	.....	226	2,799	.....	...
		Carried over ...	1,202	535	13	0	1,215	535	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*(3).—*Provincial Roads—continued.*

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	1,202	535	13	0	1,215	535	.....	...
	I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—concluded.									
	SIND DIVISION.									
Western Canals.	Nára Baghothoro road ...	5	0	.....		5	0	2,128	306	Some parts of the road are paved, not metalled. Cross drainage is not fully provided for.
	Total, Western Nára District ...	5	0	.....		5	0	.....	...
	TOTAL, SIND DIVISION ...	5	0	.....		5	0	.....	...
	TOTAL I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ...	1,207	535	13	0	1,220	535	.....	...
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Thána ...	Road from Kurla to Kasára (Bombay and Agra road) ...	68	0	.....		68	0	Unknown ...	19,532	21 miles metalled.
	Road from Dáhánu to Jawhár ...	27	0	.....		27	0	8,173		
	Total, Thána District ...	95	0	.....		95	0	.....	...
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	95	0	.....		95	0	.....	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Kánara ...	Road from Dhárwár Frontier near Yergati to Kumta <i>vid</i> Sirsi ...	78	2,640	.....		78	2,640	.....	28,690	
	Total, Kánara District ...	78	2,640	.....		78	2,640	.....	...

Ratnágiri Kolába	and {	Road from Sákharpé to Sangameshvar ...	20	1,320	20	1,320	4,941	4,097	The annual cost of repair is given for the last four years, the work having been completed in 1886-87.	
		Road from Páli to the foot of Amba Ghát ...	19	0	.....	19	0	Unknown ...	2,310	
		Road from Malápral to Varanda and Fitzgerald Ghát ...	25	2,640	.....	25	2,640	Do. ...	5,725	
Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts ...		64	3,960	.....	64	3,960	.....	...	
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		143	1,320	.....	143	1,320	.....	...	
CENTRAL DIVISION. ...											
Poona	Road from St. Patrick's Church, Poona, to Hingangaon (Poona-Sholápur road) ...	87	3,960	87	3,960	Unknown ...	16,350		Road metalled up to 40th mile only. The rest is unramed.
Total, Poona District ...		87	3,960	.....	87	3,960	.....	...	
Sholápur	... {	Road from Bársi to Yedsi ...	20	0	.....	20	0	6,309	8,491	
		Do. from Yedsi to Tadwala ...	8	0	.....	8	0	8,050	3,201	
		Total, Sholápur District ...	28	0	.....	28	0	.....	...
Násik	... {	Bombay-Agra road from foot of Kasára Ghát in south-west to foot of Rahud Ghát in north-east, (the part in the Málegaon Taluka beyond being in charge of Khándesh Executive office) ...	85	0	85	0	Unknown ...	16,106	Passing <i>via</i> Thulghát, Igatpuri, Násik, Pimpalgaon, Busvant and Chándor. Bridged except at the rivers Godavari at Násik, and Kadwa at Kakangaon, where ferries are maintained. Bridged except at the rivers Tanyad and Manyad. Passing by Sinda, Palso and Sinnar. Metalled to 23rd mile, from 24th to end unramed. River Darua and most streams south of Sinnar not bridged.	
		Nándgaon-Aurangabád road to His Highness the Nizám's boundary ...	12	0	.....	12	0	Do. ...	3,541	
		Násik-Poona road from Násik to Nandur Shingoti ...	33	0	.....	33	0	Do. ...	9,903	
				130	0	130	0
		Carried over ...		1,561	535	13	0	1,574	535	
Carried over, Total of I ...		1,207	535	13	0	1,220	535	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.				Rs.	Rs.
	Brought over ...	1,207	535	13	0	1,220	535	.....	...
		1,561	535	13	0	1,574	535	.....	...
	130	0	.....			130	0	.....	...
	II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—concluded.									
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.									
Násik—contd ...	Násik-Balsad road from Násik to north-west boundary... ..	39	0	.....		39	0	Unknown ...	8,515	Metalled to 20th mile and beyond that muramed, passing vid Chachergaon, Sawalghat and Peint.
	Satighát road	5	0	.....		5	0	Do. ..	430	A ghát road leading to Harsul.
	Satighát-Harsul road	3	0	.....		3	0	Do. ...	419	From foot of Satighát to Harsul.
	Total, Násik District ...	177	0	.....		177	0	.....	...
Khándesh ...	Bombay and Agra road	106	0	.....		106	0	Unknown ...	38,139	Out of the total mileage 18 miles from the Nahar Bari to Girna Bridge are muramed only. The muramed portion north of the Tápti (28 miles,) is in process of being metalled. 2 miles only remain to be done.
	Dhulia and Chálisgaon road	34	0	.....		34	0	14,922	10,833	Metalling nearly completed.
	Total, Khándesh District ...	140	0	.....		140	0	.....	...
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Dhond... ..	45	0	.....		45	0	Unknown ...	2,783	} Partly drained.
	Road from the foot of the Imámpur Ghát to Toka	27	0	.....		27	0	Do. ...	5,086	
	Road from Ahmednagar to Paithan	52	0	.....		52	0	Do. ...	14,567	
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	124	0	.....		124	0	.....	...
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	556	3,960	.....		556	3,960	.....	...
	TOTAL, II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	795	0	.....		795	0	.....	...

III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.						
NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Surat and Broach	Road from Pardi to Chiwal ...	18 0	.....	13 0	Unknown ...	2,800
	Road from Daman to Wápi in British Territory.	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	8,932	1,000
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	16 2,640	.....	16 2,640	.....	...
TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...		16 2,640	.....	16 2,640	.....	...
SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum	Road from Hukeri to Gokák ...	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	9,928	...
	Road from Khánápur to Shitawde ...	16 0	.....	16 0	Unknown ...	1,578
	Road from Nipáni to Mahalingpur...	27 0	7 2,640	34 2,640	Incomplete...	4,303
	Road from Gokák to Navalgund ...	45 0	.....	45 0	*Do. ...	...
	Total, Belgaum District ...	106 2,640	7 2,640	114 0	.....	...
Dhárwár	Havanur-Samasgi road, 2nd Section ...	29 1,320	.....	29 1,320	2,843	1,693
	Hubli-Dámbal road ...	47 0	.....	47 0	§ 12,270	10,194
	Road to connect Hulkoti Railway Station to the Kárwár and Bellary road ...	0 3,300	.....	0 3,300	3,659	144
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	76 4,620	.....	76 4,620	.....	...
Carried over ...		2,201 5,155	20 2,640	2,222 2,515	.....	...
Carried over Total of I and II ...		2,002 535	13 0	2,015 535	.....	...

Completed at a cost of Rs. 31,262, and maintained from Provincial Funds.

Transferred to the Local Funds.

In progress. *Repairs carried out in 1891-92 at a cost of Rs. 5,196.

§The cost includes travellers' bungalow, dharmshala, bridges, &c. The road is partially metalled for 10 miles from Hubli, and 6 miles on the portion from Gadag to Dámbal.

The road is partially metalled.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*(3).—*Provincial Roads—continued.*

Executive charge.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.			
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.						
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	2,002	535	13	0	2,015	535	
		2,201	5,155	20	2,640	2,222	2,515	
	III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—concluded.									
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.									
Kánara	Road from Gersapa to Falls and Talgapa ...	25	0	25	0	2,569	5,952	A section of 15 miles is being metalled.
	Road from Yellápur to Bankápur via Mundgod ...	29	0	.....	.....	29	0	Unknown ...	3,877
	Road from Sanikatta to Hebul ...	18	0	.....	.....	18	0	Do. ...	1,985
	Koney sea slope road at Kárwár ...	1	2,844	.....	.....	1	2,844	6,935	528
	Road from junction of Adlur deviation near Balagoly to Ankola ...	3	3,960	.....	.....	3	3,960	Unknown ...	357
	Road from Haliyál to Supa ...	20	2,640	.....	.....	20	2,640	Do. ...	4,342
	Do. do. to Mavinkop ...	4	2,640	.....	.....	4	2,640	1,796	943
	Total, Kánara District ...	102	1,524	.....	.....	102	1,524	.....	...
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Ratnágiri to Mirya ...	4	1,760	.....	.....	4	1,760	7,580	620
	Do. the foot of Phonda Ghát to Devgad ...	30	0	.....	.....	30	0	2,364	2,095
	Do. Dharamtar to Nágothna ...	13	2,640	.....	.....	13	2,640	10,544	3,469
	Do. Pen to Antora ...	1	3,960	.....	.....	1	3,960	Unknown ...	249
	Do. Dharamtar to Alibág ...	13	0	.....	.....	13	0	Do. ...	3,739
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts ...	62	3,080	62	3,080	
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		348	1,304	7	2,640	355	3,944	

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		CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Ahmednagar	Road from Nandur Singota to Ambegharnagon (Násik-Poons Road)	29	0	29	0	Unknown ...	5,561	Roads partly metalled and partly mu- rased.
	...	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	29	0	.....	29	0	.....	...
	...	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	29	0	.....	29	0	.....	...
		TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ..	393	3,044	7 2,640	401	1,804	.....	...
		IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.								
		NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Thána	Road from Narel to Mátherán	7	2,640	.....	7	2,640	Unknown ...	2,644	Is a bridal path, only partly metalled.
		Satowli-Khind road	2	0	.....	2	0	3,530	275	
	...	Total, Thána District ...	9	2,640	.....	9	2,640	.....	...
		TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	9	2,640	.....	9	2,640	.....	...
		SOUTHERN DIVISION.								
Belgaum	Road from Nipáni to Phonda Ghát	38	3,960	.....	38	3,960	Unknown ...	5,754	14½ miles have been metalled.
	...	Total, Belgaum District ...	38	3,960	.....	38	3,960	.....	...
Bijápur	Bijápur-Honvad road	24	2,640	.....	24	2,640	2,867	6,201	†A portion of this road from Mulwad to Kolhápur, a distance of 15 miles, has been raised with muram, bridged and drained, at a cost of Rs. 60,181.
		Sholápur-Hubli Road, portion from the river Bhima near Tákli to the river Málprabha near Govinkop	+114	1,320	.....	+114	1,320	Unknown ...	10,059	
		Road from Tikota towards Nagaz	14	2,640	.....	14	2,640	Do. ...	1,389	
	...	Total, Bijápur District ...	153	1,320	.....	153	1,320	.....	...
		Carried over	2,597	1,839	20 2,640	2,617	4,479	
		Carried over Total of I, II & III ...	2,395	4,479	20 2,640	2,416	1,839	

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F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(3).—Provincial Roads—continued.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	2,395 4,479	20 2,640	2,416 1,839	.....	...
	IV.—MIRAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—continued.	2,597 1,839	20 2,640	2,617 4,479	.....	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.						
Dhárwár	Dámbal-Hesruv road	16 0	.....	16 0	12,261	2,618	The cost includes dharmshálas and travellers' bungalow built on the road. A portion, 9 miles in length, from Dhárwár, and Ghát portion, 13 miles from milestone No. 47 to end of the road, is metalled. Two large nálas and some drains are to be bridged.
	Dhárwár-Tinaj Ghát road	59 2,640	.....	59 2,640	2,672	12,811	
	Havanur-Samasgi road, 1st Section	19 3,960	.....	19 3,960	2,715	2,599	
	Total, Dhárwár District	95 1,320	.....	95 1,320	.....	...
Kánara	Road from Sirsi to Shimoga via Banwasi	19 1,320	.....	19 1,320	Unknown ...	3,115	
	Road from Sadáshivgad to Goa frontier	5 2,640	.....	5 2,640	1,014	307	
	Road from Shetowna to Kárwár via Kadra and Unshi Ghát	52 0	.....	52 0	2,619	6,249	
	Total, Kánara District	76 3,960	.....	76 3,960	.....	...
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	Road from Nágothna to Keneshwar	56 633	.....	56 633	Unknown ...	18,536	
	Road from Ratnágiri to Poládpur via Chiplún and Khed	102 2,640	.....	102 2,640	4,070	10,954	
	Road from Hathkambe to Dájipur via Rájápur, Khárepátau and Phonda	80 0	.....	80 0	Unknown ...	10,484	

	Road from Khed to Harnai ...	25	0	.....	25	0	Unknown ...	3,199	
	Road from Phonda to Vijiadurg via Vaghotan...	33	0	.....	33	0	Do. ...	1,801	
	Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts ...	296	3,273	.....	296	3,273	.....	...
Sátára	Karád-Nagaz road (part of Karád-Bijápur road)	59	0	.....	59	0	Unknown ...	8,808	In process of being metalled; partly drained.
	Dharampuri-Varanda Ghát road ...	44	0	44	0	Do. ...	11,520		Do. do.
	Total, Sátára District ...	103	0	.....	103	0	.....	...
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION.	763	3,273	.....	763	3,273	.....	...
	CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Poona ...	Road from Ghoda to Ambegaon ...	9	0	1 0	10	0	4,800	499	Repaired from Local Fund grant.
	Road from Dápuri to Ambeghargaon (Poona-Násik road).	61	0	.....	61	0	Unknown ...	9,667	
	Total, Poona District ...	70	0	1 0	71	0	.....	...
Sholápur	Portion of Poona-Hyderabad road from the Bhima river to Tandulvádi ...	75	0	.....	75	0	4,125	8,912	
	Sholápur-Takli road ...	19	0	.....	19	0	6,052	3,465	
	Kuslumb-Yermala road ...	8	0	.....	8	0	3,125	1,239	
	Cantonment roads, Sholápur ...	4	2,640	.....	4	2,640	5,089	1,402	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	106	2,640	.....	106	2,640	.....	...
Khándesh	Dhulia-Surat road from Dhulia to Sakri ...	32	0	.....	32	0	6,994	7,197	Portion of this road from Dhulia to beyond the Sondwa nála has lately been metalled (4 miles).
	Roads connecting Government buildings at Bhusával...	0	2,640	.....	0	2,640	1,614	466	
	Cross Road at Málegaon ...	3	1,760	.....	3	1,760	Unknown ...	958	
	Total, Khándesh District ...	35	4,400	.....	35	4,400	.....	...
	Carried over...	3,381	1,592	21 2,640	3,402	4,232	.....	...
	Carried over, Total of I, II & III ...	2,395	4,479	20 2,640	2,416	1,839	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued

(3)—Provincial Roads—continued.

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APP. IV. F. (3.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.			
		Completed.		In progress.				Total.		
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.				ft.	Ms.	ft.
	Brought over ...	2,395	4,479	20	2,640	2,416	1,839	.....	...
		3,381	1,592	21	2,640	3,402	4,232	.....	...
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—concluded									
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.									
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Ahmednagar to Pimpalgaon (Ahmednagar-Malegaon road).	66	0	.....		66	0	Unknown ...	11,142	
	Road from Jamgaon on the Kolhar-Bari road to Kotul.	.....		10	0	10	0	1,655	...	In progress.
	Road from Randha on the Kolhar-Bari road to Samrad.	.....		9	0	9	0	1,713	...	Do.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	66	0	19	0	85	0	.....	...
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	278	1,760	20	0	298	1,760	.....	...
	TOTAL, IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED, ...	1,051	2,393	20	0	1,071	2,393	.....	...
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Ahmedabad ...	Road from Ahmedabad to Harsol ...	38	0	.....		38	0	2,609	1,854	
	Total, Ahmedabad District ...	38	0		38	0	Constructed from Imperial Funds and repaired from Provincial Funds partly drained and bridged.
	Total, Northern Division ...	38	0		38	0	

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		SOUTHERN DIVISION.								
Dhárwár	Anmod-Homadgi road	6	0	...	6	0	Unknown ...	1,977	A short length in miles Nos. 38 and 39 is metalled. Drains are not built on this road.	
	Road from Hubli to the river Málprabha at Konur	47	0	47	0	4,670	6,027		A short length of 1½ miles metalled from Dandur Station and Hetsur village, and also from Hubli to Kusugal, a distance of 6¼ miles.
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	53	0	.....	53	0	.....	.....
Kánara...	Road from Yellápur to Haliyál	27	0	27	0	2,017	6,899		
	Kundal Ghát approach... ..	9	0	.....	9	0	Unknown ...	549	
	Dhokarpa Ghát approach	7	2,640	.....	7	2,640	Do. ...	332	
	Kuveshi Ghát approach	11	0	.....	11	0	Do. ...	328	
	Diggy Ghát approach	20	2,640	.....	20	2,640	Do. ...	1,508	
	Road from Karka to Samzoda <i>via</i> Dandeli and Poteli	19	0	.....	19	0	Do. ...	908	
	Road from Yellápur to Ganeshgudi and Barboli.	19	0	.....	19	0	Do. ...	856	
Total, Kánara District ...	113	0	.....	113	0	.....	.....	
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		166	0	.....	166	0	.....	...
		CENTRAL DIVISION.								
Ahmednagar	Road from Málegaon to Ambit	11	0	11	0	1,095	313	Average for 3 years. Out of 16 miles as shown in the estimate, only 11 miles have been completed. This road is partly constructed from Provincial, and partly from Local Funds. Repairs commenced from 1889-90. The portion below the Kondabari Ghát is cleared annually.	
Total, Ahmednagar District ...		11	0	.....	11	0	.....	...
Khándesh	Dhulia-Surat road from Sákri to Pakhari	50	0	.....	50	0	.....	2,030
Total, Khándesh District ...		50	0	.....	50	0	.....	...
Násik ...	Road from Karanjálé to Hársul	18	0	18	0	Unknown ...	803	A road for administrative purposes only; little or no traffic.	
	Nanasighát road	8	3,960	.....	8	3,960	Do. ...	487	
Total, Násik District ...		21	3,960	.....	21	3,960	.....	...
TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...		82	3,960	.....	82	3,960	.....	...
Carried over ...		3,734	272	40 2,640	3,774	2,912	.....	...
Carried over Total of I, II, III and IV ...		3,447	1,592	40 2,640	3,487	4,232	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(3).—Provincial Roads—concluded.

Executive charges.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.				Total.
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs. ..	Ra.	
	Brought over ...	3,447 1,592	40 2,640	3,487 4,232	.....	....
		3,784 272	40 2,640	3,774 2,912	.....	...
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS —concluded.						
	SIND DIVISION.						
Begári Canals ...	Road from Jacobábád to Khaira Garhi ...	33 0	.....	33 0	Unknown ...	411	
	Total, Begári Canals ...	33 0	.....	33 0	.....	...
	TOTAL, SIND DIVISION ...	33 0	.....	33 0	.....	...
	TOTAL, V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS ...	319 3,960	.....	319 3,960	.....	...
	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ROADS ...	3,767 272	40 2,640	3,807 2,912	.....	...
	TOTAL OF I, II, III, IV & V ...	3,767 272	40 2,640	3,807 2,912	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Statement showing the mileage, &c., and progress of LOCAL FUND ROADS maintained by the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891-92.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS,

[App. IV, F. (4).

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.									
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Bávla to near the Sábarmati Railway Station <i>viá</i> Ahmedábád	24	0		24	0	4,814	9,854	Constructed from Bávla to Ahmedábád from Imperial Funds, and the remaining portion from Local Funds. In progress. (a) Actual for two years.
	Road from Sárkhej to Sánand	9	0	.....		9	0	7,572	3,789
	Road from Sánand to Sánand Railway Station	2	2,640	.....		2	2,640	8,857	1,136
	Road from Ahmedábád to Báreja ... ..	.....		11	0	11	0	10,511	(a)488
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	35	2,640	11	0	46	2,640	
Kaira and Panch Maháls.	Road from Kaira to Mehmádábád, including a branch to the Collector's bungalow at Kaira <i>viá</i> Camp	11	660		11	660	8,152	3,998	17 miles are metalled with kunker as well as covered with a layer of stone metal, and the remaining 10 miles are embanked and bridged only, but not metalled.
	Road from Kaira to Sábarmati river, including a branch to Náika from Vásna	14	3,960	.....		14	3,960	6,112	5,377
	Road from Vásad to Borsad	11	660	.....		11	660	11,016	4,144
	Road from Anand to Petlád	3	2,640	.....		3	2,640	7,537	600
	Road from Nadiád to Kapadvanj	27	0	.....		27	0	13,391	4,701
	Road from Dákor to Kapadvanj	20	0	.....		20	0	6,766	6,126
	Road from Bárojri Railway Station to Náika	14	1,320	.....		14	1,320	6,857	5,047
	Road from Limkheda to Jhálod	25	0	.....		25	0	5,748	5,935
	Road from Godhra to Dohad, including a branch to Báriya from Ashádi	53	0	.....		53	0	12,514	16,739
	Carried over ...	179	3,960		179	3,960	
		35	2,640	11	0	46	2,640	

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	35 2,640	11 0	46 2,640	.....	...
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—continued.	179 3,960	.....	179 3,960	.....	...
Kaira and Panch Maháls—continued.	Road from Nadiád to Wásna, including branches to Shedhi Bridge near Kaira <i>via</i> Ratanpur from Mátar and Sandhán ...	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	6,180	4,735	
	Road from Petlad to Cambay ...	.....	5 4,875	5 4,875	8,975	...	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts ...	198 1,320	5 4,875	204 915	.....	...
Surat and Broach.	Road from Bilimora to Chikhli (in British Territory) ...	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	10,205	1,000	Completed at a cost of Rs. 61,234 from Provincial and Local Funds.
	Road from Anklesvar to Hásot, Broach Collectorate ...	13 2,640	.....	13 2,640	16,135	4,000	Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,13,788 and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Anklesvar to Bari Batha, Broach Collectorate ...	3 0	.....	3 0	10,715	900	Completed at a cost of Rs. 92,145 and maintained from Local Funds.
	Road from Kim to Türkeshvar and thence to Mándvi ...	9 0	.....	9 0	10,443	4,100	This road is 27 miles long and is divided into three sections of 9 miles each. The first section is metalled and completed at a cost of Rs. 93,937.
		18 0	.....	18 0	Unknown...		
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	46 0	.....	46 0	.....	...
	Road from Sanjan Railway Station to Sanján Bandar ...	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	Unknown...	...	
	Road from Virár to Agáshi ...	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	17,302	858	
	Road from Bándra to Ghodbandar... ..	18 1,320	.....	18 1,320	Unknown...	8,000	
	Road from Kandiwli to Bándra, Ghodbandar ...	0 2,800	.....	0 2,800	.....	231	
	Road from Málád to Bándra, Ghodbandar road .	0 3,960	.....	0 3,960	.....	...
	Road from Chinchavli to Bándra, Ghodbandar road ...	0 1,600	.....	0 1,600	.....	...

APP. IV. F. (4.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1891-2]

Thána ...	Road from Goregaon Railway Station to Bándra.						
	Ghodbandar road ...	0	1,690	.....	0	1,690	3,568
	Road from Kondirvey to Kurla, Versáva road...	0	2,100	.....	0	2,100	Unknown ...
	Road from Saki to Vehár ...	3	0	.....	3	0	Do. ... 510
	Road from Sion to Trombay ...	6	0	.....	6	0	Do. ... 1,975
	Road from Vadávi to Sion, Trombay ...	0	2,800	.....	0	2,800	Do. ...
	Road from Maroli to Ghátkoper ...	1	4,320	.....	1	4,320	Do. ... 300
	Bhándúp Station road ...	0	1,000	.....	0	1,000	Do. ...
	Road from Bhiwandi to Kom ...	5	0	.....	5	0	Do. ...
	Road from Vevji to Umbargaon ...	3	1,320	.....	3	1,320	1,516 500
	Road from Dáhánu Railway Station to Powda Creek ...	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	Unknown ... 207
	Road from Boisar to Tárápur and Chinchni ...	7	2,640	.....	7	2,640	20,566 1,499
	Road from Pápdí to Khárághoda ...	5	1,320	.....	5	1,320	13,687 1,190
	Road from Kurla to Versova ...	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	Unknown ... 1,466
	Road from Kurla to Kule Kalyán ...	0	1,600	.....	0	1,600	Do. ...
	Road from Ghátkoper to Chahul ...	6	2,640	.....	6	2,640	Do. ... 758
	Povai road ...	1	2,520	.....	1	2,520	Do. ... 1,600
Pokhran road ...	4	1,320	.....	4	1,320	Do. ... 503	
Road from Chowk to Karjat ...	6	0	.....	6	0	11,491 ...	
Total, Thána District ...		85	1,950	.....	85	1,950	.....
TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...		365	630	16 4,875	382	225	.....
SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Sátára ...	Wái-Wáthár road ...	18	0	.....	18	0	7,103 4,944
	Sátára-Pádlí road ...	10	0	.....	10	0	9,309 2,697
	Wái-Panchvád road ...	8	0	.....	8	0	1,925 1,407
Total, Sátára District ...		36	0	.....	36	0	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		36	0	.....	36	0	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.							
Poona ...	Road from Junnar to Náráyangaoon ...	9	0	.....	9	0	Unknown ... 1,282
	Road from Poona to Álandi ...	9	0	.....	9	0	Do. ... 1,678
Total, Poona District ...		18	0	.....	18	0	.....
Carried over ...		419	630	16 4,875	436	225	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	419 630	16 4,875	436 225	.....	...
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.						
	I.—ROADS, METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—concluded.						
Khândesh ...	Sāvda-Gatha road ...	3 0	.....	3 0	9,649	1,727	
	Total, Khândesh District ...	3 0	.....	3 0	.....	...
	Total, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	21 0	.....	21 0	.....	...
	TOTAL, I.—ROADS METALLED, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ...	422 630	16 4,875	439 225	.....	...
	II.—ROADS, METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED. NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedábád ...	Road from Dhandhuka to Gogo (Portion in British Territory) ...	34 0	.....	34 0	*18,980	3,884	*This includes the cost of improvements lately sanctioned by the District Local Board for a portion of road 6 miles in length from Dhandhuka to Tagdi. Constructed from Imperial Funds, but now repaired from Local Funds. † Average for 3 years.
	Road from Dhandhuka to Rānpur... ..	18 0	.....	18 0	4,860	3,180	
	Portion of road from Ahmedábád to Dholka ...	8 0	.....	8 0	4,313	†3,774	
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	60 0	.....	60 0	.....	...
Surat and Broach,	Road from Broach to Jambusar ...	29 0	.....	29 0	18,711	6,000	Completed at a cost of Rs. 5,42,620.
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	29 0	.....	29 0	.....	...

Thána	Road from Bhayndar to Utan ...	4	0	2	2,640	6	2,640	5,204	5,000	} In progress. † Metalling remains to be done.
	Road from Malad to Merwa ...	3	2,640	.....	.....	3	2,640	6,427	†727	
	Road from Bhiwandi to Váda, 1st and 2nd sections ...	25	0	.....	.....	25	0	5,844	7,000	
	Road from Kalyán to Málsoj Ghát... ..	35	0	.....	.....	35	0	6,388	12,000	
	Road from Thána to Ghodbandar ...	7	1,320	.....	.....	7	1,320	Unknown ...	1,900	
Total, Thána District ...		74	3,960	2	2,640	77	1,320	.....	.....
TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...		168	3,960	2	2,640	166	1,320	.....	.....
SOUTHERN DIVISION.										
Bijápur	Road from Hungund to Ilkal ...	.....	.....	8	0	8	0	3,278	.....	} Large nálas are provided with Irish bridges, i.e. dips. ‡ Average for 4 years only. This road is metalled out of current repair grant.
	Guledgud-Katigeri road ...	6	2,640	.....	.....	6	2,640	4,504	†880	
	Bágalkot-Hungund road ...	27	2,640	.....	.....	27	2,640	2,437	3,919	
	Total, Bijápur District ...	34	0	8	0	42	0	.....	.....
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		34	0	8	0	42	0	.....	.....
CENTRAL DIVISION.										
Poona	Road from Poona to Páud ...	17	2,640	.....	.....	17	2,640	Unknown ...	3,292	
	Road from Poona to Singhar Fort... ..	13	0	.....	.....	13	0	Do. ...	2,246	
	Total, Poona District ...	30	2,640	.....	.....	30	2,640	.....	.....
Khándesh	Shirpur Branch Road ...	1	2,640	.....	.....	1	2,640	.....	‡146	} Metalling recently completed at a cost of Rs. 3,658. Lately brought under Public Works Department charge. Original cost of construction unknown. § First year's repairs only.
	Total, Khándesh District ...	1	2,640	.....	.....	1	2,640	.....	.....
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	32	0	.....	.....	32	0	.....	.....
TOTAL, II.—ROADS METALLED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED ...		229	3,960	10	2,640	240	1,320	.....	.....
Carried over ...		651	4,590	27	2,235	679	1,545	.....	.....
Carried over Total of I and II ...		651	4,590	27	2,235	679	1,545	.....	.....

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.						Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.		In progress.		Total.				
		Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Ms.	ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	... Brought over ...	651	4,590	27	2,235	679	1,545	
	III.—MURAM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT.	651	4,590	27	2,235	679	1,545	
	NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Kaira and Panch Mahals.	Road from Godhra to Khakhria ...	22	2,640	22	2,640	9,894	1,211	
	Road from Kákal to Jámbughoda ...	27	0	27	0	971	780	
	Total, Kaira & Panch Mahals Districts ...	49	2,640	49	2,640	
Surat and Broach.	Road from Bulsár to Dharampor ...	15	1,320	15	1,320	5,545	3,500	Completed at a cost of Rs. 83,277 and maintained from Local Funds. Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,015 by Public Works Department from Local Funds and is maintained by Civil Agency. Completed at a cost of Rs. 86,411 and maintained from Local Funds. Completed and maintained from Local Funds. Completed and maintained by the tacin State. Constructed and maintained from Local Funds. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.
	Road from Majura gate to Bhurthana in Chorási Táluka ...	1	2,640	.....	.....	1	2,640	2,700	...
	Road from Ránder to Olpád ...	8	2,640	.....	.....	8	2,640	10,805	2,500
	Road from Surat to Sachin in British Territory.	3	2,640	.....	.....	3	2,640	Unknown ...	2,000
	Road from Surat to Sachin in Sachin State Territory ...	4	0	.....	.....	4	0	Do. ...	
	Road from Chikhli to Bándsa in British Territory ...	10	2,640	.....	.....	10	2,640	1,608	1,850
	Road from Bulsár to Párdi via Par river ...	6	2,640	.....	.....	6	2,640	Unknown ...	1,500
	Road from Hope Bridge to Bhatta in Chorási Táluka of the Surat Collectorate...	4	2,640	.....	.....	4	2,640	750	700
	Road from Dumas Kentish Junction to Gavier ...	4	2,640	.....	.....	4	2,640	Unknown ...	2,000
	Total, Surat and Broach Districts ...	58	3,960	.....	.....	58	3,960	.....	...
Thána ...	Road from Govindi to Sion Trombay ...	3	0	.....	.....	3	0	Unknown ...	145
	Road from Bhándup to Velár ...	2	2,640	.....	.....	2	2,640	Do. ...	258
	Total, Thána District ...	5	2,640	5	2,640	
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	113	3,960	113	3,960	

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		SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Belgaum	...	Bagevadi-Saundatti road...	94	0	34	0	Unknown ..	5,138	No repairs executed. Completed in 1891-92.	
		Road from Hukeri to Gokak	18	2,640	18	2,640				9,928
Total, Belgaum District		52	2,640	.....	52	2,640	.....	..	
Dhárwár	...	Navalgund-Annigeri road	11	2,640	11	2,640	9,585	2,072		Improvements were completed in 1890-91. The road is being metalled.
		Dhárwár-Haliyál road	17	556	.....	17	556	1,285	2,341	
		Total, Dhárwár District	28	3,196	.....	28	3,196	.....	..
Ratnágiri and Kolába.	and	Road from Alibág to Rowas	15	0	15	0	10,033	2,509		The road was completed in 1884-85, and the average annual cost of maintenance given is for the last four years.
		Road from Roha to Kolad	7	1,320	.....	7	1,320	Unknown ...	1,002	
		Road over Mutholi Khind (section of Indápur and Tale road)	2	1,320	2	1,320					7,585	448
		Portion of Pen-Panvel road between Dusvi fort and Kalhe Khind	3	2,640	3	2,640	4,856	685			The average cost of maintenance is for four years.
		Road from Salao to Korlai	2	1,090	.....	2	1,090	2,428	..	
		Total, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts	30	1,090	.....	30	1,090	.....	..
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION		111	1,646	.....	111	1,646	.....	..	
		CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Ahmednagar	...	Road from the village of Belwandi to the Belwandi Railway Station	3	1,320	3	1,320	4,940	258	This road was shown in the last return in two separate portions, viz., Pimpri to Shrigonda 4½ miles, and Pimpri to Madha Vadgaon 8½ miles. Average for three years.	
		Road from Shrigonda to Madha-Vadgaon on the Dhond road via Pimpri Railway Station	7	3,960	.....	7	3,960	4,099	996	
		Road from Khadke on Nagar Toka road to Belápur Railway Station via Nevasa	24	0	.....	24	0	6,563	755	
		Road from the town of Belápur to the Belápur Railway Station	4	0	.....	4	0	3,829	545	
		Road to the Railway Station at Belápur	14	0	.....	14	0	3,574	693	
		Road from Rahatta on the Nagar-Málegaon road to the Railway Station at Chitale	10	0	.....	10	0	4,405	1,350	
		Carried over	63	0	.....	63	0	.....	..
		Carried over Total of I and II	876	4,916	27	2,235	904	1,871
Carried over Total of I and II		651	4,590	27	2,235	679	1,545		

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

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Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	651 4,590	27 2,235	679 1,545	.....	...
		876 4,916	27 2,235	904 1,871	.....	...
		63 0	.....	63 0	.....	...
	III.—MURAM ROADS, BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT—concluded.						
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.						
	Road from Kopargaon on the Nagar-Málegaon road to the Railway Station at Signápur ...	2 1,320	.....	2 1,320	4,965	454	
	Ráhuri feeder roads (comprising road from Ráhuri to the Ráhuri Railway Station, road connecting the Nagar-Málegaon road and Ráhuri feeder road, and road connecting the Ráhuri feeder road and the dharamshála at the Ráhuri Railway Station). ...	8 0	.....	3 0	3,545	807	
	Road from Khospuri on the Nagar-Páithan road to Ismálpur on the Nagar-Málegaon road via Vámbori Railway Station. ...	12 0	.....	12 0	4,685	434	This road was shown in the last return in three separate portions.
	Road from Tisgaon on the Nagar-Shevgaon road to the village of Páthardi ...	7 1,320	.....	7 1,320	3,279	298	Average for one year.
	Road from Kolhar on the Nagar-Málegaon road to the Bári Ghát ...	65 0	.....	65 0	2,711	8,189	
	Road from Nagar to Bábulgaon and thence to Takle-Khándeshwar on the Kharda-Shrigonda road ...	40 0	.....	40 0	.....	4,766	
Ahmednagar— continued.	Road from Supa on the Nagar Sirúr road to Pimpalgaon Deepa ...	42 0	.....	42 0	.....	3,805	Average for one year. These two roads were shown in the last return as one road.
	Road from Nagar to Páthardi ...	30 2,640	.....	30 2,640	.....	2,993	
	Road from Tisgaon to Shevgaon ...	15 0	.....	15 0	.....	620	Average for three years.
	Road from Karjat to Chincholi on the Karda-Shrigonda road ...	7 0	.....	7 0	.....	719	Average for four years.
	Road from Nagar to Jámkhed ...	47 0	.....	47 0	.....	3,746	
	Road from Páruor to Chincholi ...	5 0	.....	5 0	.....	455	
	Road from Jámkhed to Moho Ghát ...	5 0	5 0	1,199	Average for one year.
	Road from Shrigonda to Kashti ...	2 0	2 0	2,250	

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	Road from Kharda to Shrigonda (up to Khadkat).	30	0	...	30	0	7,292	
	Road from Supa on the Nagar-Sirur road to the Railway Station at Sárola ...	7	0	7	0	486	
	Road from Shendi on the Nagar-Paithan road to Vámbori ...	8	0	.....	8	0	.....	540	
	Moho Ghát Road ...	1	0	.....	1	0	.....	877	
	Road from Vilád Station to Nagar-Málegaon road.	0	495	.....	0	495	*139	...	* This expenditure on $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	398	495	.....	398	495	.....	...
Sholápur	Road from Jeur to Karmála ...	11	0	.....	11	0	4,917	1,320	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	11	0	.....	11	0	.....	...
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	409	495	.....	409	495	.....	...
	TOTAL, III.—MURAM ROADS BRIDGED AND DRAINED THROUGHOUT ...	634	821	.....	634	821	.....	...
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED.								
	NORTHERN DIVISION.								
Kaira and Panch Maháls	Road from Godhra to Shera ...	14	0	.....	14	0	3,552	715	
	Road from Oorwáda via Morwa to Sunth Frontier ...	20	0	.....	20	0	8,641	1,028	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts ...	34	0	.....	34	0	.....	...
Thána	Road from Máhim to Váda ...	21	0	13 0	24 0	0	2,922	3,400	Under construction, 21 miles completed and 10 miles metalled. 8 miles earth-work have been completed; One mile metalled.
	Road from Borovli to Gorai ...	4	2,640	.....	4	2,640	3,546	851	
	Road from Nirmal to Girinj ...	1	920	.....	1	920	1,703	200	
	Road from Kulwa to Belápur ...	7	1,320	7 3,960	15	0	2,541	898	In progress.
	Road from Kalyan to Dhysar ...	6	0	3 0	9	0	4,656	560	Do.
	Total, Thána District ...	39	4,880	23 3,960	63	3,560	.....	...
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	73	4,880	23 3,960	97	3,560	.....	...
	Carried over ...	1,359	5,011	51 915	1,411	646	.....	...
	Carried over Total of I, II and III ...	1,286	131	27 2,235	1,313	2,366	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	1,286 131	27 2,235	1,313 2,366	.....	...
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—continued.	1,359 5,011	51 915	1,411 646	.....	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Belgaum	Road from Athni to Kágvád ...	24 0	.....	24 0	Unknown ...	2,081	Not drained throughout.
	Road from Gotur to Tásgaon ...	47 0	.....	47 0	Do. ...	2,641	
	Road from Sankeshwar to Hukeri... ..	9 0	.....	9 0	Do. ...	1,582	
	Road from Saundatti to Dhárwár ...	10 0	.....	10 0	Do. ...	...	In progress. Do.
	Road from Munoli to Saundatti ...	6 1,320	.....	6 1,320	Do. ...	...
		Total, Belgaum District ...	96 1,320	96 1,320
Bijápur	Muddebihal-Almatti road ...	19 2,640	.....	19 2,640	4,372	2,915	Average for three years.
	Road from Indi to Indi Road Station ...	3 2,640	.....	3 2,640	3,448	695	
	Bijápur-Sindgi road ...	35 2,640	.....	25 2,640	Unknown ...	3,884	
	Sholápur-Bellary road, portion from Halsangi to Hungund ...	92 2,640	.....	92 2,640	Do. ..	3,898	The average cost of repair is for two years only, i.e., for 1890-91 and 1891-92. Before that the road was not in charge of the Public Works Department.
	Total, Bijápur District ...	151 0	.....	151 0	.....	...
Dhárwár	Masur-Mundargi road ...	43 2,640	.....	43 2,640	741	4,139	Out of the whole length, about 8 miles are unmade. The road is partially provided with masonry drains. During 1890-91 a short length, viz., 2,928 sq. ft., was newly constructed.
	Pála-Bádámi road ...	78 0	.....	78 0	1,860	6,320	
	Tadas-Gundi road ...	34 2,640	.....	34 2,640	Unknown ...	4,022	The first section of the road from Yel-vigi to Bankápur is metalled, bridged and drained, with the exception of the portions in Savanúr State. The remaining portion of this road is partially provided with masonry drains and bridges. The road is partially provided with masonry drains and one large river is bridged.
	Harihar-Samasgi road ...	51 1,320	.....	51 1,320	Do. ...	5,668	

	Byadgi-Illvasbhavi road ...	10	3,960	.....	10	3,960	2,240	1,091	The whole length of this road is metalled except two furlongs in mile No. 11.
	Dharwar-Saundatti road ...	13	1,425	.....	13	1,425	2,312	1,972	
	Total, Dhárwar District ...	231	1,425	.....	231	1,425	.....	...
Sátára ...	Sátára-Pandharpur road (within the limits of the Sátára District) ...	60	0	.....	60	0	1,277	9,000	Partly metalled. Not fully drained throughout.
	Sátára-Lonand (portion of the old Sátára-Poona road from Waduth to Níra River) ...	27	0	.....	27	0	753	4,052	In process of being metalled.
	Sátára-Tásgaon road ...	64	0	.....	64	0	722	5,109	
	Malharpeth-Pandharpur road (within the limits of the Sátára District) ...	54	0	.....	54	0	870	6,190	Partly metalled.
	Karid-Tásgaon road ...	35	0	.....	35	0	2,345	2,630	In process of being metalled.
	Peth-Sangli road ...	20	0	.....	20	0	4,795	2,846	
	Pusegaon-Vadúj road ...	12	0	.....	12	0	2,264	400	
Tásgaon-Ashta road ...	6	0	.....	6	0	3,584	...	Muramed. To be metalled.	
	Total, Sátára District ...	278	0	.....	278	0	.....	...
	TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...	756	2,745	.....	756	2,745	.....	...
	CENTRAL DIVISION. ...								
Sholápur ...	Road from Bársi Road Station to Pandharpur...	30	0	.....	30	0	3,706	5,997	
	Road from Pandharpur to Janoni ...	41	0	.....	41	0	1,220	4,910	
	Total, Sholápur District ...	71	0	.....	71	0	.....	...
Poona ...	Road from Talegaon to Railway Station ...	1	1,320	.....	1	1,320	1,776	212	
	Road from Harapsar to Níra Bridge (old Sátára road) ...	30	4,224	.....	30	4,224	3,483	4,861	In process of being metalled.
	Road from Vadgaon to Shikrápur ...	33	0	.....	33	0	2,586	5,125	
	Road from Kárlí Railway Station to Bombay Mail road...	1	2,640	.....	1	2,640	691	140	
	Road from Pátas to Pátas Railway Station ...	3	1,320	.....	3	1,320	Unknown ...	300	
		69	4,224	.....	69	4,224	.....	...
	Carried over ...	2,187	2,476	51 915	2,238	3,391	.....	...
	Carried over Total of I, II and III.	1,286	131	27 2,295	1,313	2,366	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.
(4).—Local Fund Roads—continued.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	1,286 131	27 2,235	1,313 2,366	.....	...
		2,187 2,476	51 915	2,238 3,391	.....	...
		69 4,224	.....	69 4,224	.....	...
	IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED—continued.						
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.						
	Road from Bárāmāti to Khanowta ...	21 0	.....	21 0	Unknown ...	1,999	
	Road from Níra Bridge to Sirúr ...	55 3,960	.....	55 3,960	Do. ...	5,136	
	Road from Khed to Pábal ...	12 0	.....	12 0	589	1,199	
	Road from Khed to Bhorgiri ...	31 0	.....	31 0	Unknown ...	2,334	
	Road from Munchar to Ghoda ...	8 0	.....	8 0	763	1,262	
	Road from Junnar to Rájur ...	6 0	.....	6 0	Unknown ...	754	
	Road from Diksál Railway Station to join Sholápur road ...	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	815	196	
	Road from Lonávli to foot of Sákarpáthar ...	3 0	.....	3 0	Unknown ...	200	
	Road from Yewat Railway Station to join Sholápur road ...	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	475	60	
	Road from Loni to Cháudgaon ...	4 0	.....	4 0	Unknown ...	200	
	Road from Chinchvad to Railway Station ...	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	Do. ...	150	
	Road from Loni to Pábal ...	15 0	.....	15 0	Do. ...	902	
	Road from Indápur to Bárāmāti ...	31 0	.....	31 0	228	3,896	
	Road from the village of Mándwa to the proposed new station on the G. I. P. Railway Line ...	0 3,692	.....	0 3,692	2,990	...	
	Total, Poona District ...	260 5,276	.....	260 5,276	.....	...
	Násik-Dindori and Kalvan road ...	44 0	.....	44 0	4,170	5,214	
	Khándesh and Nizám's Frontier road ...	82 0	.....	82 0	1,530	6,210	
	Satána-Málegaon road... ..	23 0	.....	23 0	Unknown ...	2,565	
	Násik-Trimbak road ...	18 0	.....	18 0	2,136	2,312	

This first 9 miles are metalled; further metalling is in progress.

	Násik-Wághora road	22 0	.....	22 0	Unknown ...	2,829	
	Ghoti-Báriglát road (from Ubhada to Báriglát)	13 1,320	.....	13 1,320	2,100	1,656	
	Total, Násik District ...	202 1,320	.....	202 1,320	.....	...
	Station Roads at Dhulia	8 0	.....	8 0	Unknown ...	856	
	Bhusával-Yával road	11 0	.....	11 0	6,919	1,684	1st section 2 miles in length, was constructed from Local Funds. The whole road (Bhusával to Yával), 11 miles in length, is being repaired from Local Funds. Originally constructed by Táluka Local Boards.
	Neri-Jámnor road	9 0	.....	9 0	Unknown ...	1,296	
	Cháligáon-Ontram Ghát road	12 2,640	.....	12 2,640	19,972	3,605	
	Dhulia-Amalner road	7 0	9 2,640	16 2,640	5,330	797	
	Dondaicha-Sháháda road	10 0	7 ... 0	17 0	6,917	1,878	In progress.
	Máheji Station road	2 2,640	.....	2 2,640	Unknown ...	577	
	Erandol-Tápti road	18 2,640	.....	18 2,640	Do. ...	3,960	
	Jalgaon-Neri road	14 0	.....	14 0	Do. ...	3,023	
	Jalgaon-Dharangaon road	20 0	.....	20 0	4,939	3,967	
	Kajgaon-Párola road	22 0	.....	22 0	6,004	3,923	
	Mhasawad-Dhulia road... ..	46 0	.....	46 0	Unknown ...	8,823	Portion from Dhulia to Fagna (4½ miles) is metalled.
	Nasirabad-Bhádlí road... ..	1 2,640	.....	1 2,640	4,018	394	
	Páchora-Bhádgáon road	8 2,640	.....	8 2,640	2,385	1,543	
	Songhir-Nandurbár road	45 0	.....	45 0	5,723	1,834	
	Sákri-Pimpalner road	13 2,640	.....	13 2,640	5,954	2,918	Cost taken proportionately to the whole length from Dhulia to Pimpalner, of which Dhulia to Sákri is Provincial.
	Bhádgáon-Talwada road	9 0	.....	9 0	Unknown ...	1,500	
	Cross road at Cháligáon	1 0	.....	1 0	Do. ...	86	
	Cháligáon Station road	1 0	.....	1 0	Do. ...	114	
	Junction road at Bhádgáon ... ..	.....	1 783	1 783	5,353	...	
	Cross road at Erandol ... ..	.....	1 453	1 453	5,205	...	In progress.
	Total, Khándesh District ...	200 0	18 3,876	278 3,876	.....	...
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	794 1,316	18 3,876	812 5,192	.....	...
	TOTAL, IV.—MURAM ROADS DRAINED THROUGHOUT, BUT THE LARGE RIVERS NOT BRIDGED	1,624 3,661	42 2,556	1,667 937	.....	...
	Carried over	2,910 3,792	69 4,791	2,980 3,303	.....	...
	Carried over, Total of I, II, III and IV	2,910 3,792	69 4,791	2,980 3,303	.....	...

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*(4).—*Local Fund Roads—continued.*

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
	Brought over ...	Ms. 2,910 ft. 3,792	Ms. 69 ft. 4,791	Ms. 2,980 ft. 3,303	Rs.	Rs. ...	
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS.						
	NORTHERN DIVISION.						
Ahmedábád ...	Roads from Viramgám to Hansalpur ...	2 0	.....	2 0	1,016	149	Average for two years.
	Total, Ahmedábád District ...	2 0	.....	2 0	.....	...
Kaira and Panch Maháls. {	Road from Godhra to Páli ...	16 0	.....	16 0	182	166	
	Road from Páli to Bálásinor ...	8 1,320	.....	8 1,320	1,118	405	
	Total, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts ...	24 1,320	.....	24 1,320	.....	...
	TOTAL, NORTHERN DIVISION ...	26 1,320	.....	26 1,320	.....	...
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.						
Dhárwár ... {	Dhárwár-Tadas road ...	19 2,640	.....	19 2,640	1,890	2,876	Eleven miles and two furlongs of this road are metalled and also short lengths in miles Nos. 12, 13 and 14.
	Tadas-Kargod road ...	15 1,320	.....	15 1,320	Unknown ...	1,509	
	Navalgund-Ron road ...	28 0	.....	28 0	6,322	3,501	
	Total, Dhárwár District ...	62 3,960	.....	62 3,960	.....	...
Kánara ... {	Road from Aminhalli to Kumta <i>via</i> Nilkund Ghát ...	32 0	.....	32 0	Unknown ...	2,302	Transferred to Public Works Agency by the Local Board, Kánara, in 1890-91.
	Road from Yellápur to Kodkanj <i>via</i> Sirsi ...	63 0	.....	63 0	Do. ...	5,125	
	Road from Sirsi to Hilloor <i>via</i> Wadi Ghát ...	32 2,640	.....	32 2,640	Do. ...	1,593	
	Road from Siddapur to Nilkund ...	21 0	.....	21 0	Do. ...	1,493	
	Road from Ankola to Madras Frontier, <i>via</i> Meerjan, Kumta and Honawar ...	63 0	.....	63 0	Do. ...	4,507	
	Total, Kánara District ...	211 2,640	.....	211 2,640	.....	...

Bijapur	Bijapur-Bugowadi road	24	0	.....	24	0	Do.	3,363
	Bijapur-Indi road	30	0	.....	30	0	Do.	3,082
	Almol-Pandharpur road, portion from Almol to Shirdhon... ..	48	0	.....	48	0	.....	2,437
	Hipargi-Talikot road	30	0	.....	30	0	.....	471
Total, Bijapur District ...		132	0	.....	132	0	.....	...
Sátara	Tásgaon-Pingli road	45	0	.....	45	0	348	2,982
	Total, Sátara District ...	45	0	.....	45	0	.....	...
TOTAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION ...		451	1,320	.....	451	1,320	.....	...
CENTRAL DIVISION.									
Poona	Road from foot of Sakalpáthár to Bhorkas ...	8	2,640	.....	8	2,640	Unknown ...	416
	Road from Náráyanpur to Kapurwhol ...	7	2,692	.....	7	2,692	782	917
	Bullock track road from Bhorgiri to Bhima-shankar	4	2,246	.....	4	2,246	594	345
	Total, Poona District ...	20	2,298	.....	20	2,298	.....	...
Násik	Road from foot of Nánáshighát to Hasto ...	6	0	.....	6	0	497	509
	Road from Hasto to Baroh	2	0	2 3,960	4	3,960	5,380	...	
	Road from Harsul to Goldadi	11	0	.....	11	0	860	786
	Roads in and about Násik—								
	(1) Cross road near Collector's Bungalow ...	2	0	.....	2	0	Unknown ...	220
	(2) Shelbari Ghát road	3	0	.....	3	0	Do. ...	397
	Choraibári Ghát road	1	0	.....	1	0	Do. ...	186
Total, Násik District ...	25	0	2, 3,960	27	3,960	.....	...
Carried over...		3,433	3,450	72 3,471	3,506	1,641	.....	...
Carried over Total of I, II, III and IV...		2,910	3,792	69 4,791	2,980	3,303	.....	...

The average cost of repairs is for one year only, i.e., for 1901-02. Before that the roads were not in charge of the Public Works Department.

Work towards Baroh is in progress. The estimate of the road provides for drains and dips at Nala crossings. The road is intended for Forest traffic.

Includes Sharanpur Branch.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—concluded.

(4).—Local Fund Roads—concluded.

Executive Districts.	Classification and names of roads.	LENGTH IN MILES.			Average total cost of construction per mile.	Average annual cost of maintenance and repairs in the last five years.	REMARKS.
		Completed.	In progress.	Total.			
		Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Ms. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Brought over ...	2,910 3,792	69 4,791	2,980 3,303	.....	...
	V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS—concl'd.	3,433 3,450	72 3,471	3,506 1,641	.....	...
	CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.						
Ahmednagar ...	Road from Arangaon on the Nagar-Dhond road to Walki ...	8 0	.....	3 0	.....	120	Average for four years.
	Road from Párner to Takli vid Jangaon ...	12 0	.....	12 0	.....	578	Do. do.
	Road from Thugaon to Kotul ...	11 0	.....	11 0	.....	737	Do. do.
	Road from Nevása to Shevgaon vid Kukane ...	9 2,640	.....	9 2,640	* 8,169	1,895	Average for one year. * Expended on constructing 5½ miles of this road.
	Panodi Ghát road ...	1 1,320	.....	1 1,320	.....	804	Average for three years.
	Loni-Sinnar road ...	24 0	.....	24 0	.....	1,105	Do. do.
	Total, Ahmednagar District ...	60 3,960	.....	60 3,960	.....	...
	TOTAL, CENTRAL DIVISION ...	108 978	2 3,960	108 4,938	.....	...
	TOTAL V.—VILLAGE OR CLEARED ROADS ...	583 3,618	2 3,960	586 2,298	.....	...
	GRAND TOTAL FOR LOCAL ROADS ...	3,494 2,130	72 3,471	3,567 321	.....	...
	Total of I, II, III, IV and V.—Roads ...	3,494 2,130	72 3,471	3,567 321	.....	...

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—General statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Heads.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Increase or decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department	8,04,94,461	8,01,49,634	-3,44,827	82,09,274	81,40,813	-1,28,461	
Imperial	2,75,22,033	2,99,78,956	+24,56,923	3,52,95,531	3,61,01,577	+8,06,046	
Local	53,17,348	56,96,000	+3,78,652	39,64,200	43,00,037	+3,35,837	
Public Works Department	6,19,981	6,44,119	+24,137	24,38,984	23,93,171	-1,75,793	
Irrigation, Imperial	26,097	21,156	-4,942	2,05,491	2,12,552	+4,371	
Military Works, Imperial	—	—	—	2,42,609	2,95,920	+53,311	
Civil Works, Imperial	—	—	—	42,76,009	39,97,842	-2,78,167	
Do. Provincial	8,22,881	7,66,148	-56,733	9,66,231	12,00,440	+2,34,199	
Do. Local	—	—	—	2,623	5,316	+3,193	
State Railway Survey, Imperial	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. do. Provincial	—	—	—	8,173	918	-9,091	
State Railway Construction, Provincial	—	—	—	—	11,72,311	+11,72,311	
State Outlay on Unreserved Railways, Land Control	—	—	—	1,66,888	3,948	-1,66,990	
Do. do. Control	—	—	—	2,11,851	2,10,083	-1,768	
Telegraph Department	18,28,893	20,91,741	+2,62,848	16,17,404	18,89,953	+2,71,549	
Imperial	8,107	4,157	-4,050	3,581	3,650	+69	
Provincial	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Military Department	18,19,115	9,89,309	-8,29,806	2,77,17,863	2,71,69,861	-5,57,002	
Postal do.	25,16,348	26,63,129	+1,46,781	18,22,538	18,23,916	+1,378	
Total	13,04,70,261	13,79,63,405	+74,93,144	6,73,18,845	6,87,80,062	+14,61,217	

(2).—Statement of the principal heads of Revenue of this Presidency, showing gross receipts, charges against each item and the net receipts for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Heads of revenue.	1890-91.					1891-92.		
	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Receipts, minus refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Gross receipts.	Refunds, drawbacks and assignments.	Receipts, minus refunds, drawbacks and assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,68,91,345	1,11,07,062	3,57,84,283	63,80,654	2,74,03,629	4,49,24,050	1,10,47,532	3,38,76,518
Opium	1,75,40,875	—	1,75,40,875	24,357	1,75,16,518	1,84,42,914	—	1,84,42,914
Salt	2,16,27,755	99,118	2,15,28,637	13,51,246	2,01,80,391	2,32,06,080	1,12,910	2,31,53,170
Stamps	53,49,900	85,316	52,64,584	2,13,212	50,49,982	54,48,345	99,116	53,49,229
Excise	99,91,067	2,98,343	97,92,724	3,45,619	94,06,705	1,02,54,469	2,20,078	1,00,34,391
Customs	83,97,833	1,10,510	82,87,323	4,81,021	2,06,462	33,31,006	79,526	32,51,480
Assessed Taxes	31,57,844	31,632	31,54,682	54,056	31,00,626	36,57,003	23,619	30,76,987
Forest	32,84,230	13,154	32,71,076	18,66,732	14,18,343	33,34,345	4,319	32,90,026
Tributes	11,62,752	—	11,62,752	—	11,62,752	12,66,291	—	12,66,291
Mint	20,44,924	—	20,44,924	5,71,835	14,73,089	8,89,975	—	8,89,975
Interest	21,93,709	248	21,93,461	(a) 4,02,433	17,91,028	21,10,076	88	21,10,588
Total	11,48,55,033	1,16,42,932	10,31,72,101	1,16,81,266	9,14,90,835	11,67,75,069	1,15,87,188	10,51,87,871

Heads of revenue.	1891-92—continued.		1890-91.			1891-92.			REMARKS.
	Cost of collection.	Net receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Assignments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue	63,80,624	2,74,55,894	1,84,162	1,09,42,900	1,11,07,062	1,58,660	1,08,88,672	1,10,47,532	
Opium	26,631	1,84,16,183	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salt	14,23,154	2,17,00,016	99,118	—	99,118	1,12,910	—	1,12,910	
Stamps	2,16,661	51,27,568	85,315	—	85,315	99,116	—	99,116	
Excise	3,49,972	96,94,419	2,98,343	—	2,98,343	2,20,078	—	2,20,078	
Customs	8,22,626	27,28,854	1,10,510	—	1,10,510	79,526	—	79,526	
Assessed Taxes	51,575	31,54,684	31,632	—	31,632	23,619	—	23,619	
Forest	19,74,562	13,55,484	13,154	—	13,154	4,319	—	4,319	
Tributes	—	12,66,291	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mint	3,92,847	4,07,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Interest	(a) 4,17,327	16,93,251	248	—	248	88	—	88	(a) This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of collection.
Total	1,17,50,979	9,34,96,892	7,40,032	1,09,42,900	1,16,82,932	8,96,616	1,08,88,672	1,15,87,188	

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—continued.

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding collections of Revenue, showing gross and net charges against each item for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Heads of service.	1890-91.					1891-92.					REMARKS.
	Gross expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.	Gross expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,91,833	2,098	2,04,833	4,07,010	-3,03,087	2,00,000	7,205	3,06,110	5,37,788	-2,29,678	
Post Office	1,08,507	..	1,08,507	1,000	1,06,907	1,08,503	..	1,08,503	600	1,08,293	
General Administration	17,06,300	..	17,06,300	..	17,06,300	17,47,770	..	17,47,770	..	17,47,770	
Law and Justice, including Jails	50,01,530	30,118	50,40,648	6,20,184	44,20,464	40,68,068	42,322	50,30,390	6,25,637	44,04,753	
Police	41,76,034	197	41,76,231	3,80,218	47,92,613	53,04,027	3,039	54,60,665	3,00,271	49,70,394	
Marine	38,375	..	38,375	63,630	-25,255	48,063	..	48,063	69,942	-21,879	
Education	16,50,715	110	16,50,824	2,09,601	13,31,143	16,34,163	398	16,34,670	2,78,378	13,56,102	
Ecclesiastical	3,30,154	..	3,30,154	..	3,30,154	3,08,007	..	3,08,007	..	3,08,007	
Medical	12,83,770	917	12,84,687	1,13,177	11,71,510	13,26,788	781	13,27,569	1,13,275	12,14,294	
Political	8,11,112	..	8,11,112	..	8,11,112	8,03,474	..	8,03,474	..	8,03,474	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,50,368	31	2,50,399	37,063	2,13,700	2,20,343	94	2,20,437	24,004	2,01,533	
Civil Purlough and Absentee Allowances	2,359	..	2,359	..	2,359	531	..	531	..	531	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	15,55,474	9,673	15,65,147	4,41,803	11,23,344	15,87,324	1,900	15,89,124	4,13,135	11,75,989	
Stationery and Printing	8,88,761	301	8,89,062	68,382	7,96,580	8,47,343	107	8,47,510	86,725	7,90,785	
Miscellaneous	1,90,321	1,387	1,01,708	4,54,890	-2,63,122	3,58,585	1,218	3,80,750	5,21,714	-1,31,904	
Famine Relief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,158	..	2,158	..	2,158	
Civil Works	10,462	55	10,507	3,065	7,442	21,072	125	22,007	2,741	19,266	
Total ..	1,93,03,047	54,796	1,93,63,443	29,83,209	1,63,80,340	1,97,97,681	60,285	1,98,54,210	80,74,110	1,07,80,100	

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

(4).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Heads of receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		B. COMPARED WITH A.		Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		B. COMPARED WITH A.	
	A.	B.	Increase.	Decrease.		A.	B.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Rs.	Rs.		1890-91.	1891-92.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Civil Heads.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,91,06,891	1,76,90,860	..	21,56,733	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	5,88,877	5,06,607	..	47,180
Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation	7,42,710	..	..	..	2.—Assessments and Compensations	9,25,028	8,53,443	..	71,579
II.—Opium	1,75,40,875	1,84,42,614	9,01,039	..	4.—Opium	24,357	29,031	2,274	..
III.—Salt	2,15,82,218	2,32,09,411	16,27,193	..	5.—Salt	18,51,240	14,53,104	1,01,918	..
IV.—Stamps	13,37,252	13,62,096	24,844	..	6.—Stamps	53,303	55,415	2,112	..
V.—Excise	74,93,000	79,09,827	4,16,827	..	7.—Excise	2,59,214	2,62,480	3,266	..
VII.—Customs	83,53,303	32,01,344	51,51,959	..	9.—Customs	4,81,021	5,22,016	41,595	..
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	17,91,955	18,53,943	61,987	..	10.—Assessed Taxes	27,028	25,789	2,239	1,240
IX.—Forest	16,44,110	16,42,174	1,936	..	11.—Forest	0,24,367	0,02,281	23,086	..
X.—Registration	2,48,955	2,68,494	19,539	..	12.—Registration	1,45,913	1,50,453	4,540	..
XI.—Tributes from Native States	11,62,752	12,60,291	9,539	..	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	457	2,198	1,741	..
XII.—Interest	15,82,435	18,78,137	2,95,702	..	14.—Interest on other Obligations	4,02,343	4,17,327	14,984	..
XV.—Mint	20,44,924	8,99,975	11,54,949	..	15.—Mint	5,71,935	3,92,947	1,79,088	..
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,66,305	1,76,872	9,567	..	16.—General Administration	3,48,133	3,86,111	37,978	..
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	27,584	21,357	6,227	..	17.—Police	40,727	38,136	2,591	..
XXV.—Miscellaneous	3,48,802	4,65,061	1,16,259	..	18.—Ecclesiastical	3,30,154	3,04,997	25,157	..
					19.—Political	4,68,170	5,52,398	84,228	..
					20.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	84,780	1,37,836	53,056	..
					21.—Territorial and Political Pensions	8,66,757	7,02,047	1,64,710	..
					22.—Civil Purlough and Absentee Allowances	2,359	532	1,827	..
					23.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	38,404	38,878	474	..
					24.—Stationery and Printing	8,88,761	2,01,017	6,87,744	..
					25.—Miscellaneous	26,380	29,427	3,047	..
Total receipts ..	8,04,94,461	8,01,49,634	30,53,807	33,06,134	Total expenditure ..	82,09,274	81,40,813	6,68,461	6,68,461
Net decrease ..	..	..	..	3,44,827	Net decrease ..	..	..	..	1,29,401

A.—GENERAL STATEMENTS—concluded.

(5).—Comparative statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Heads of receipts.	ACTUAL INCOME.		B. COMPARED WITH A.		Expenditure.	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.		B. COMPARED WITH A.	
	A. 1890-91.	B. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1890-91.	B. 1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	58,40,867	46,01,904	..	12,38,973	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks..	1,88,905	1,82,546	..	6,359
I.—Land Revenue	2,60,41,744	2,72,20,474	21,78,730	..	2.—Assignments and Compensations	91,62,091	91,87,520	35,429	..
III.—Salt	45,638	56,999	11,361	..	3.—Land Revenue	63,80,654	63,79,682	..	972
IV.—Stamps	40,11,767	40,80,249	74,502	..	6.—Stamps	1,69,909	1,60,246	6,837	..
V.—Excise	24,97,967	25,83,642	65,675	..	7.—Excise	66,405	67,493	1,088	..
VII.—Customs	44,080	39,078	..	4,907	10.—Assessed Taxes	27,028	25,783	..	1,245
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	16,65,989	17,03,087	37,208	..	11.—Forest	9,28,390	9,62,281	33,015	..
IX.—Forest	16,44,110	16,42,174	..	1,936	12.—Registration	1,46,912	1,50,452	4,540	..
X.—Registration	2,48,955	2,68,894	19,939	..	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	1,51,278	1,70,094	27,816	..
XII.—Interest	2,21,274	2,32,539	11,265	..	15.—Post Office	1,08,597	1,06,893	..	1,704
XIII.—Post Office	3,800	900	..	1,000	18.—General Administration	13,18,107	13,62,214	44,047	..
XVI.A.—Law and Justice—					19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of				
Courts of Law	4,00,448	4,06,728	6,275	..	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	44,15,402	43,94,736	..	20,666
XVI.B.—Law and Justice—					20.—Police	6,35,247	6,35,653	10,406	..
Jails	2,19,786	2,18,014	..	829	21.—Marine	51,39,104	53,29,539	1,89,428	..
XVII.—Police	8,86,218	8,90,271	4,053	..	22.—Education	38,378	48,004	4,789	..
XVIII.—Marine	63,650	68,912	5,262	..	21.—Education	16,50,834	16,55,768	..	16,066
XIX.—Education	2,60,091	2,78,370	8,638	..	24.—Medical	13,84,687	13,27,677	43,990	..
XX.—Medical	1,13,177	1,18,275	5,098	..	25.—Political	3,52,942	3,25,947	..	27,995
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor					28.—Scientific and other Minor De-				
Departments	37,063	34,904	..	2,769	partments	1,65,610	1,67,401	21,791	..
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Super-					29.—Superannuation Allowances and				
annuation	2,55,409	2,36,274	..	19,135	Pensions	15,28,743	15,53,190	24,447	..
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	65,468	66,126	628	..	30.—Stationery and Printing	5,84,781	6,83,911	..	1,170
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,06,027	51,521	..	54,506	32.—Miscellaneous	1,66,322	3,61,449	1,95,127	..
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—					33.—Famine Relief	10,507	22,097	11,590	..
Civil Works in charge of					46.—Civil Works	6,88,765	9,10,687	2,21,922	..
Public Works Officers	8,065	2,741	..	324					
Contribution from Local Funds ..	1,78,257	2,96,065	1,18,708	..					
	3,75,22,033	3,99,78,986	25,42,893	86,400					
Departmental Heads.									
XIV.—Telegraph	3,107	4,187	1,080	..	16.—Telegraph	3,581	3,350	269	..
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works					37.—Construction of Railways .. ..	..	11,72,211	11,72,211	..
and Navigation	10,406	16,897	6,491	..	41.—Miscellaneous—Railway Expen-	8,173	—918	..	9,091
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—					diture				
Civil Works in charge of					43.—Irrigation—Minor Works and				
Public Works Officers	9,13,475	7,48,349	..	64,226	Navigation	2,59,517	38,107	..	2,21,410
					45.—Buildings and Roads—Civil				
					Works in charge of Public				
					Works Officers	40,17,092	39,59,535	..	57,557
Total, Departmental Heads ..	8,25,938	7,69,303	7,541	64,226	Total, Departmental Heads ..	42,83,363	51,72,795	11,72,460	2,99,038
Total, revenue and receipts ..	3,83,49,021	4,07,48,259	25,49,933	1,40,695	Total, expenditure ..	3,95,96,894	4,12,74,362	20,50,298	3,23,830
					Closing Balance ..	46,01,994	40,75,891	..	5,26,103
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,41,88,888	4,53,60,253	11,61,365	..	GRAND TOTAL ..	4,41,88,888	4,53,60,253	11,61,365	..

(6).—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1891-92.

Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Accounts.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—			Remittances—		
Government Stock Notes .. .. .	..	18,375	Other Local Remittances	19,75,27,553	18,75,35,976
Unfunded Debt—			Remittances by Bills	2,32,40,752	2,30,61,817
Special Loans .. .. .	..	..	Foreign Remittances	3,82,48,783	3,08,77,000
Deposits of Service Funds	1,18,949	42,587	Account between Civil and Civil	35,78,160	4,22,53,835
Savings Bank Deposits	17,69,945	14,62,876	Account between Civil and other Departments—		
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—			Post Office	1,02,60,231	1,09,74,423
Balances of Provincial Savings	13,96,023	5,36,103	Telegraph	20,81,741	18,88,953
Excluded Local Funds	25,91,878	28,25,632	Marine	83,758	15,37,755
Departmental and Judicial Deposits ..	1,59,16,566	1,56,07,638	Military	13,44,175	2,15,86,150
Local Fund Debt Accounts	36,979	29,665	Public Works	2,09,94,890	2,74,53,890
Advances repayable	21,30,619	24,34,157	Guaranteed Railways	6,46,75,419	2,93,52,416
Permanent Advances	6,121	8,334	Remittance Account between England and		
Account with foreign States	3,57,330	4,46,449	India	11,23,890	16,647
Coinage Account	4,32,27,443	4,21,90,937	Secretary of State's Bills	7,47,39,300	12,75,04,478
Stamp Account	8,55,006	9,51,182			
Cheques and Bills	2,80,50,896	2,80,52,215	Total ..	51,86,98,480	59,59,18,237
Miscellaneous Accounts	4,77,535	4,91,000			
Departmental Accounts	5,13,425	3,63,373			
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	6,29,042	2,02,456			
Provincial Advance and Loan Account Remittances	4,32,563	10,87,136			

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

B--LAND

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorate with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances

Table with 14 columns: Collectorate, Gross Revenue, Deduct--Assessment of Land not available for cultivation, Remainder, Political Inlms., Personal Inlms., Devasthan and Dharmadaya Inlms., Watan Inlms., Inlms of taluka service watan-dars whose services have been retained, Allowances of village servants useful to village community (Revenue/Folios), Allowances of village servants useful to Government, Total Inlms., Remainder Government Revenue. Includes data for Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions, and Grand Totals for 1891-92.

* The figures for 1890-91 shown in this statement are exclusive of the Karjat Taluks which is transferred to the Kolaba District; hence these figures do not tally with figures of the Kolaba

REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1891-92 and 1890-91, together outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

1891-92.

Deduct—Assessment of		Details.					Deduct—Remissions on net Government revenue for year under report on account of									
Occupied culturable land.	Land free or specially reduced.	Remainder.	Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands.	Add—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Taleband.	Total.	Introduction or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of crops.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects or animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,01,035	7,74,170	18,16,273	13,63,650	1,62,623	1,43,440	16,58,713	...	1,220	...	160	...	...	85	1,900	3,345
1,12,494	80,321	19,03,919	14,07,321	5,56,523	62,022	20,26,871	...	784	...	35	...	...	243	900	1,962
55,315	1,14,634	2,84,758	2,62,030	32,119	23,053	3,08,710	...	50	...	15	...	...	8	1,235	1,314
74,014	98,130	21,42,029	19,52,414	2,29,615	1,17,491	21,99,520	...	375	...	...	...	...	8,367	1,431	10,173
84,400	31,379	22,94,076	21,50,070	1,44,006	64,490	23,58,556	...	346	...	40	...	...	548	736	1,669
17,959	17,952	10,36,370	9,93,000	33,379	64,526	10,90,905	...	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	365
4,23,397	11,05,945	92,67,364	81,02,094	11,58,270	4,74,911	97,42,376	...	2,781	...	250	...	865	9,231	6,201	18,618	
29,970	873	14,90,453	13,90,093	90,370	1,20,336	16,00,780	110	69	...	66	...	10	...	27,021	28,175	
1,81,234	5,334	35,92,309	34,41,926	1,50,383	1,84,934	37,77,217	68,087	10	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	69,074
15,947	8	16,39,419	15,21,994	1,17,415	59,528	16,78,944	43,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,809
7,742	1,619	12,48,328	11,09,095	84,233	39,918	18,23,246	16,719	40	689	...	...	...	...	84	17,832
6,574	10,055	10,45,042	9,92,690	62,352	24,842	10,09,864	...	75	...	2	...	...	...	3	79
6,495	49,772	16,96,545	12,77,216	3,19,329	41,594	16,37,139	104	2,920	...	4	...	...	1	3,459	6,188
2,47,012	67,456	1,06,30,096	96,22,584	8,18,512	4,61,183	1,10,97,349	1,27,727	3,618	689	1,149	...	19	1	31,468	1,63,857	
17,115	66	18,04,721	11,03,630	3,09,082	48,537	15,48,258	10,594	324	...	5	...	...	...	...	10,913
5,014	1,213	24,01,459	19,04,120	5,63,339	39,048	26,01,107	325	...	...	17	...	...	...	9	351
17,140	12	18,71,541	11,15,096	2,66,456	10,128	13,87,669	2,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,267
66,190	1,727	9,78,438	9,74,413	22	34,420	10,12,835	3,282	...	...	258	...	...	...	298	4,338
1,792	32,908	8,04,981	7,83,780	19,201	54,172	8,59,153	...	179	...	...	...	...	6	40	246
3,431	18,414	10,69,049	10,39,642	29,407	39,219	10,99,268	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	413
1,43,546	54,264	81,81,186	69,32,680	12,48,506	2,27,124	84,08,310	16,958	503	...	280	...	434	6	556	18,527	
8,12,917	12,27,565	2,80,84,640	2,49,04,668	33,19,998	11,63,198	2,92,37,634	1,44,683	0,097	689	1,679	...	739	9,238	38,025	2,01,203	

1890-91.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,04,233	7,72,019	18,15,267	13,52,649	1,62,618	84,830	15,99,606	13,428	1,072	...	516	...	...	90	158	15,284
1,12,492	80,320	19,03,709	14,07,154	5,56,555	67,463	20,31,172	...	698	...	31	...	...	263	908	1,809
57,990	1,16,126	2,80,437	2,48,076	32,031	20,113	3,01,049	...	12	...	38	...	...	8	1,224	1,282
82,197	94,505	21,76,855	19,47,226	2,29,629	1,11,680	23,88,436	...	273	...	104	...	...	7,933	1,038	9,345
81,392	21,307	22,90,559	21,46,495	1,44,164	57,214	23,47,873	...	360	...	40	...	...	452	737	1,569
16,607	17,163	10,22,014	9,98,549	33,455	91,137	11,18,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
4,34,271	11,04,599	92,40,441	80,90,930	11,58,453	4,31,945	96,31,286	13,428	2,416	...	729	...	...	8,745	4,077	29,364
39,639	877	14,71,454	13,84,451	87,003	80,913	15,63,307	746	67	...	203	...	...	36	21,314	22,366
1,91,309	5,476	24,04,145	23,14,411	1,49,304	2,77,203	36,91,318	39,705	281	...	1,648	...	...	...	...	41,634
14,774	1	16,31,826	15,16,177	1,15,649	33,042	16,04,968	58,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,325
12,596	1,427	12,78,678	11,97,418	81,269	56,448	13,35,124	35,833	41	286	...	...	...	...	213	39,373
6,554	5,037	10,29,248	9,77,576	51,990	17,653	10,47,219	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	3	78
7,246	26,139	15,74,443	12,68,046	3,18,397	43,700	16,18,142	...	2,604	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,608
2,74,216	34,147	1,04,50,109	96,46,506	8,03,603	4,68,969	1,09,09,068	1,29,612	2,969	286	1,851	...	...	36	1	1,58,234
18,557	67	14,97,887	11,04,260	3,68,677	62,302	15,50,189	11,181	64	...	5	...	...	...	...	11,250
27,499	1,464	12,60,115	10,07,611	5,53,104	36,125	24,96,340	340	19	...	33	...	...	...	46	436
18,917	275	13,70,837	11,13,071	2,57,766	23,241	13,04,078	3,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,275
66,304	1,727	9,74,357	9,78,335	22	20,550	10,08,907	10,349	7	...	4	...	...	10	785	11,175
1,733	32,974	8,02,944	7,93,778	19,166	54,309	8,51,253	...	179	...	...	...	...	15	7	226
3,253	17,520	10,61,419	10,40,629	20,360	31,649	10,92,668	...	...	...	...	...	349	...	...	249
1,46,273	54,929	81,71,159	69,27,084	12,44,075	2,28,176	83,99,335	34,165	309	...	41	...	374	7	855	25,711
9,61,080	11,96,775	2,78,70,709	2,46,64,579	32,06,130	11,19,980	2,80,69,686	1,67,206	5,653	286	2,621	...	410	8,753	36,461	2,11,389

with those shown at pages 204 to 206 of the appendix to the General Administration Report for 1890-91. The same cause accounts for the increase of District for 1890-91.

B.—LAND REVENUE—continued.

(1).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1891-92 and 1890-91, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years—concluded.

Collectorates.	YEAR 1891-92—concluded.										
	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balances on account of former years outstanding at end of last year.	Deduct—irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Re-remainder.	Total columns 31 and 34.	Realization up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						Collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	18,55,569	18,570	4,054	14,516	16,80,884	14,18,204	7,523	16,37,027	36,104	6,663	42,667
Kaira	20,23,000	808	801	...	20,23,000	20,23,000	...	20,23,000	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	3,07,306	355	10	230	3,07,335	3,07,373	230	3,07,611	24	...	24
Brosch	22,89,341	(e) 4,940	3,754	1,196	23,00,533	22,89,273	1,181	22,50,464	74	5	79
Surat	23,58,897	629	...	629	23,57,610	23,58,274	629	23,57,603	13	...	13
Thana	10,90,550	7,053	155	8,998	10,07,499	10,89,737	964	10,89,091	1,423	5,286	7,757
Total	97,23,457	33,355	9,797	23,469	97,46,935	96,85,360	10,836	96,98,195	38,097	12,633	50,730
Central Division.											
Nasik	15,73,614	23,394	1,991	21,503	15,94,117	15,41,903	3,412	15,45,315	30,811	18,001	48,802
Khandesh	37,09,173	5,639	623	5,005	37,14,178	37,06,960	4,413	37,11,371	3,214	503	2,707
Ahmednagar	16,35,135	3,437	155	3,279	16,37,407	16,33,908	3,161	16,36,320	1,167	111	1,278
Poona	13,05,714	316	124	109	13,05,940	13,06,427	155	13,06,582	9,287	27	9,314
Bholapur	10,69,895	31	...	31	10,69,926	10,69,397	31	10,69,298	634	...	634
Satara	16,30,951	7,384	4,375	3,002	16,33,950	16,27,301	946	16,27,346	3,751	2,363	6,114
Total	1,02,23,292	39,080	7,069	33,012	1,00,65,401	1,01,75,028	10,826	100,88,461	47,799	21,185	69,063
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	15,37,345	4,085	...	4,035	15,41,430	15,33,370	...	15,33,370	3,900	4,035	4,035
Dharwar	25,00,756	3,234	525	3,700	25,04,456	24,79,681	10	24,79,681	23,133	2,300	25,433
Bijapur	18,35,402	418	...	418	18,35,820	18,35,119	4	18,35,124	37,583	414	37,997
Kannara	10,04,617	407	280	121	10,04,938	10,04,420	121	10,04,541	97	...	97
Ratnagiri	8,54,909	41,907	1,482	40,425	8,90,333	8,43,364	3,969	8,49,228	15,543	37,564	53,107
Kolaba	10,08,856	2,010	3,010	...	10,09,866	10,08,413	...	10,08,413	443	...	443
Total	83,99,783	53,668	4,903	47,740	84,37,523	83,30,317	3,997	83,23,314	60,465	44,763	1,14,218
GRAND TOTAL	3,90,36,632	1,23,987	20,769	1,03,220	3,81,89,861	3,86,81,301	24,669	3,89,05,900	1,56,330	79,571	2,23,901

Collectorates.	YEAR 1890-91—concluded.										
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	15,84,342	8,094	826	7,260	15,91,611	15,70,595	2,418	15,73,011	13,747	4,823	18,570
Kaira	20,29,273	1,003	...	1,004	20,30,276	20,29,273	200	20,29,473	...	809	20,294
Panch Mahals	2,99,707	436	54	402	3,00,100	3,00,690	314	3,00,914	167	89	3,017
Brosch	22,79,097	13,745	8,039	8,748	23,87,833	23,76,492	6,460	23,82,952	2,433	2,256	4,689
Surat	23,40,294	360	...	370	23,40,664	23,46,655	370	23,46,925	629	...	629
Thana	11,12,139	5,149	41	5,108	11,17,247	11,09,347	1,857	11,11,194	8,801	3,253	7,053
Total	96,61,862	29,778	8,975	33,808	99,74,666	99,80,913	11,577	99,42,460	30,979	11,227	32,203
Central Division.											
Nasik	15,30,071	21,300	1,580	19,750	15,49,761	15,01,435	0,923	15,26,267	10,596	13,428	23,304
Khandesh	36,40,714	7,242	977	6,301	36,56,019	36,46,108	4,283	36,50,391	3,007	2,021	5,028
Ahmednagar	16,11,543	8,998	812	8,186	16,19,729	16,09,390	7,912	16,17,302	3,163	273	2,427
Poona	12,09,751	8,085	697	4,454	12,06,209	12,04,561	4,348	12,02,993	300	116	316
Bholapur	10,47,141	854	44	810	10,47,951	10,47,110	810	10,47,920	31	...	31
Satara	16,15,634	1,687	19	1,699	16,17,302	16,09,709	800	16,10,018	5,926	1,359	7,284
Total	1,07,62,784	46,206	4,029	41,177	1,07,93,961	107,30,303	24,579	1,07,54,981	23,489	10,508	39,090
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	15,39,939	4,035	...	4,035	15,43,974	15,39,990	...	15,39,990	...	4,035	4,035
Dharwar	24,95,894	3,235	56	3,290	24,99,184	24,95,718	100	24,95,818	86	3,130	3,235
Bijapur	13,01,893	419	...	419	13,02,312	13,01,720	84	13,01,804	69	315	315
Kannara	9,07,733	341	106	275	9,08,008	9,07,338	263	9,07,601	394	33	417
Ratnagiri	8,57,027	33,809	2,317	31,033	8,94,070	8,43,501	3,071	8,46,572	18,520	29,341	41,867
Kolaba	10,02,319	2,673	...	2,673	10,04,992	10,02,319	...	10,02,319	...	2,673	2,673
Total	83,78,624	44,222	2,479	41,748	84,16,372	83,59,635	3,160	83,62,715	14,069	34,503	52,562
GRAND TOTAL	2,87,78,300	1,18,206	12,469	1,06,733	2,89,84,023	2,87,20,760	39,235	2,87,60,065	57,550	60,338	1,23,888

(e) Inclusive of Rs. 46-13-4 on account of an auction sale being set aside.

B.—LAND REVENUE—continued.

(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind, for the revenue years 1891-92 and 1890-91, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years.

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1891-92.																					
Number.	District.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment.		Remainder.	DEDUCTION ON ACCOUNT OF NET ALIENATIONS.						Remainder Government Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment of		DETAILS.						
			Of land not available for cultivation (i.e. for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fallow area exempt from assessment.		Shares of revenue credited to shares direct.	Political Indams (including all Jaghirs).	Personal Indams (including holders of Garden grants and Madaris).	Religious Indams (including Khairat-dars.)	Services grants (including Sc., Madani and Thali).	TOTAL.		Unoccupied cultivable land.	Land free of specially reduced (including Hari and Kocia).	Remainder.	Revenue proper being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Coss).	Add—Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Tableband.	Total.	Deduct—Harbors credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	25,73,016	1,36,031	6,55,143	17,82,099	..	83,403	78	44	111	62,030	17,00,016	10,76,085	143	6,22,920	6,22,360	800	19,203	6,42,335	467	6,41,868
2	Shikarpur	1,90,40,307	41,18,470	14,62,785	1,04,02,042	..	7,58,315	2,310	45,929	1,487	8,07,041	99,54,141	70,21,643	10,438	26,22,078	26,01,639	17,394	3,00,406	26,22,600	14,097	28,07,503
3	Hyderabad	96,01,212	18,010	16,63,010	74,22,192	..	10,44,244	3,022	198	4,017	10,41,111	67,20,581	48,44,397	2,310	18,81,884	18,39,576	41,401	1,29,810	19,19,224	41,321	19,71,473
4	Karachi	9,03,13,891	1,16,73,874	6,10,057	70,00,270	..	3,22,810	977	80	1,844	3,24,774	70,31,478	65,63,450	6,920	10,71,027	10,63,698	8,401	1,00,363	11,71,440	8,173	11,63,266
5	Thar and Parkar.	8,64,488	..	..	5,54,498	..	1,683	6	28	2,917	4,101	5,49,984	..	270	5,49,714	5,46,007	1,941	39,120	5,87,442	1,314	5,86,128
	Total	4,02,85,604	1,60,43,135	47,00,065	2,85,81,704	..	22,63,336	6,433	40,338	10,360	23,16,460	2,62,00,238	1,94,06,474	19,067	67,49,707	66,71,307	73,400	4,87,134	72,30,931	66,074	71,70,857

1891-92.—continued.																									
Number.	District.	Deduct—Remission on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of								Balance revenue for collection on account of year of report.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of previous year.	Deduct—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former year.	Remainder.	Total of columns 21 and 24.	REALIZATIONS UP TO 31ST JULY.						BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1st AUGUST.				
		Want and insufficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desolation.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.						Land Revenue.	Rayati (Government villages).	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Land Revenue.	Rayati (Government villages).	Inam (allotted villages).	Total realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind Frontier...	5,407	..	13	90,019	..	..	6,708	1,03,401	5,89,307	(a) 45,981	2,837	43,144	5,70,511	4,70,078	23,533	94	16,314	708	..	5,20,516	20,033	20,033	50,085
2	Shikarpur	1,335	121	..	7,670	..	..	10,896	10,021	27,87,051	37,001	26,000	8,703	27,98,054	26,31,230	1,67,824	9	8,120	507	..	27,91,764	14,847	63	14,007
3	Hyderabad	1,913	..	870	0	..	..	78,168	50,637	18,70,030	1,144	343	790	18,91,732	17,89,769	1,00,975	..	746	61	..	18,10,531	1,201	..	1,301
4	Karachi	19,776	..	..	3,850	..	..	26,373	39,031	10,76,403	1,02,000	62,044	39,002	11,16,455	10,03,785	55,163	24	29,431	1,323	..	10,83,650	19,401	19,808	31,700
5	Thar and Parkar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,94,569	11,971	4,183	7,088	5,94,247	4,81,303	27,037	303	2,744	103	..	5,11,703	77,063	4,868	62,841
	Total	29,821	121	401	1,07,261	25,410	1,34,063	2,96,081	69,74,276	1,90,636	99,212	1,00,328	90,74,090	63,71,836	8,58,043	400	64,385	2,711	..	67,88,033	1,48,826	43,261	1,96,630

(a) Includes a sum of Rs. 54-3 which has been refunded during the year.

1591-92.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. B. (2).]

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B.—LAND REVENUE—concluded.

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(2).—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the several Districts in the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1891-92 and 1890-91, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years—concluded.

Number.	District.	1890-91.																			
		Deduct—Assessment			Remainder.	DEDUCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF NET ALIENATIONS.							Remainder Government Revenue.	Deduct—Assessment of		DEBTS.			Total.	Deduct—Hakebo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.
		Gross Revenue.	Of land not available for cultivation (for public and special purposes), &c.	Of fallow area exempt from assessment.		Share of revenue credited to almshouse direct.	Political Income (including all Jageshirs).	Personal Income (including holders of Garden grants and Mafuzis).	Religious Income (including Khairatsaras).	Service grants (including Sars, Murtul and Thali).	Total.	Uncultivated land.		Land free or specially reduced (including Hart and Kocia).	Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including Village Cess).	Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Schedule.				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Upper Sind	25,17,174	1,35,321	7,13,496	16,68,455	73,296	23	—	78	78,411	15,95,014	9,20,383	183	6,55,478	6,54,682	706	15,963	6,71,941	697	6,70,654	
2	Frontier	1,00,57,856	41,26,378	12,78,692	1,06,57,586	7,64,977	3,296	44,690	1,748	8,12,907	98,44,670	60,65,191	7,469	23,71,519	23,63,296	18,233	1,01,849	30,63,398	15,470	30,47,928	
3	Shikarpur	1,27,75,481	29,05,840	19,22,554	79,47,997	10,94,703	3,045	195	4,211	11,02,184	68,44,833	49,00,022	3,128	19,30,783	18,92,440	44,353	20,33,038	41,406	19,91,632		
4	Hyderabad	1,62,63,270	1,01,93,011	6,39,664	40,71,355	3,34,187	866	70	1,856	3,37,009	37,34,258	26,43,873	6,948	10,77,053	10,77,053	8,712	1,01,404	11,96,020	8,030	11,77,530	
5	Karachi	6,81,501	—	—	6,81,501	1,683	6	8	2,810	4,407	5,77,049	—	11	5,77,069	5,75,919	1,160	38,306	6,15,377	901	6,14,476	
	Total	4,71,68,977	1,76,59,470	45,99,008	3,40,25,909	23,67,645	6,471	44,950	10,718	23,29,688	3,26,06,011	1,64,63,469	17,209	71,25,333	70,63,020	73,813	4,43,770	75,00,103	66,564	75,02,649	

Number.	District.	1890-91—continued.																					
		Deduct—Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of								Balance revenue for collection on account of year of report.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of previous year.	Deduct—Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of columns 21 and 24.	REALIZATIONS UP TO 31ST JULY.					BALANCE OUTSTANDING ON 1ST AUGUST.			
		Want and inefficiency of water.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Poverty, death and desertion.	Injury to crops by locusts or other insects and animals.	Loss by fire.	Loss by flood.	Other causes.	Total remissions.						Land Revenue.	Village Cess.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total realizations.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Upper Sind	3,336	—	41	891	—	—	6,376	10,007	6,60,047	53,249	1,530	81,769	7,11,816	6,06,591	21,596	109	36,715	1,160	6,03,890	32,010	13,286	45,296
2	Frontier	249	—	—	—	1,926	33,741	3,716	3,12,212	95,623	66,101	26,491	2,41,203	2,13,478	1,64,291	12	24,136	1,440	30,010	31,238	3,363	37,604	
3	Shikarpur	—	—	94	1,232	113	697	9,076	1,00,651	18,91,011	363	151	211	18,91,212	17,37,038	1,62,819	—	204	7	18,90,048	1,144	—	1,44
4	Hyderabad	—	—	—	11,611	—	8,001	494	20,341	11,27,424	80,826	12,684	80,725	15,04,223	10,23,188	5,543	170	28,293	1,141	11,03,297	48,046	54,270	1,07,566
5	Karachi	—	—	—	198	—	2,166	—	2,364	6,12,182	64,522	1,141	63,351	6,65,518	5,70,774	3,514	29	48,591	205	6,63,019	7,276	4,580	11,871
	Total	3,336	249	140	14,863	113	42,790	1,38,460	1,99,659	73,02,290	2,96,664	81,567	2,18,077	76,17,967	68,06,820	3,72,193	810	1,81,020	4,013	73,18,167	1,23,944	70,130	1,09,480

APP. V. B. (2). I

SOBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1891-92.

C.—EXCISE.

(1).—Total Revenue derived from duties upon the consumption of spirits, fermented liquors and drugs, during 1891-92.

District.	POPULATION (1891).				REVENUE FROM DUTY ON				Incidence per head of population.	Number of licences for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per licence.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Numbers of persons to the square mile.	Spirits.	Wine, beer and other fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad, including Dccan ...	91,250	624,046	925,296	223	1,44,350	(a) 479	72,615	2,17,444	0 3 9	299	3,091	(a) Toddy.
Kaira ...	77,443	794,146	871,589	641-69	47,066	72	62,847	1,09,985	0 2 0	231	3,773	(b) Including Rs. 1,357-8 on account of foreign liquor and extra fee.
Panch Mahals ...	18,651	294,766	313,417	194-31	33,614	64	17,555	56,233	0 2 10	100	3,134-17	(c) Includes opium.
Broach ...	71,263	270,227	341,490	233-43	1,42,460	12,625	1,57,2	1,56,617	0 7 4	225	1,518	(d) Represents tree tax and license fee toddy shops.
Surat ...	62,307	597,082	640,989	361-09	(b) 5,82,824	(a) 4,31,823	(c) 8,039	10,22,686	1 9 2	15	43,332	
Thana, including Jawhar State ...	40,713	918,986	957,699	395	8,59,966	(d) 1,25,108	8,057	9,85,033	1 0 6	861	1,112	The figures for the Karjat Taluka which is transferred to the Kolaba District have been included as the Abkari revenue of the Taluka has been brought into account in the Thana District.
Total ...	351,637	2,707,853	4,056,480	274-94	18,15,172	5,70,171	1,70,685	25,56,028	0 10 0	1,731	2,345	
Central Division.												
Nasik ...	42,069	801,523	843,592	143-02	1,77,802	(e) 1,9-8	11,811	1,91,411	0 3 8	223	3,783	(e) Raw toddy.
Khandesh ...	112,049	1,248,907	1,460,956	123-93	(f) 6,29,436	810	13,988	6,44,234	0 7 0	485	3,012	(f) Still head duty.
Ahmednagar ...	47,071	841,684	888,755	133-75	88,798	(a) 3,909	7,825	1,00,533	0 1 9	22	40,398	
Poona ...	51,300	1,016,800	1,067,900	196-85	5,41,432	18,078	26,237	5,85,747	0 8 9	299	3,969	
Sholapur ...	53,971	696,718	750,689	165-23	1,17,034	57,000	43,970	2,18,004	0 2 2	8	92,836	
Satara ...	48,266	1,182,733	1,230,999	248-85	95,014	1,200	(g) 4,030	1,00,244	0 1 3	53	29,121	(g) Includes Rs. 281 derived from import duty.
Total ...	349,666	5,828,060	6,237,666	162-48	16,69,516	82,545	1,07,861	18,40,222	0 4 8	1,060	5,584	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum ...	80,484	982,777	1,013,261	217-57	2,70,867	(a) 1,15,497	6,906	3,93,159	0 6 2	175	5,798	
Dharswar ...	131,000	920,314	1,051,314	228-40	(h) 3,16,100	(a) 1,50,368	24,971	4,91,339	0 7 6	120	8,780-9	(A) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.
Dijapur ...	88,622	707,817	796,339	140-50	1,48,896	265	8,114	(i) 1,57,378	0 3 1	276	2,885-2	(i) Includes Rs. 98 on account of miscellaneous excise revenue.
Kanara ...	26,460	419,891	446,351	114-18	1,47,123	-----	6,636	1,53,769	0 5 6	107	4,171	
Ratnagiri ...	79,073	1,026,253	1,105,326	231-98	1,16,129	91,663	4,388	2,12,180	0 3 0	1,890	585	
Kolaba ...	25,329	484,256	509,584	272-21	3,14,638	23,797	11,305	3,50,738	0 11 2	396	1,286	The total population of Kolaba is exclusive of Karjat Taluka and Khalapur Petha.
Total ...	431,467	4,491,508	4,922,775	189-89	13,13,741	3,91,590	61,119	17,67,548	0 5 8	2,964	1,660	
Sind.												
Karachi ...	453,163	111,692	564,855	39-83	2,11,056	954	72,964	2,84,974	0 8 0	367	1,562-29	
Hyderabad ...	713,000	305,640	918,640	101-70	1,39,638	-----	65,366	2,55,004	0 4 5	328	2,801	
Ehikarpur ...	728,661	186,636	915,297	88-48	1,17,341	-----	69,301	1,76,643	0 3 1	92	9,951-05	
Thar and Parkar ...	164,890	133,313	298,203	23-43	11,387	-----	23,146	33,532	0 1 10	60	3,314	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	155,408	19,140	174,548	68-48	19,150	200	8,000	27,350	0 2 7	77	2,267	
Total ...	2,216,167	656,027	2,872,174	60-09	5,48,572	1,154	2,27,777	7,77,503	0 4 3	944	3,042	
Total for four Divisions	3,347,847	14,743,848	18,091,665	144-69	53,27,001	10,45,760	5,68,442	69,41,301	0 6 1	6,989	2,700	
Aden, including Shalikh عثمان ...	35,193	8,886	44,079	560-98	73,965	7,293	5,783	87,041	1 15 7	16	2,755	
Bombay City and Island.	145,247	666,517	811,764	37,362-91	84,20,385	2,61,234	43,904	(j) 37,37,155	4 8 6	773	1,063	(j) Includes Rs. 1,648 on account of fines, confiscations and miscellaneous excise revenue.
GRAND TOTAL	3,533,267	15,419,251	18,967,536	150-78	88,21,351	13,14,377	6,18,129	1,07,53,497	0 9 0	7,488	2,531	

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(2).—Revenue derived from duty on consumption of spirits during 1891-92.

District.	POPULATION (1891).				Number of wholesale licenses.	REVENUE FROM			Incidence per head.	Number of licenses for retail.	Population per license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Spirits distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country spirits.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	91,850	834,046	925,296	233	...	(a) 1,438	1,42,015	1,44,850	0 2 5	83	11,284	(e) License fees for the privilege of selling foreign spirits, liquor and wine and for the appointment of agents for sale of Europe liquors.
Kaira	77,443	704,146	871,589	541.69	...	.....	47,066	47,066	0 0 10	68	12,817
Panch Mahals	18,861	294,766	313,627	104.31	3	60	38,614	38,664	0 1 11	60	5,223	
Broach	71,263	370,227	441,490	233.42	...	200	1,42,260	1,42,460	0 6 8	80	4,549	
Surat	52,307	507,683	649,990	391.00	6	1,357	5,61,466	5,62,823	0 14 4	15	43,332	
Thana, including Jawhar State	40,713	916,986	957,699	306	4	4,996	8,49,816	8,54,811	0 14 3	30	28,107		The figures for the Karjat taluka which is transferred to the Kolaba District have been included as the Akkari revenue of the taluka has been brought into account in the Thana District.
Total ...	351,627	3,707,833	4,050,490	274.91	13	8,037	18,02,127	18,10,164	0 7 1	324	12,829	
Central Division.												
Nasik	42,059	801,523	843,582	142.02	1	416	1,77,387	1,77,602	0 3 4	119	7,049	(b) This amount was paid by the present contractor into the Ahmednagar Treasury for spirits issued from the Poona Distillery. (c) Denotes revenue from imported foreign spirits only.
Khandesh	112,046	1,348,802	1,460,848	133.93	...	810	6,20,436	6,80,240	0 7 0	258	5,063	
Ahmednagar	47,071	841,684	888,755	133.75	5	760	(b) 88,038	88,798	0 1 7	3	111,094	
Poona	51,200	1,016,600	1,067,800	199.88	...	(c) 5,175	5,56,257	5,41,432	0 7 7	127	7,078	
Sholapur	63,071	666,718	750,689	165.23	7	1,000	1,16,034	1,17,034	0 2 6	3	250,220	
Satara	43,256	1,182,733	1,225,989	245.85	11	1,172	95,014	96,186	...	61	18,472	
Total ...	349,606	5,898,060	6,237,666	162.48	34	9,332	16,42,166	16,51,498	0 4 0	611	10,208	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	80,484	932,777	1,013,261	217.57	8	820	2,09,827	2,70,047	0 4 3	4	84,438	(d) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.
Dharwar	131,030	920,314	1,051,344	278.40	4	(d) 1,100	3,15,000	3,16,100	0 4 0	5	210,262.8	
Bijapur	88,522	707,917	796,439	140.50	2	265	1,48,896	1,49,161	0 2 0	208	3,823	
Kanara	26,460	419,891	446,351	114.16	...	500	1,46,663	1,47,123	0 5 3	86	5,050	
Rainagiri	79,673	1,026,263	1,105,936	281.98	...	425	1,10,129	1,10,864	0 1 8	14	78,996	
Kolaba	25,329	484,256	509,584	372.21	6	315	3,14,321	3,14,636	0 9 10	173	2,946	
Total ...	431,467	4,491,308	4,922,773	199.89	20	3,485	13,10,736	13,14,221	0 4 3	400	10,046	
Sind.												
Karachi	453,148	111,692	564,840	30.83	21	9,423	2,01,033	3,11,066	0 5 11	121	4,668.43	(e) License fees for the sale of European and foreign spirit. (f) Import duty. (g) License fees and still-head duty on country liquor.
Hyderabad	713,000	205,646	918,646	101.70	9	1,032	1,87,706	1,89,638	0 2 4	91	9,183	
Shikarpur	728,661	186,936	915,597	98.48	16	2,024	1,14,717	1,17,341	0 2 1	92	9,051.05	
Thar and Parkar ..	164,890	133,313	298,203	23.43	1	50	11,837	11,387	0 0 7	15	19,980	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	156,409	19,146	174,548	68.48	3	200	19,180	19,360	0 1 9	23	6,713	
Total ...	2,215,147	656,627	2,871,774	60.09	50	14,229	5,34,648	5,48,772	0 3 6	342	8,397	
Total for four Divisions.	3,347,847	14,748,848	18,091,665	144.60	107	85,083	52,89,572	53,24,656	0 4 3	1,707	10,239	
Aden, including Shaikh عثمان	35,193	8,886	44,079	550.98	...	(e) 5,400 (f) 48,343	(g) 20,222	73,965	1 10 10	13	3,390	(e) License fees for the sale of European and foreign spirit. (f) Import duty. (g) License fees and still-head duty on country liquor.
Bombay City and Island.	155,247	666,517	821,764	87,362.91	76	(f) 71,537 (g) 13,34,222	21,14,625	34,20,265	4 2 7	439	1,871	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,538,267	15,419,251	19,967,538	150.78	183	13,94,565	74,24,420	78,19,006	0 7 6	2,210	8,543	

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(3).—Revenue derived from duty upon the consumption of spirits manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad, during 1891-93.

District.	POPULATION (1891).				NUMBER OF LICENSES.		RATE OF LICENSED DUTY.		STILL-HEAD AND IMPORT DUTY.				Incidence of total duty collected per gallon.	Total revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	REMARKS.	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of gallons on which duty was levied.	Average strength.	Total duty collected.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.																		
Ahmedabad, including Doosa ...	91,360	834,046	925,296	233	4	8	100 & 50	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1,435	...	115,963	(a) Includes Rs. 1,300 on account of license fees, Rs. 100 on account of refreshment rooms and Rs. 55 on account of fee for appointing agents.
Kaira ...	77,443	791,146	871,589	541.00	...	3	...	95 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	435,794	
Panch Mahala ...	19,631	294,766	313,417	194.31	1	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Broach ...	71,263	270,227	341,490	233.43	4	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	85,373	
Burat ...	52,307	597,682	649,989	391.00	6	8	100 0 0	410 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,428	
Thana, including Jowhar State ...	40,713	916,986	957,699	305	4	23	400 0 0	4,485 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,357	0 0 1	41,639	The figures for the Karjat Taluka which is transferred to the Kolaba District have been included as the Abkari revenue of the Taluka has been brought into account in the Thana District.
Total ...	251,627	3,707,853	4,059,480	274.94	19	41	...	5,110 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,103	...	309,011	
Central Division.																		
Nasik ...	42,059	501,523	543,582	143.02	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	0 1 5	64,880	(b) Includes Rs. 110 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed for the sale of liquor.
Khandesh ...	112,049	1,349,802	1,460,851	135.93	...	9	810 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	102,317	
Ahmednagar ...	47,071	541,034	588,755	135.75	5	3	100 0 0	200 & 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 760	0 0 1	444,377	(e) Includes a sum of Rs. 10 which has been realised on account of extra fee for the grant of permission to appoint agents and receipts on account of wine and beer.
Poona ...	51,200	1,010,900	1,067,800	108.88	34	19	50 to 300	1 to 300	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,175	0 0 1	56,200	(d) Includes Rs. 30 on account of extra fee for appointment of agents.
Sholapur ...	53,071	696,718	750,689	105.28	7	2	100 & 50	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	376,344	
Batara ...	43,258	1,152,733	1,225,989	245.85	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	...	111,453	(f) Includes Rs. 25 on account of fees for servants.
Total ...	349,606	5,889,060	6,237,666	162.48	47	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,323	...	118,412	
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum ...	60,484	922,777	1,018,201	217.57	8	8	100 0 0	100 & 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 1,030	0 0 0 19	337,753	(e) Comprises fees for licenses for the wholesale of European spirit wine, beer, &c., and also for refreshment rooms.
Dharwar ...	131,000	920,314	1,051,314	223.40	4	4	100 0 0	250 & 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 1,100	0 0 1	261,225.7	
Bijapur ...	88,622	707,817	796,339	140.50	2	1	100 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	...	790,339	
Kanara ...	30,460	410,891	446,351	114.16	8	...	100 & 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e) 500	0 0 1	56,793	
Hatnagiri ...	79,073	1,020,253	1,105,026	231.98	...	8	...	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 425	...	138,241	
Kolaba ...	35,329	484,256	509,684	273.21	...	6	...	35 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	84,930	
Total ...	431,467	4,491,906	4,922,775	190.89	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,698	...	223,762	
Sind.																		
Karachi ...	455,188	111,692	564,880	89.83	13	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,423	0 0 3	10658.11	
Hyderabad ...	712,000	205,646	918,646	101.70	7	...	500, 400, 300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	...	181,285	
Shikarpur ...	722,081	186,836	915,467	98.48	7	11	200 & 25, 400 & 200	100, 75, 50, 25, 5 & 1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 2,024	...	83,327	(g) Includes Rs. 16 on account of agent's fee.
Thar and Parkar... Upper Sind Frontier ...	164,890 155,408	183,313 19,110	298,303 174,548	23.48 68.48	1 1	80	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 200	...	...
Total ...	2,215,147	656,627	2,871,774	60.09	29	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,220	...	25,191	
Total for four Divisions.	3,847,847	14,743,848	16,091,695	144.60	117	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,383	...	77,981	
Aden, including Shaikh Othman... Bombay City and Island. GRAND TOTAL ...	35,193 155,247 3,538,287	8,886 666,517 15,419,251	44,079 821,764 18,957,638	550.98 87,852.91 150.78	...	13 76 103 347	...	450 0 0 100 to 1000	14,125 2,05,934 3,20,050	...	48,343 12,30,899 12,35,242	...	3 6 9 0 3 2 ...	48,343 13,05,759 18,39,400	1 1 0 1 9 5 0 1 2	3,675 7,978 54,033	

1891-92.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. C. (3).

741-54 ap

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C.—EXCISE—continued.

(4).—Revenue derived from duty on consumption of country spirit during 1891-92.

214

District.	POPULATION (1891).				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		RATE OF LICENSE DUTY.		AMOUNT OF REVENUE, INCLUDING LICENSE DUTY LEVIED BY				Consumption in Imperial gallons.	Average strength.	Consumption in Imperial gallons, London Proof.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon, London Proof.	Total revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per retail license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Wholesale shops.	Retail shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Bill-head duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.																					
Ahmedabad, including Poona	91,250	831,046	922,296	233	1	70	...	...	1,35,475	...	7,440	1,42,915	59,812	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,43,915	0 3 5	13,318	
Faira	77,143	794,146	871,289	441-60	...	54	...	...	47,006	...	...	47,006	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	...	47,006	0 0 10	12,817	
Branch Mahals	18,631	294,766	313,417	194-31	1	59	...	...	18,600	20,614	...	38,814	25° & 60° U.P.	89,658	Rs. 12 & 6	38,814	0 1 11	5,312		
Branch	71,263	370,237	341,490	233-42	1	65	...	...	1,42,251	...	...	1,42,251	25° & 60° U.P.	...	Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 1-4.	1,42,251	0 6 8	5,264		
Surat	52,307	597,682	649,989	391-00	1	1	...	...	5,81,466	...	...	5,81,466	15°, 25° & 60° U.P.	458,609	...	5,81,466	0 14 4	649,989		
Thana, including Jawhar State	40,713	916,986	957,699	396	...	6	...	...	8,49,817	...	...	8,49,817	25° to 60° U.P.	...	Rs. 2-4 to annas 4.	8,49,817	0 14 2	159,616		
Total	351,027	3,707,853	4,059,480	274-94	4	263	...	...	17,74,075	20,614	7,440	18,02,129	1,390,310	...	...	...	18,02,129	0 7 1	15,094	
Central Division.																					
Nasik	42,050	601,523	643,573	142-02	1	103	...	...	1,77,802	...	...	1,77,802	98,709	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,77,902	0 3 4	8,034	
Khandesh	112,049	1,349,802	1,461,851	133-93	...	(a) 249	...	...	6,29,436	...	...	6,29,436	...	...	...	...	6,29,436	0 7 0	5,800	
Ahmednagar	47,071	611,684	658,755	133-75	...	25	...	...	(b) 88,038	...	...	88,038	27,244	25° U.P.	...	...	88,038	0 1 7	688,758	(a) Excludes 12 licenses for retail shops in the Thana.
Poona	51,300	1,016,900	1,068,200	108-28	1	94	...	...	5,12,037	...	...	5,12,037	144,782	25° U.P.	...	...	5,12,037	0 7 8	11,359	
Sholapur	54,971	606,718	661,689	105-28	1	43	...	...	1,17,024	...	...	1,17,024	37,131	25° U.P.	...	...	1,17,024	0 2 6	17,457	
Satara	43,256	1,152,733	1,223,989	245-35	1	80	...	...	98,000	...	...	98,015	25,020	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	98,015	...	...	(b) Vide note (b) in the remark column of excise statement No. 2.
Total	349,606	5,588,060	6,237,696	162-48	4	105	491	...	98,000	16,19,362	...	16,19,362	333,586	...	...	...	16,19,362	0 4 1	12,702	
Southern Division.																					
Belgaum	80,444	933,777	1,013,261	217-57	1	176	...	...	2,69,827	...	...	2,69,827	70,580	25° U.P.	...	...	2,69,827	0 4 3	5,693	
Dharsar	131,000	920,314	1,051,314	225-40	1	(c) 1	...	...	...	3,15,000	...	3,15,000	73,748	25° & 40° U.P.	...	Rs. 3-2 & Rs. 2-8.	3,15,000	0 4 9	1,051,314	(e) Although one license is issued for retail sale of country spirit there are 163 retail shops in the district.
Bijapur	88,523	707,917	796,379	140-60	(d) ...	76	...	...	61,839	...	...	61,839	19,046	25° U.P.	...	3 3 0	61,839	0 1 4	10,478	
Kanara	26,469	419,891	446,351	114-16	...	78	...	...	67,121	79,372	...	1,46,503	25° & 40° U.P.	...	...	...	1,46,503	0 5 3	5,722	
Belagiri	79,673	1,038,253	1,117,926	281-98	7	6	...	...	1,16,129	...	...	1,16,129	69,079	25° & 60° U.P.	...	...	1,16,129	0 1 8	134,321	(d) Spirit was supplied from the Sholapur Distillery in 1891-92.
Kolaba	34,328	484,256	500,384	272-21	...	167	...	...	3,14,321	...	...	3,14,321	...	...	...	...	3,14,321	0 9 10	3,051	
Total	431,467	4,491,308	4,922,773	189-39	9	506	...	...	6,32,307	3,94,372	...	12,26,679	253,462	...	...	...	12,26,679	0 3 11	9,728	
Sind.																					
Karachi	453,183	111,692	564,875	39-83	1	8	69	60	...	...	...	3,01,633	54,618	...	29,461	...	3,01,633	0 3 0	8,305	
Hyderabad	713,000	205,648	918,648	101-70	1	2	91	...	1,75,719	...	(e) 11,987	1,87,706	44,596	10° U.P.	41,319	Rs. 4 & 3	1,87,706	0 3 3	9,879		
Bhilai	728,661	180,386	913,437	98-43	...	9	81	...	1,14,717	...	...	1,14,717	28,382	22° U.P.	28,382	Rs. 3 & 4	1,14,717	0 2 1	11,302	
Thar and Parkar	164,900	133,318	298,218	23-43	...	15	...	...	11,337	...	...	11,337	2,682	...	...	...	11,337	0 0 7	19,840	
Upper Sind Frontier	155,408	19,140	174,548	68-48	...	2	23	...	20,156	...	...	20,156	5,242	35° & 20° U.P.	...	Rs. 3 & 4	20,156	0 1 10	7,689	
Total	2,315,147	656,627	2,971,774	60-09	2	21	378	50	3,21,929	11,987	...	5,35,549	135,103	...	99,162	...	5,35,549	0 2 11	10,330		
Total for four Divisions	3,347,917	14,743,848	18,091,695	144-69	19	126	1,644	50	45,47,673	4,14,986	19,437	61,58,719	2,110,700	...	646,829	...	61,58,719	0 4 7	11,717		
Aden, including Bahalkh Othman	35,193	8,826	44,079	550-95	...	1	...	...	3,423	17,800	...	17,800	8,000	50° U.P.	4,460	4 0 0	30,222	0 7 4	44,079	
Bombay City and Island	156,347	660,517	816,864	37,352-01	2	336	...	(f) ...	14,02,395	...	...	14,02,395	611,364	15°, 21°, 3°, 25° & 60° U.P.	443,144	...	21,14,020	2 9 2	2,445	(f) Assessed according to value.
GRAND TOTAL	8,538,287	18,410,251	19,957,583	110-78	21	126	1,581	50	59,67,868	4,14,986	19,437	64,03,914	3,731,024	...	1,002,923	...	73,18,607	0 6 2	10,078		

APP. V. C. (4).]

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1891-92.

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(5).—Materials from which country spirit was distilled during 1891-92.

1891-92.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. O. (5).

District.	POPULATION (1891).				MATERIALS.																			REMARKS.			
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.	GRAIN AND MOLASSES.				MAHUA (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>).				TODDY.				OTHER MATERIALS.										
					Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of licenses.	Revenue from licenses.	Revenue from fixed duty.	Total.		Population supplied.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
Northern Division.																											
Ahmedabad, including Deora	91,250	834,046	925,296	233	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	70	7,440	1,35,475	1,42,915	925,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	77,443	794,146	871,589	541-00	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	47,066	47,066	871,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	18,651	204,766	223,417	194-31	...	...	...	...	...	2	18,000	20,614	39,614	125,036	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	71,203	270,227	341,430	233-42	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	1,42,251	1,42,251	341,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	52,507	597,692	650,199	391-09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thana, including Jawhar State	40,718	916,966	957,684	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,49,817	8,49,817	...	(a)23,265	(b)1,01,843	1,25,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	361,627	3,707,553	4,069,180	274-94	...	...	...	...	...	205	25,440	11,85,223	12,20,603	23,63,376	2	23,279	1,01,843	1,25,132	40,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Division.																											
Nasik	42,059	801,523	843,582	142-02	105	...	1,77,802	1,77,802
Khandesh	112,040	1,344,502	1,456,542	133-93	...	...	...	...	...	749	6,29,436	6,29,436	6,40,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	47,071	841,684	888,755	133-75	...	...	...	...	...	1 with 25 shops	...	(c) 68,038	68,038	8,83,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	51,200	1,016,000	1,067,200	199-88	...	...	...	...	...	1	5,19,037	5,19,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	53,971	690,718	744,689	165-28	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,17,034	1,17,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	48,256	1,182,783	1,231,039	245-83	...	...	...	...	...	1	95,015	95,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	340,606	6,888,080	7,228,666	102-48	...	...	...	...	...	358	13,53,522	2,06,840	10,19,382	15,29,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Division.																											
Belgaum	80,484	932,777	1,013,261	217-57	1	2,00,827	...	2,00,827	1,013,261
Dhárwar	131,000	920,314	1,051,314	223-40	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	64,389	64,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	86,532	707,317	793,849	140-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hansra	26,490	419,391	445,881	114-16	1	55,231	...	55,231	199,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	79,673	1,020,253	1,100,926	231-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	25,228	484,250	509,478	272-21	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3,14,321	3,14,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	481,467	4,401,308	4,882,775	199-89	2	3,25,046	...	3,25,046	1,218,061	78	...	3,79,160	3,79,160	...	141	1,78,090	84,037	2,13,156	13,62,474	1	3,15,000	...	3,15,000	...	15,00,899	...	
Sind.																											
Karachi	453,188	111,693	564,881	89-23	76	8,316	1,03,820	1,12,136	89,497	89,497	...	9	934	...	964
Hyderabad	713,000	205,618	918,618	101-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhikarpur	729,961	189,836	919,797	98-48	90	5,516	1,09,201	1,14,717	200,000 about.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar	164,890	183,513	348,403	23-48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	155,408	10,140	165,548	68-48	25	1,006	13,381	14,387	...	...	...	5,819	5,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,216,147	666,627	2,882,774	60-09	191	14,838	2,26,352	2,41,190	300,000	...	...	96,310	96,310	...	9	964	...	964	...	93	11,987	1,75,719	1,87,706	73,820	...	...
Total for four Divisions	3,847,847	14,743,648	18,091,495	144-69	193	3,39,886	2,26,352	5,06,283	1,418,064	641	13,78,962	19,35,639	39,14,601	37,92,310	162	1,62,332	1,85,900	3,99,232	18,93,216	94	3,26,987	1,75,719	6,02,706	16,34,724	...	...
Aden, including Shaikh Othman	35,183	8,880	44,063	550-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,422	17,800	20,222	42,734	...	...
Bombay City and Island	155,247	666,517	821,764	37,352-91	...	...	...	...	...	283	2,03,095	14,02,895	16,65,400	8,21,784	58	28,631	4,20,301	4,49,135	8,21,764	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	3,638,287	16,419,261	18,067,538	150-75	193	3,39,886	2,26,352	5,06,283	1,418,064	924	10,42,957	33,87,934	40,79,991	40,14,080	205	1,81,166	6,06,201	7,87,367	22,14,979	95	3,29,409	1,93,519	6,22,929	16,77,468	...	...

The figures for the Karjat Taluka which is transferred to the Kolaba District have been included as the Ahmadi Revenue of the Taluka has been brought into account in the Thana District.

(a) Represents fees received from toddy shop licenses

(b) Represents receipts from tree-tax on toddy trees tapped.

(c) Vide note (b) in the remark column of excise statement No. 2.

(d) Represents revenue from molasses, jerry and mowra bark.

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(6).—Revenue derived from wine and fermented liquors during 1891-92.

District.	POPULATION (1891).			Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of whole-sale licenses.	NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR RETAIL OF					REVENUE DERIVED FROM					Total revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per retail license.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.			Wine.	Beer.	Toddy (fermented).	Pachwal or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented liquors.	Wine.	Beer.	Toddy (fermented.)	Pachwal or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented liquors.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	91,280	834,048	925,328	233	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	1,435	—	(a) 479	—	1,914	—	54,129	(a) Toddy is sold in an unfermented state.
Kaira ...	77,443	794,146	871,589	541.69	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	7	—	72	0.00083	435,794	
Panch Mahals ...	18,651	234,794	253,445	194.31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	14	—	64	0.007	2,356	
Brosch ...	11,263	370,231	381,494	333.42	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	12,625	—	12,625	0.007	2,356	
Surat ...	52,307	597,683	649,990	301.09	6	—	—	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,31,823	0.107	2,313	
Thana, including Jawhar State ...	40,713	916,936	957,649	395	4	24	—	824	—	—	—	4,906	—	1,25,109	—	1,50,103	0.023	1,129	
Total ...	351,677	3,707,558	4,059,236	374.94	13	46	—	1,241	—	—	—	6,097	—	5,00,604	—	5,78,601	0.023	3,154	The figures for the Karjat Taluka which is transferred to the Kolaba District have been included as the Akkari revenue of the taluka has been brought into account in the Thana District.
Central Division.																			
Nadi ...	42,089	801,523	843,612	142.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 1,848	—	1,848	0.004	5,940	(b) Represents sales of raw toddy only.
Ehāndesh ...	112,049	1,348,602	1,460,651	133.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ahmednagar ...	47,071	841,084	888,155	133.75	—	(c)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 3,909	—	3,909	0.004	177,751	(c) The amount of Rs. 760 shown in column 10 of excise statement No. 3 includes receipt on account of wine, beer, &c.
Poona ...	51,200	1,016,600	1,067,800	198.89	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	18,078	—	18,078	0.003	26,065	(d) Foreign wines.
Sholapur ...	53,971	666,713	720,684	133.38	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	(d) 1,000	—	57,000	—	58,000	0.013	250,229	
Sātra ...	43,536	1,133,733	1,255,269	345.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 28	—	28	—	—	
Total ...	349,806	5,883,060	6,232,908	167.48	7	—	—	46	—	—	—	1,000	—	90,263	—	81,563	0.002	129,951	
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum (e) ...	80,484	932,777	1,013,261	217.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e) No separate licenses are issued for the exclusive sale of wine, beer, &c.
Dharwar ...	131,900	929,314	1,061,214	228.40	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	(b) 1,50,366	—	1,50,366	0.021	9,386	
Bijapur ...	65,523	707,517	773,040	146.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kanara (e) ...	26,460	419,861	446,321	114.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Batnāgiri ...	79,673	1,026,253	1,105,926	231.98	—	8	—	1,859	—	—	—	425	—	91,233	—	91,658	0.013	592	
Kolaba ...	25,338	464,256	489,594	272.31	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	33,797	—	33,797	0.010	2,473	
Total ...	431,467	4,491,308	4,922,775	190.89	—	8	—	2,177	—	—	—	425	—	2,75,463	—	2,75,623	0.005	2,352	
Sind.																			
Karachi ...	453,188	111,602	564,790	39.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydrabad (e) ...	718,000	303,646	1,021,646	101.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	954	—	954	0.003	63,764	
Shikarpur (e) ...	72,681	156,339	229,020	98.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thar and Piskar ...	184,890	133,213	318,103	23.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	155,403	19,146	174,549	66.48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	
Total ...	3,215,147	656,627	3,871,774	60.09	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	200	—	964	—	1,154	—	—	
Total of four Divisions ...																			
Total of four Divisions ...	8,347,617	14,743,545	18,091,665	144.69	21	56	—	3,473	—	—	—	3,022	—	9,26,224	—	9,35,446	0.009	5,130	
Aden, including Shaikh Othman ...	35,193	6,586	41,779	550.98	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,091	2,203	—	—	7,294	0.038	3,501	
Bombay City and Island ...	155,247	668,617	823,864	37.852-91	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	1,06,642	54,417	—	—	1,61,059	0.051	3,606	(f) Denotes receipts from import duty on cider and other fermented liquors.
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,535,267	16,419,251	18,967,538	150.75	33	56	—	3,699	—	—	—	2,38,974	9,64,901	—	20	12,03,903	0.010	8,048	

C.—EXCISE—continued.

(7).—Revenue derived from opium and preparations of opium, such as Madat and Chandul during 1891-92.

1891-92.]

District.	POPULATION (1891).				Number of licensees.	Amount of license duty.	Quantity of opium retailed.	Fixed duty thereon.	Total revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per licensee.	REMARKS.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.												
						Rs.	M. s. t.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedábád, including Deesa ...	01,250	834,046	925,296	233	3	873	.....	...	66,685	0 1 1	308,432	
Kaira ...	77,443	794,146	871,589	541.69	150	...	154 23 22	61,823	61,823	0 1 1	5,810	
Panch Maháls ...	16,651	294,766	313,417	194.31	34	...	40 30 39	16,305.	17,060	0 0 10	9,218	
Broach ...	71,263	270,227	341,490	233.42	51	251	97 2 49	(a)...	15,900	...	6,696	(a) The opium farmer purchases opium from Bombay.
Surat ...	52,307	597,632	649,939	391.09	2	...	41 3 0	...	5,265	0 0 2	324,994	
Thána, including Jawhár State...	40,713	916,986	957,699	395	2	...	15 21 6	...	2,040	0 0 0	452,434	The figures for the Karjat Taluka which is transferred to the Kolába District have been included as the Akkari revenue of the taluka has been brought into account in the Thána District.
Total ...	351,627	3,707,853	4,059,480	274.94	242	1,124	348 39 36	78,128	1,68,773	0 0 7	16,774	
Central Division.												
Násik ...	42,050	801,523	843,572	142.02	47	...	(b) 0 23 23	...	(c) 2,636	0 0 5	17,948	(b) This represents opium supplied from the Government Depot.
Khándesh ...	112,049	1,348,802	1,460,851	133.93	122	6,935	7 31 25	...	8,177	0 0 1	11,974	(c) Includes the amount of the madat, and chandul farm and the penalty at the rate of Rs. 5 per lb. of opium sold below the quantity guaranteed.
Ahmednagar ...	47,071	841,634	888,755	133.75	2	...	0 15 0	300	4,352	0 0 0	444,377	
Poona ...	51,200	1,016,600	1,067,800	198.88	50	Not fixed.	111 0 55	...	9,969	...	...
Eholápur ...	53,971	690,718	750,689	165.28	2	...	99 14 64	45,166	45,166	0 0 11	375,344	
Kátára ...	43,256	1,182,733	1,225,989	245.85	...	...	51 38 58	...	...	...	...
Total ...	349,606	5,888,000	6,237,666	162.48	223	6,935	274 8 66	45,466	70,300	0 0 2	27,971	
Southern Division.												
Bolganm ...	80,484	932,777	1,013,261	217.57	18	...	13 9 36	Rs. 10 per lb	14,097	0 0 2	56,292	
Dhárwár ...	131,000	920,314	1,051,314	228.40	2	6,110	9 10 69	7,358	13,467	0 0 2	525,657	(d) Licenses are sold by public auction.
Bijápur ...	88,522	707,817	796,339	140.50	35	(d)...	5 33 24	...	5,482	...	22,752	(e) Right of sale farmed out annually.
Kánara ...	26,400	419,891	446,351	114.16	7	(e)...	1 29 73	...	2,008	0 0 0	63,764	
Ratnágiri ...	79,673	1,026,253	1,105,926	281.98	8	...	3 0 23	...	2,958	...	138,240	
Kolába ...	25,328	484,256	509,584	272.21	16	7	8 5 23	6,456	6,463	0 0 3	31,847	
Total ...	431,467	4,491,308	4,922,775	199.89	80	6,117	41 9 8	...	44,475	0 0 1	57,241	
Sind.												
Karachi ...	453,188	111,692	564,880	39.83	86	Farm.ed.	68 26 51	27,466	30,429	0 0 11	6,568	
Hyderábád ...	713,000	205,648	918,646	101.70	99	1,117	86 27 54	34,193	35,310	0 0 7	9,279	
Shikárpur ...	728,661	186,836	915,497	98.48	3	...	29 0 0	14,222	14,222	0 0 3	305,165	No preparations of opium are used in the district.
Thar and Párkar ...	164,890	133,313	298,203	23.43	47	...	46 21 29	...	19,292	0 1 0	6,345	(f) Exclusive of 30 lbs. 34 tolae of opium purchased for the preparation of chandul.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	155,408	19,140	174,548	68.48	11	...	(f) 6 27 26	Rs. 10 per lb	(g) 5,347	...	15,868	(g) Exclusive of Rs 490 paid for the monopoly of the sale of chandul and also the price of the 36 lbs. of opium purchased for its manufacture.
Total ...	2,215,147	656,627	2,871,774	60.09	246	1,117	237 23 0	...	1,04,600	0 0 6	11,673	
Total for four Divisions ...	3,347,847	14,743,848	18,091,696	144.69	797	15,293	901 85 30	...	3,88,148	0 0 4	22,699	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán.	35,193	8,886	44,079	550.98	2	2,217	1 31 52	1,433	3,650	0 1 4	22,039	
Bombay City and Island ...	155,247	606,517	821,764	37,352.91	30	(h)...	245 5 70	(i)...	4,020	0 0 1	27,392	(h) Licenses are sold by inviting tenders.
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,538,287	15,410,251	18,957,538	150.78	829	17,510	1,148 32 72	...	3,95,818	0 0 4	22,867	(i) Under the present system of opium accounts, profit and loss on sale of opium is ascertained for each month on the aggregate transaction of the whole Presidency irrespective of each district.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. C. (7).

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C.—EXCISE

(8).—Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its

District.	POPULATION (1901).			Number of persons to the square mile.	Number of wholesale licenses.	NUMBER OF LICENSES FOR RETAIL OF					LICENSE DUTY ON				Fines.			
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.			Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Northern Division.</i>																		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	91,350	834,046	925,396	233	...	...	...	...	...	53	Rs. 5,030	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	5,030	...	...
Kaira ...	77,443	794,136	871,579	541.00	1	11	...	...	...	11	1,025	...	...	...	1,025	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	18,661	294,766	313,427	104.31	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	(a)400	...	400	...	...
Broach ...	71,263	270,227	341,490	233.42	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	1,572	...	1,572	...	...
Surat ...	62,307	697,692	760,000	391.00	...	...	One	...	...	1	...	...	(b)2,774	...	2,774	...	...
Thana, including Jawhar State ...	40,713	916,936	957,649	295	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	351,627	3,707,863	4,059,490	274.04	1	28				80	11,701				11,761	...	...
<i>Central Division.</i>																		
Nasik ...	42,019	601,523	643,542	142.02	...	40	...	...	5	45	8,731	...	...	441	9,172	...	...
Khandesh ...	112,049	1,348,802	1,460,851	133.93	...	98	...	...	7	105	6,839	...	...	210	7,068	40	...
Ahmednagar ...	47,071	811,694	858,765	133.76	203	11 with 38 shops.	...	...	1	12	2,107	...	...	380	2,487	980	...
Poona ...	61,200	1,016,600	1,077,800	199.53	...	...	43	...	...	43	...	...	10,268	...	10,268	...	...
Sholapur ...	58,971	606,718	665,689	165.23	...	1	...	...	3	4	5,200	...	...	4,895	10,095	...	...
Satara ...	43,256	1,182,733	1,225,989	245.55	31	...	...	...	...	...	3,770	...	...	...	3,770	...	...
Total ...	319,606	5,689,000	6,008,606	162.48	234	208				208	48,654				48,664	1,020	...	
<i>Southern Division.</i>																		
Bolgaum ...	30,484	482,777	513,261	217.57	...	25	...	3	...	28	(c)3,204	...	(d)31	...	3,205	...	...
Dharwar ...	131,000	920,314	1,051,314	229.40	...	(e) 1	...	...	...	1	11,180	...	...	...	11,180	224	...
Bijapur ...	88,622	707,817	796,439	140.60	...	33	...	...	...	33	2,032	...	(f)...	...	2,032	...	...
Kanara ...	26,160	419,891	446,051	114.10	...	13	...	...	...	13	4,028	...	...	...	4,028	...	...
Balnagar ...	79,073	1,026,253	1,105,326	281.98	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	1,430	...	1,430	...	...
Kolaba ...	25,328	484,266	509,594	272.21	1	1	...	...	...	1	3,866	...	...	...	3,866	977	...
Total ...	431,467	4,401,308	4,832,775	199.89	1	73	...	11	...	84	25,600	...	1,461	...	27,030	1,201	...	
<i>Sind.</i>																		
Karachi ...	463,198	111,002	574,200	29.33	...	...	14	1	...	141	...	...	42,635	...	42,635	...	...
Hydrabad ...	713,000	206,646	919,646	101.70	...	...	13	5	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,
Shikarpur ...	728,961	186,836	915,797	98.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar ...	164,600	133,313	297,913	23.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	135,408	10,140	145,548	68.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,215,147	656,927	2,872,074	60.00	...	356				356	45,389				45,389	...	38,	
Total for four Divisions ...	3,847,947	14,743,349	18,591,296	144.60	236	676				728	188,084				188,084	...	40,	
Aden, including Shakh Othman ...	23,193	6,596	29,789	860.98	...	One.					1	2,138				2,138
Bombay, including City and Island ...	156,347	666,517	822,864	37,262.91	...	53	...	10	9	78	30,600				30,600	310	5	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,438,287	18,419,251	21,857,538	130.78	236	766				807	174,687				174,687	...	40,	

—concluded.

concessions, and preparations therefrom, during 1891-92.

DUTY ON			QUANTITY SOLD (INDIAN MAUND).					TOTAL REVENUE FROM					Incidence per head.	Population per retail li- cense.	REMARKS.
Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other preparations.	Total.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		
			111		18	9	138					5,930	0 0 1	17,794	
								1,025				1,025	00117	79,235	(a) Includes ganja.
(a) 25		35	16		5	2	23			495		495	.....	78,354	
			45		13	4	60		1,572			1,572	0 0 1	31,045	
			46		25	4	85		2,774			2,774	0 0 1	.....	(b) Includes Rs. 73 on account of export duty. The figures for the Karjat Taluka which is transferred to the Kolaba District have been included as the A'kiri revenue of the taluka have been brought into account in the Thana District.
									6,017			6,017	0 0 1	.....
25		25	216		71	19	306		11,653			17,913	.....	50,743	
								8,731			444	9,175	0 0 2	18,746	
		60	268			11	274	6,579			214	7,098	0 0 1	13,913	
		980	150			7	157	3,067			386	3,473	0 0 2	74,063	
			246				246		16,268			16,268	0 0 3	25,423	
			(c) 107			10	117	5,200			4,695	10,095	6 0 2	187,672	(e) Includes bháng.
								3,770				3,770	.....	.....
		1,020	766			28	794		49,874			49,874	0 0 1	29,998	
								3,264		31		3,295	0 0 6	36,188	(d) Represents receipts from májuni.
		224	1,110		4		1,114	11,401				11,404	0 0 2	1,061,314	(e) Includes bháng and other preparations.
			113				113	2,632				2,632	.....	24,131	
								4,628				4,628	0 0 2	34,161	
			86				86	1,430				1,430	.....	139,341	(f) Licenses were given for the sale of ganja and bháng together in 1891-92.
		977	69				69	4,842				4,842	0 0 1	569,584	
		1,201	1,878		4		1,382	28,200		31		28,231	0 0 1	58,404	
									42,535			42,535	0 1 3	4,000	
056		30,056	31	11	967		999		30,056			30,056	0 0 6	6,697	
				20	2,793		2,813					(g) 56,079	0 1 0	223,374	(g) Includes Rs. 9 on account of miscellaneous items.
060			115				115		2,654			2,654	0 0 2	11,045	
		8,000		5	220		225		8,000			8,000	0 8 8	3,490	
066		28,066	146	26	4,069		4,231		83,445			1,40,124	0 0 9	8,066	
312		40,312	2,506	26	4,144	47	6,733		1,78,433			2,36,042	0 0 2	24,351	
									2,133			2,133	0 0 9	44,079	
60		284	498	6	120		624		39,834			39,834	0 0 9	10,535	
066		40,696	3,004	42	4,264	47	7,357		2,15,450			2,73,069	0 0 2	23,491	

D.—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the receipts and disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1892.

1 Years.	2 VALUE OR NATURE OF STAMPS SOLD OR ISSUED FOR CASH.							3 Total.	4 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT. Stamp duty realized under Sections 37 and 39 by Collectors.
	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and Impressed).		
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.*			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1891-92 ...	69,666 15 0	1,98,927 4 0	2,30,940 13 0	18,27,061 18 0	33,407 2 0	33,693 13 0	30,35,000 0 0	54,29,387 12 0	3,966 13 0
Total of 1890-91 ...	64,290 9 0	1,84,816 3 0	2,41,393 10 0	17,97,318 10 0	31,894 8 0	33,188 7 0	29,71,763 3 0	53,24,554 2 0	3,747 4 0
Difference ...	+5,376 6 0	+8,911 1 0	-10,352 13 0	+29,733 3 0	+8,513 10 0	+605 6 0	+63,237 13 0	+1,03,833 10 0	+218 9 0

1 Years.	5 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT—continued.					10 Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits.	11 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		12 Total realized, i. e., total of columns 3 to 11.	13 CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF DISCOUNT. On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp duty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of adjudication fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.		Non-Judicial.	Court-fee.		
Total of 1891-92 ...	3,670 3 0	913 3 3	8,853 7 0	492 8 0	0 6 0	8,830 15 3	650 1 3	139 14 1	54,55,853 4 0	1,675 11 4
Total of 1890-91 ...	4,410 14 0	1,198 13 0	9,130 5 0	456 8 0	0 7 9	7,429 11 7	4,985 9 0	161 10 5	53,50,096 8 9	1,475 4 9
Difference ...	-840 9 0	-282 8 9	-276 14 0	+36 0 0	-0 1 9	+1,400 8 8	-4,335 7 10	+24 8 8	+90,757 1 0	+200 6 7

1 Years.	13 CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF DISCOUNT—continued.						14 Refund of penalties under Section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act.	15 REFUND OF VALUE OF DAMAGED STAMPS UNDER SECTIONS 51 AND 54 OF THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.		16 REFUND OF VALUE OF STAMPS RETURNED BY VENDORS UNDER STAMP VENDOR RULE XXI.		17 Refund under the Court Fees Act.
	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.		Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	
Total of 1891-92 ...	6,030 9 7	2,563 6 5	47,089 11 5	616 10 1	37,563 9 2	2,05,839 10 0	246 8 0	1,534 2 6	23,005 13 0	670 5 6	2,023 11 1	1,62,057 4 8
Total of 1890-91 ...	5,729 8 2	2,228 8 9	45,219 1 2	778 1 4	34,232 4 9	91,661 13 0	84 12 0	942 3 0	19,556 14 10	250 6 0	1,485 0 3	82,026 10 9
Difference ...	+301 1 5	+334 13 8	+1,870 10 3	+138 8 9	+1,331 4 4	+4,178 13 0	+211 13 0	+591 15 6	+4,049 13 6	+410 15 6	+538 10 10	+631 9 6

1 Years.	18 MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.		19 Total charges.	20 NET RECEIPTS OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							
	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.		Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of One-anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee stamps.	Total.
Total of 1891-92 ...	31,187 3 1	32,698 2 9	2,50,662 11 8	67,091 3 8	1,87,829 13 3	2,23,377 0 7	17,41,351 7 6	37,400 7 11	33,693 13 0	29,05,096 5 2	32,95,190 9 1
Total of 1890-91 ...	30,983 3 2	32,206 9 0	2,38,355 8 0	62,812 4 3	1,79,076 12 9	2,39,066 1 3	17,24,276 4 5	31,116 6 8	33,188 7 0	28,47,074 7 6	31,17,210 11 9
Difference ...	+204 15 11	+492 9 9	+11,307 3 8	+5,278 15 6	+8,513 9 6	-10,697 10 8	+17,075 3 1	+5,274 1 3	+505 6 0	+61,023 13 0	+37,979 13 4

D.—STAMPS—continued.

(2).—Net receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectories of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1881-82 to 1891-92.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijapur.	Borach.	Dharsir.	Hydrabad.	Kaira.	Karnar.	Khandesh.	Kolha.	Kartchi.	Malk.	Poona.	Ratnagiri.	Siddr.	Shikarpur.	Solapur.	Surat.	Thana.	Adem.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Kashmir.	Total.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR.	
																											Actual.	Per-centage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	10,38,660	2,34,021	99,423	1,16,844	53,786	1,58,701	1,04,136	1,26,840	2,03,795	65,545	3,90,681	63,460	1,00,687	1,72,516	1,03,683	1,37,993	1,41,448	1,41,610	72,593	1,54,109	1,61,684	19,136	1,343	53	141	39,63,889	58,936	1.4
1882-83	12,48,471	2,30,087	89,832	1,21,439	60,808	1,43,008	1,02,829	1,00,866	1,90,353	69,511	3,03,714	61,063	1,06,635	1,60,308	1,52,031	1,29,036	1,19,320	1,30,996	66,303	1,39,668	1,37,080	14,001	1,189	44	131	40,14,586	51,667	1.3
1883-84	12,00,700	2,22,407	91,529	1,24,504	68,778	1,52,065	1,06,803	1,11,650	1,98,06	72,843	2,83,166	70,726	1,20,600	1,81,008	1,53,301	1,33,711	1,13,683	1,53,110	70,403	1,49,136	1,32,960	17,194	1,291	89	108	40,55,910	41,354	1.
1884-85	12,00,798	2,26,082	1,03,002	1,20,456	60,008	1,46,982	1,06,693	1,02,603	2,04,125	68,601	4,05,844	87,728	1,19,000	1,65,051	1,96,330	1,33,499	1,20,427	1,48,784	84,151	1,75,001	1,28,345	15,973	1,290	83	128	42,87,891	2,01,061	4.9
1885-86	12,68,531	2,14,766	1,06,941	1,33,979	57,470	1,40,107	1,15,698	1,03,584	2,05,894	65,309	4,03,607	85,286	1,23,780	1,74,255	2,15,233	1,28,300	1,36,737	1,50,002	79,597	1,68,063	1,34,530	16,345	1,151	35	160	42,17,039	40,362	9
1886-87	14,55,063	2,21,300	1,07,092	1,40,146	69,296	1,39,087	1,32,820	1,04,578	1,99,513	66,613	4,80,092	87,304	1,28,698	2,00,318	2,06,627	1,30,361	1,36,437	1,48,506	78,101	1,57,636	1,33,977	19,720	1,204	34	183	45,44,357	3,27,228	7.7
1887-88	14,71,557	2,27,228	1,08,492	1,43,991	69,141	1,30,284	1,42,130	1,13,997	1,97,463	71,903	4,73,079	91,396	1,41,899	2,00,076	2,00,086	1,39,983	1,22,476	1,63,147	78,561	1,63,416	1,40,641	31,103	1,348	110	106	46,83,343	1,07,065	2.3
1888-89	15,67,651	2,20,477	1,06,548	1,44,983	60,178	1,39,710	1,40,667	1,19,584	2,01,007	68,121	4,67,963	90,073	1,62,850	2,02,287	2,19,016	1,40,463	1,33,319	1,67,607	74,888	1,61,532	1,35,508	23,731	1,053	77	60	47,68,020	1,16,678	2.5
1889-90	16,89,719	2,46,733	1,17,251	1,64,761	72,618	1,43,736	1,56,997	1,40,712	2,10,998	77,745	5,00,066	94,316	1,65,796	2,12,013	2,41,100	1,41,063	1,30,407	1,61,824	76,594	1,70,137	1,45,593	24,049	1,255	76	147	46,86,940	2,17,620	4.5
1890-91	17,04,874	2,44,454	1,18,525	1,67,109	72,497	1,50,683	1,68,062	1,40,300	2,10,845	73,203	4,76,360	94,300	1,67,664	2,20,063	2,39,032	1,40,113	1,27,830	1,64,263	77,039	1,72,001	1,36,053	32,654	1,333	73	80	51,17,311	1,30,371	2.9
1891-92	16,42,608	2,40,026	1,15,932	1,73,076	62,914	1,41,582	1,81,170	1,48,861	2,12,431	79,142	5,08,720	1,02,685	1,81,079	2,24,410	2,54,232	1,50,845	1,26,672	1,94,566	80,264	1,79,969	1,44,183	23,181	2,011	80	102	53,05,190	87,979	1.7

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. D. (2)]

D.—STAMPS—concluded.

(3).—Statement showing the sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1891-92.—concluded.

Districts.	165 Rupees Sheets.	170 Rupees Sheets.	175 Rupees Sheets.	180 Rupees Sheets.	185 Rupees Sheets.	190 Rupees Sheets.	200 Rupees Sheets.	205 Rupees Sheets.	210 Rupees Sheets.	215 Rupees Sheets.	220 Rupees Sheets.	225 Rupees Sheets.	230 Rupees Sheets.	235 Rupees Sheets.	240 Rupees Sheets.	245 Rupees Sheets.	250 Rupees Sheets.	255 Rupees Sheets.	260 Rupees Sheets.	270 Rupees Sheets.	275 Rupees Sheets.	300 Rupees Sheets.	325 Rupees Sheets.	350 Rupees Sheets.	
Bombay	6	2	2	3	5	3	3	2	3	5	...	7	3	2	2	3	3	1	4	...	1	12	20	10	7
Ahmedabad	1	2	6	3	5	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	7
Ahmednagar	1
Belgaum	1
Bijapur	4	1
Broach	1	1
Dhárwar	1
Hydrabad	...	1	1	1	1	1
Kaira	1
Kanara	1
Khandesh	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
Kolaba	1
Karachi	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nasik	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poona	1	...	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	2	
Ratnagiri	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Satara	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhikarpur	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sholapur	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thana	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aden	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kathiawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	14	9	43	12	11	7	16	51	8	7	11	3	14	4	3	8	11	18	4	6	6	6	23	20	

Districts.	375 Rupees Sheets.	400 Rupees Sheets.	425 Rupees Sheets.	450 Rupees Sheets.	475 Rupees Sheets.	500 Rupees Sheets.	525 Rupees Sheets.	550 Rupees Sheets.	575 Rupees Sheets.	600 Rupees Sheets.	625 Rupees Sheets.	650 Rupees Sheets.	675 Rupees Sheets.	700 Rupees Sheets.	725 Rupees Sheets.	750 Rupees Sheets.	775 Rupees Sheets.	800 Rupees Sheets.	825 Rupees Sheets.	850 Rupees Sheets.	875 Rupees Sheets.	900 Rupees Sheets.	1,000 Rupees Sheets.	Total amount.
Bombay	5	6	6	4	3	3	5	4	3	1	2	3	5	2	2	1	3	4	4	...	2	5	186	Rs. 8,55,530
Ahmedabad	1	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	7 0 0
Ahmednagar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11,56,906
Belgaum	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,202
Bijapur	88,396
Broach	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46,660
Dhárwar	8 0 0
Hydrabad	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,10,137
Kaira	10,158
Kanara	1,00,158
Khandesh	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	67,031
Kolaba	8,04,937
Karachi	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,727
Nasik	86,563
Poona	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,44,575
Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,061
Satara	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,924
Bhikarpur	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,873
Sholapur	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,770
Surat	67,832
Thana	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,17,132
Aden	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	97,708
Baroda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,52,770
Kathiawar	927
Cutch	1 1 0
Total	8	27	12	4	7	10	5	5	7	4	3	4	0	5	4	1	6	9	5	...	3	12	205	30,36,000

1891-92.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. V. D. (3).

12 65

E.—INCOME TAX.

(1).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions and Gratuities paid by Government in the year 1891-92.

Class.	Income.	PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions.		Gratuities.		TOTAL.		
		Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	1,926	24,291	327	5,638	1	13	2,254	20,941	
II	" 750 do. do. " 1,000	663	11,914	111	2,750	...	...	774	14,664	
III	" 1,000 do. do. " 1,250	445	10,578	123	3,523	...	...	568	14,101	
IV	" 1,250 do. do. " 1,500	142	3,726	61	1,971	...	...	203	5,697	
V	" 1,500 do. do. " 1,750	141	4,541	51	2,050	...	...	192	6,591	
VI	" 1,750 do. do. " 2,000	264	10,147	34	1,824	...	...	298	11,471	
	Total, I to VI ...	3,581	65,197	707	17,256	1	13	4,289	82,465	
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	318	17,665	58	9,840	1	60	377	21,565	
VIII	" 2,500 do. do. " 5,000	355	33,044	80	7,922	...	...	435	40,966	
IX	" 5,000 do. do. " 10,000	296	54,577	38	5,892	...	...	331	60,469	
X	" 10,000 do. do. " 20,000	109	37,627	16	3,885	...	...	125	41,512	
XI	" 20,000 do. do. " 30,000	47	23,792	7	2,221	...	...	54	26,013	
XII	" 30,000 do. do. " 40,000	15	11,064	5	3,818	...	...	20	14,882	
XIII	" 40,000 do. do. " 50,000	11	9,936	2	2,497	...	...	13	12,433	
XIV	" 50,000 do. do. " 1,00,000	5	4,785	1	1,562	...	...	6	6,347	
XV	" 1,00,000 and upwards ...	1	3,125	1	242	...	...	2	3,367	
	Total, VII to XV ...	1,187	1,95,616	205	31,879	1	00	1,393	2,27,554	
	Grand Total ...	4,738	2,60,812	912	49,135	2	72	5,682	3,10,019	

(2).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on Securities in the year 1891-92.

Class.	Rate of Tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds and Debentures charged by Parliament on revenues of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I to VI ...	At 4 pias in the rupee ...	6,35,500	595	...	...	1,02,100	121	7,37,600	716	
VII to XV.	At 5 pias in the rupee ...	12,50,03,500	1,44,868	...	...	3,61,44,500	48,349	16,11,48,000	1,93,217	
	Total ...	12,56,39,000	1,45,463	...	...	3,62,46,600	48,470	16,18,95,600	1,93,938	

Note.—These two statements have been furnished by the Accountant General, Bombay.

E.—INCOME TAX—continued.

(3).—Statement showing the collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1891-93 in the Presidency of Bombay.

Divisions.	I.—SALARIES, PENSIONS, ANNUITIES AND GRATUITIES PAID BY								II.—PROFITS OF COMPANIES.		III.—Interest on securities.		IV.—OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.		TOTAL COLLECTIONS OF TAX.		Penalties by Collectors.	Fines by Magistrates.	Total of columns 16, 17 and 18.	Refunds.	Net amount realized.	REMARKS.
	A.—Govt. Authorities.		B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private employers.				Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.								
	Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Collected by Government, section 9 (1).		Collected by employers, section 9 (2).															
					Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Assesses.	Amount of tax.	Number of assesses.	Amount of tax.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Northern Division...	...	...	140	2,296 0 0	190	5,767 0 0	133	3,340 0 0	23	18,190 0 0	2,300 0 0	14,012	3,74,904 0 0	15,323	4,06,678 0 0	130	...	4,06,331 0 0	1,004 0 0	(a) 4,05,227 0 0	
Southern do. ...	...	...	62	1,014 0 0	84	711 0 0	776	15,684 0 0	4	123 0 0	100 0 0	8,311	1,76,318 0 0	9,136	1,94,339 0 0	94	...	1,94,493 0 0	1,487 0 0	(b) 1,92,906 0 0	
Central do. ...	...	...	137	1,005 0 0	130	4,156 0 0	129	3,549 0 0	15	2,422 0 0	612 0 0	14,003	3,63,342 0 0	14,422	2,74,090 0 0	...	338	3,75,037 0 0	2,580 0 0	(c) 3,72,207 0 0	
Sind ...	...	1	240	6,632 0 0	20	617 0 0	454	15,841 0 0	16	2,119 0 0	937 0 0	11,083	2,40,623 0 0	12,423	2,75,760 0 0	408	...	2,76,328 0 0	1,005 0 0	(d) 2,74,623 0 0	
Aden ...	...	...	71	1,067 0 0	151	4,590 0 0	171	6,634 0 0	2	4,026 0 0	.....	390	10,021 0 0	780	36,339 0 0	44	...	36,383 0 0	.....	36,383 0 0	
Bombay City ...	...	...	882	31,571 8 4	618	23,719 10 1	8,500	2,03,263 8 9	155	4,01,233 7 2	44,583 18 6	14,353	10,47,733 4 8	24,568	15,11,100 4 6	193	...	15,11,292 4 6	401 4 1	15,10,801 0 5	
Total ...	1	1	1,522	45,185 8 4	1,181	39,570 10 1	10,321	3,07,311 8 9	221	4,23,184 7 2	48,513 18 6	63,563	32,30,330 4 8	76,778	30,03,855 4 6	657	536	31,00,153 4 6	2,017 4 1	30,02,136 0 5		

* Includes a sum of Rs. 5 which was on account of sale-proceeds of property sold in the Sitara District for arrears of income-tax and was erroneously credited to deposits.
 † Includes Rs. 491 paid into the Thana Treasury on account of the Karjat Taluka before its transfer to the Kolaba District in November 1891 and includes also Rs. 1,161 which remained to be refunded at the end of the year.
 (a) The difference of Rs. 103 between the amount here shown and that shown in Statement No. IV is due to over-collections having remained unrefunded at the close of the year in the district of Surat.
 (b) The difference of Rs. 1,101 between the net amount here shown and that entered in Statement No. IV is due to over-collections remaining to be refunded on 31st March 1892.
 (c) The difference of Rs. 3,720 between the net amount here shown and that entered in Statement No. IV is due to over-collections not refunded within the year.
 (d) The difference of Rs. 30 between the amount here shown and that entered in Statement No. IV is due to over-collections of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad and Rs. 10 in Shikarpur remaining to be refunded at the close of the year having been included in the return.

E.—INCOME TAX—concluded.

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1891-92 in the Presidency of Bombay.

District.	Original sanction.	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.							
		Establishment.				Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.	
		Special Officers.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.				
†	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedábád								
	Kaira								
	Panch Maháls								
	Broach ... ..	.....		2,391 0 7	...	2,391 0 7	6 12 6	75 9 10	2,473 6 11
	Surat								
Thána									
Deesa									
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Kolábe								(a) 19 0 0
	Ratnágiri								
	Kánara								
	Belgaum... ..								
	Dhárwár... ..			60 0 0	...	60 0 0			(b) 216 2 4
Bijápúr			30 0 0	...	30 0 0				
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Khándeah								
	Násik			84 0 0	...	84 0 0		27 7 3	111 7 3
	Ahmednagar			27 15 1	...	27 15 1			27 15 1
	Poona			3,169 6 5	...	3,169 6 5	5 14 0	628 12 0	3,904 0 5
	Sholápur			80 0 0	...	80 0 0	28 0 0	16 0 0	124 0 0
	Sátára			101 0 0	...	101 0 0		4 0 0	105 0 0
SIND.	Karáchi			600 0 0	143 13 10	743 13 10	...	84 0 0	827 13 10
	Hyderábád			100 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0	...		180 0 0
	Shikárpúr	1,418		277 3 2	31 12 6	308 15 8	3 13 6		312 13 2
	Thar and Párkar								
	Upper Sind Frontier								
Aden			728 7 3		728 7 3		(c) 163 9 6	892 0 9	
Total, Mofussil	1,418		7,904 10 10		7,904 10 10	44 8 0	999 6 7	9,093 11 9	
Bombay City		12,053 9 6	22,761 9 5		34,815 2 11	1,749 6 7	800 0 0	(d) 42,019 11 1	
GRAND TOTAL	1,418	12,053 9 6	30,666 4 3		42,719 13 9	1,793 14 7	1,999 6 7	51,113 6 10	

(a) Remuneration for collecting tax.

(b) Includes the amount of Rs. 126-2-4 paid to the Southern Marátha Railway Company for collecting the tax from its employé at 2 per cent. on the total amount for collection.

(c) Includes Rs. 137-9-6 on account of 2 per cent. commission for collection of Income Tax.

(d) Includes Rs. 5,166-1-7 being commission at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed to the employers of labour for collecting income-tax in 1891-92.

F—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1891-92.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1891.	Receipts, 1891-92.	Total.	Charges, 1891-92.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1892.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Local Funds (Act I, 1884) ...	28,67,379 14 7	46,43,847 15 0	75,11,227 13 7	45,63,581 6 8	29,47,646 6 11
Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	6,26,130 7 4	3,73,268 1 0	9,99,398 8 4	2,69,987 4 2	7,29,411 4 2
Government Central Book Depot Fund ...	98,805 8 3	1,56,269 12 4	2,55,075 4 7	1,54,751 1 1	1,00,324 3 6
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	17,327 5 2	41,844 8 0	59,181 13 2	23,004 4 6	36,177 8 8
Total ...	36,09,653 3 4	52,15,230 4 4	88,24,883 7 8	50,11,324 0 5	38,13,559 7 3

(2).—Statement showing receipts and charges, together with opening and closing balances of the Local Fund (Act I of 1884) and Village Officers' Cess Fund (Act IV of 1881).

Districts.	Opening Balance on the 1st April 1891.	Receipts, 1891-92.	Total.	Charges, 1891-92.	Closing Balance on the 31st March 1892.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad ...	72,110 1 6	2,38,817 12 10	3,10,927 14 4	1,04,720 15 2	1,16,206 15 2
Broach ...	1,70,522 5 9	2,12,059 8 3	3,82,581 14 0	1,72,486 15 2	2,10,094 14 10
Kaira ...	1,47,336 2 1	2,00,562 15 1	4,37,899 1 2	2,50,920 15 5	1,86,979 1 9
Panch Mahals ...	40,588 5 2	79,401 5 2	1,25,989 10 4	75,452 14 11	50,536 11 5
Surat ...	2,28,432 6 5	2,77,181 6 6	5,05,613 12 11	2,60,779 1 5	2,44,834 11 6
Thana ...	1,19,092 2 2	2,14,717 5 2	3,33,809 7 4	2,58,702 4 10	75,047 2 6
Total ...	7,84,081 7 1	13,12,740 5 0	20,96,821 12 1	12,13,182 2 11	8,83,639 9 2
Central Division.					
Ahmednagar ...	96,739 12 4	2,13,720 6 11	3,10,466 3 3	2,00,520 7 0	1,09,945 12 3
Khandesh ...	3,08,948 3 4	4,37,853 18 5	7,46,802 0 9	3,54,321 6 8	3,92,480 10 1
Nasik ...	1,02,588 7 10	3,07,271 11 0	3,09,860 2 10	1,74,702 11 5	1,35,157 7 5
Poona ...	77,635 15 6	2,01,952 8 0	2,79,588 7 6	1,99,456 0 8	80,132 7 3
Sholapur ...	90,276 2 10	1,37,708 10 6	2,27,984 13 4	1,32,368 8 1	95,616 5 3
Satara ...	89,573 11 4	2,34,484 19 3	3,24,058 7 7	2,58,583 1 0	65,475 6 7
Total ...	7,65,762 5 2	14,32,097 14 1	21,08,766 8 3	13,10,042 2 5	8,78,818 0 10
Southern Division.					
Belgaum ...	2,26,272 6 4	2,12,347 4 0	4,38,619 10 4	2,79,033 10 11	1,59,585 15 5
Bijapur ...	1,67,718 14 2	1,01,162 15 4	3,58,871 13 6	2,19,177 2 2	1,39,694 11 4
Dharwar ...	2,43,342 9 7	2,90,547 15 11	5,39,890 9 6	2,98,758 8 0	2,41,132 1 0
Kanara ...	50,383 9 9	1,18,315 5 10	1,68,698 15 7	1,21,260 13 2	47,442 3 5
Ratnagiri ...	58,470 1 4	1,41,106 7 8	1,99,585 9 0	1,31,192 13 7	68,392 11 5
Kolaba ...	75,447 8 2	1,28,306 6 5	2,03,753 14 7	1,17,919 7 6	85,834 7 1
Total ...	8,21,644 1 4	10,87,776 7 2	19,09,420 8 6	11,67,338 7 10	7,42,082 0 8
Sind.					
Karachi ...	1,05,005 5 5	1,73,128 2 3	2,78,133 7 8	1,39,017 2 7	1,45,116 5 1
Hyderabad ...	1,98,914 0 7	2,48,237 15 2	4,47,151 15 9	3,55,544 11 11	91,607 3 10
Thar and Parkar ...	20,061 7 0	52,498 4 1	78,559 11 1	65,511 8 9	13,048 2 4
Shikarpur ...	1,30,688 14 3	2,89,745 10 0	4,20,434 8 3	2,58,901 1 7	1,70,533 6 8
Upper Sind Frontier ...	26,222 5 9	46,723 5 3	72,945 11 0	50,194 0 8	22,751 10 4
Total ...	4,95,892 1 0	8,10,333 4 9	13,06,225 5 9	8,63,108 9 6	4,43,066 12 8
Revenue Assigned Heads ...	.....	5,17,140 1 2	5,17,140 1 2	5,17,140 1 2	.....
Total, Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	28,67,379 14 7	51,00,988 0 2	80,28,367 14 9	50,80,721 7 10	29,47,646 6 11
Village Officers' Cess Fund (Sind).					
Hyderabad ...	90,487 14 4	1,04,554 13 0	1,94,092 11 4	76,188 9 9	1,16,854 1 7
Karachi ...	22,057 15 0	62,186 0 5	85,143 15 5	52,347 1 4	32,796 14 1
Shikarpur ...	4,25,553 7 10	1,33,400 0 8	5,58,953 8 1	1,04,474 12 4	4,54,478 11 9
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	44,803 18 3	44,803 18 3	0,023 5 8	35,180 8 0
Thar and Parkar ...	87,181 2 2	28,923 6 1	1,15,504 8 3	27,403 7 6	88,101 0 9
Total, Village Officers' Cess Fund ...	6,26,130 7 4	3,73,268 1 0	9,99,398 8 4	2,69,987 4 2	7,29,411 4 2

(3).—Statement showing receipts, expenditure and balances of Excluded Local Funds for the year 1891-92.

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1891.	Receipts, 1891-92.	Total.	Charges, 1891-92.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1892.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Funds ...	80,263 12 1	2,71,680 14 2	3,51,894 10 3	2,79,071 12 8	72,822 13 7
Police Funds ...	37,250 13 1	85,146 2 2	1,22,396 15 3	74,827 7 1	47,569 8 2
Port and Marine Funds ...	2,37,215 4 8	3,66,543 1 8	6,23,758 6 4	4,46,013 5 9	1,77,745 0 7
Educational Funds ...	77,760 14 8	46,171 4 10	1,28,932 8 6	79,139 10 5	44,792 0 1
Medical and Charitable Funds ...	85,765 3 2	2,56,507 8 5	3,42,272 11 7	2,60,312 7 2	75,960 4 5
Public Works Funds ...	18,807 12 2	.....	13,307 12 2	18,307 12 2	.....
Other Funds ...	5,39,082 0 3	18,64,199 11 3	24,03,281 11 6	16,05,280 8 1	7,37,981 5 5
Total ...	10,90,625 12 1	28,90,198 10 6	39,80,824 6 7	28,23,952 13 4	11,56,871 9 3

F.—LOCAL FUNDS—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	Closing balance of previous year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.			VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.			
		Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Total.	Local Rate.	Patwari Com.	Village service fund.	Total.
	Ra. a. p.		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.			Ra. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad ...	(a) 74,160 1 6	...	1,283 2 1	1,283 2 1	1,47,543 6 1	...	...	1,47,543 6 1
Kaira ...	(a) 1,48,894 10 1	...	1,629 6 10	1,629 6 10	1,69,829 8 9	...	...	1,69,829 8 9
Panch Mahals ...	(a) 47,663 5 2	...	78 7 0	78 7 0	28,244 11 10	...	...	28,244 11 10
Broach ...	(a) 1,71,922 5 9	...	1,258 0 11	1,258 0 11	1,60,372 5 8	...	...	1,60,372 5 8
Surat ...	2,28,432 6 5	...	1,533 15 7	1,533 15 7	1,64,956 4 11	...	...	1,64,956 4 11
Tbāns ...	(a) 1,15,139 7 2	...	.....	.....	70,539 2 1	...	...	70,539 2 1
Total ...	7,86,152 4 1	...	5,783 0 5	5,783 0 5	7,41,485 7 4	...	...	7,41,485 7 4
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar ...	96,789 12 4	...	.....	.....	1,19,232 2 2	...	...	1,19,232 2 2
Khāndesh ...	3,08,948 3 4	...	403 4 1	403 4 1	2,44,070 13 7	...	...	2,44,070 13 7
Nāsik ...	(b) 1,05,252 7 10	...	206 13 2	206 13 2	74,819 1 4	...	...	74,819 1 4
Poona ...	77,635 15 6	...	.....	.....	65,418 8 11	...	...	65,418 8 11
Sātara ...	93,088 11 4	...	1,099 13 10	1,099 13 10	93,373 11 10	...	...	93,373 11 10
Sholāpur ...	(c) 92,496 2 10	...	233 10 0	233 10 0	72,603 6 4	...	...	72,603 6 4
Total ...	7,74,156 5 2	...	1,943 9 1	1,943 9 1	6,70,117 12 2	...	...	6,70,117 12 2
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum ...	2,29,702 6 4	...	22 18 6	22 18 6	1,26,018 5 0	...	...	1,26,018 5 0
Dhārwar ...	2,46,892 9 7	...	386 15 6	386 15 6	1,76,274 13 4	...	...	1,76,274 13 4
Bijāpur ...	1,70,118 14 2	...	42 9 0	42 9 0	1,02,035 11 0	...	...	1,02,035 11 0
Kānara ...	52,833 9 9	...	130 10 0	130 10 0	61,742 14 1	...	...	61,742 14 1
Ratnāgiri ...	61,230 1 4	...	.....	.....	58,633 15 10	...	...	58,633 15 10
Kolāba ...	(d) 80,125 9 6	...	.....	.....	71,726 9 8	...	...	71,726 9 8
Total ...	8,39,912 2 8	...	583 0 0	583 0 0	5,90,427 4 11	...	...	5,90,427 4 11
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karāchi ...	(e) 1,05,005 5 5	...	.....	.....	82,126 4 0	...	...	82,126 4 0
Hydrābād ...	(e) 2,00,114 0 7	...	81 14 9	81 14 9	1,27,091 9 0	...	...	1,27,091 9 0
Shikārpur ...	1,41,838 14 3	...	1,066 5 0	1,066 5 0	2,00,908 11 0	...	...	2,00,908 11 0
Thar and Pārkar ...	26,361 7 0	...	.....	.....	37,223 8 0	...	...	37,223 8 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	26,222 5 9	...	236 3 0	236 3 0	34,177 2 0	...	...	34,177 2 0
Total ...	4,99,542 1 0	...	1,384 6 9	1,384 6 9	4,81,587 2 0	...	...	4,81,587 2 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,99,762 12 11	...	9,694 0 3	9,694 0 3	24,89,817 10 5	...	...	24,89,817 10 5

(a) The difference between the figures entered in column "closing balance of previous year", and those shown at page 247 of the Appendix to the General Administration Mahals and Rs. 1,400 to that in Broach. These sums were advances under Section 59 of the Local Boards Act V and were shown last year as debit balance under debt.

(b) The difference between the closing balance of the last year and the opening balance shown in this statement.

(c) The difference between the closing balance shown last year and that entered in this return is due to the addition to the balance of Rs. 320 on account of

(d) Includes Rs. 2,078-1-4 on account of Karjat Taluka.

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

XII.—INTEREST.					XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XIV.—POLICE.	XIX.—EDUCATION.				
Education	Dholera Dharan Talav fund securities.	On Public Works securities.	On dispensary securities.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District Post collections.	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.	SCHOOL FEES.				
									Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	5,985 0 0	...	...	5,985 0 0	...	...	...	5,564 0 1	...	...	...	5,490 3 6	5,490 3 6
...	4,729 11 1	...	...	...	7,614 11 0	7,614 11 0
...	640 14 1	...	...	...	1,304 10 6	1,304 10 6
...	1,893 15 7	...	...	12 0 0	4,077 0 0	4,089 0 0
219 11 7	...	199 12 0	...	419 7 7	...	...	...	3,852 10 7	...	...	...	6,708 0 6	6,708 0 6
...	2,631 14 10	...	...	683 0 0	4,482 6 6	5,165 6 6
219 11 7	5,985 0 0	199 12 0	...	6,404 7 7	...	...	...	19,313 2 3	...	...	695 0 0	29,677 0 0	30,372 0 0
...	16,476 15 8	...	...	10 0 0	6,703 11 6	6,713 11 6
...	49,336 13 8	...	...	8 0 0	9,421 5 6	9,429 5 6
...	11,910 2 9	...	...	36 0 0	5,795 13 9	5,831 13 9
...	9,715 11 11	...	...	...	6,686 12 0	6,686 12 0
...	8,858 0 3	...	...	15 0 0	8,542 8 0	8,557 8 6
...	8,344 2 6	...	...	15 0 0	4,534 0 6	4,549 0 6
...	98,641 14 4	...	...	84 0 0	41,684 3 9	41,768 3 9
...	1,922 2 10	...	...	...	12,687 4 7	12,687 4 7
...	8,898 10 0	...	...	383 0 0	14,990 8 8	15,373 8 8
...	3,389 2 11	...	...	...	8,464 13 0	8,464 13 0
...	3,054 7 6	...	...	...	4,718 7 19	4,718 7 10
...	462 7 10	106 8 0	...	...	9,504 4 1	9,610 12 1
...	1,042 4 10	...	...	...	4,999 0 0	4,999 0 0
...	18,769 3 11	106 8 0	...	383 0 0	55,864 6 2	55,853 14 2
...	1,380 5 0	...	...	...	610 3 4	610 3 4
...	9,441 9 8	...	...	254 0 0	503 13 6	757 13 6
...	9,774 15 5	...	...	...	484 6 6	464 6 6
...	1,089 1 8	1,089 1 8	...	...	...	5,746 13 9	...	...	2 0 0	...	9 0 0
...	1,397 9 6	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,089 1 8	1,089 1 8	...	...	...	26,241 5 4	...	...	256 0 0	1,598 7 4	1,854 7 4
219 11 7	5,985 0 0	199 12 0	1,089 1 8	7,493 9 3	...	...	...	1,64,965 9 10	106 8 0	...	1,418 0 0	1,28,324 1 3	1,29,848 9 3

20 Report for 1890-91, is due to the additions of Rs. 2,050 to the closing balance in the Ahmedabad District, Rs. 1,498 to that in Kaira, Rs. 1,075 to that in the Panch account. As regards Thana the difference is due to the above reason and to the exclusion of the figures of the Karjat Taluka transferred to the Kolaba District, as due to adjustments in the accounts, made subsequently to the submission of last year's report.

(c) The difference between the opening balance shown against Karachi and Hyderabad and the closing balance shown last year is due to adjustments of accounts.

F.—LOCAL

(4.)—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XIX.—EDUCATION—continued.					XX.—MEDICAL.				
	Contributions.	MISCELLANEOUS.			Total.	Hospital and Dispensary receipts.	Medicine sold by Civil Surgeons.	INCOME FROM		Sanitary fees and fines.
		Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				Endowments.	Contributions.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Ahmedábád	875 0 0	...	211 13 0	211 13 0	6,577 0 6	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	219 7 2	...	66 5 3	66 5 3	7,900 7 5	...	...	...	736 4 0	...
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	...	53 4 0	53 4 0	1,357 14 6	...	...	285 0 0	.....	...
Broach ... ..	.....	...	179 10 1	179 10 1	4,268 10 1	...	...	...	.....	...
Surat ... ..	.....	80 12 7	78 7 5	159 4 0	6,867 4 0	...	...	...	.....	...
Thána .. ...	.....	...	113 13 4	113 13 4	5,279 8 10	...	...	...	886 6 8	...
Total ...	1,094 7 2	80 12 7	703 5 1	784 1 8	32,250 8 10	...	...	285 0 0	1,122 10 8	...
<i>Central Division.</i>										
Ahmednagar	33,427 4 0	1 1 10	34 7 0	35 8 10	40,176 8 4	...	...	...	115 8 0	...
Khándesh	42,443 12 0	21 2 9	198 3 2	219 5 11	52,092 7 5	...	...	...	2,564 0 0	...
Nasik... ..	63,106 5 6	...	137 6 3	137 6 3	69,075 9 0	...	...	...	13 0 0	...
Poona	53,690 15 7	4 3 0	27 8 10	31 11 10	65,409 7 5	...	...	...	249 0 0	...
Sátára	73,958 13 10	8 0 4	56 11 3	64 11 7	82,576 1 11	...	...	...	237 12 0	...
Sholápur	19,228 6 3	4 5 6	24 0 5	28 5 11	28,800 12 8	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	2,90,845 9 2	38 12 5	478 4 11	517 2 4	5,32,130 15 5	...	...	...	3,179 4 0	...
<i>Southern Division.</i>										
Belgaum	385 12 11	0 15 0	204 14 6	205 13 6	13,278 15 0	...	...	...	60 0 0	...
Dhárwár	278 0 0	...	338 18 1	338 18 1	15,990 5 9	...	...	...	.....	...
Bijápur... ..	272 7 3	48 14 3	142 5 1	191 3 4	8,928 7 7	...	...	...	80 0 0	...
Kánara	45 0 0	...	320 14 3	320 14 3	5,084 6 1	...	...	...	211 0 0	...
Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	3 9 2	9,103 9 6	9,107 2 8	18,717 14 9	...	...	...	80 8 0	...
Kolába	49 8 0	...	65 14 8	65 14 8	5,114 6 8	...	...	...	208 0 0	...
Total ...	1,030 12 2	53 6 5	10,176 7 1	10,229 13 0	67,114 7 10	...	...	...	639 8 0	...
<i>Sind.</i>										
Karáchi... ..	.....	...	427 14 1	427 14 1	1,098 1 5	...	...	...	267 0 0	...
Hyderábád ... ..	.....	...	123 15 1	123 15 1	881 12 7	...	...	...	.....	...
Shikárpur ... ..	.....	...	24 15 0	24 15 0	509 5 6	...	...	...	.....	...
Thar and Párkar ... ..	.....	...	.....	.....	2 0 0	...	...	...	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	.....	...	577 12 2	577 12 2	2,432 8 6	...	...	...	267 0 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,92,970 12 6	173 0 5	11,935 18 3	12,108 13 8	4,34,928 2 5	...	...	285 0 0	5,208 6 8	...

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.											
MISCELLANEOUS.		Total.	Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.				Miscellaneous.	Total.
Other receipts.	Total.					Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	.....	.....	2 5 9	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	2 5 9
...	...	736 4 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	285 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...
...
...	...	886 6 8	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	..	1,407 10 8	.....	2 5 9	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	2 5 9
...	...	115 8 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
9 1 9	9 1 9	2,573 1 9	.....	...	.....	...	...	499 6 0	499 6 0	...	409 6 0
9 13 0	9 13 0	22 13 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	267 6 0	267 6 0
...	...	249 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	24 8 10	24 8 10
...	...	297 12 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	.....	.....	...	2,133 10 5	...	...	.....	.....	...	2,133 10 5
18 14 9	18 14 9	3,198 2 9	.....	...	2,133 10 5	...	...	499 6 0	499 6 0	291 14 10	2,924 15 3
14 10 7	14 10 7	74 10 7	.....	...	264 10 9	...	...	.....	.....	...	264 10 9
...
2 7 2	2 7 2	83 7 2	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	0 9 0	0 9 0
16 14 0	16 14 0	227 14 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	80 8 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	208 0 0	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
33 15 9	33 15 9	673 7 9	.....	...	264 10 9	...	...	.....	.....	0 9 0	265 3 9
3 2 5	3 2 5	270 2 5	.....	...	.....	...	...	223 3 10	223 3 10	...	223 3 10
...	...	.....	4,141 13 0	...	2,681 15 11	...	...	1,939 0 0	1,939 0 0	187 9 4	8,950 6 3
0 11 3	0 11 3	0 11 3	2,117 2 4	...	.....	33 7 9	...	.....	33 7 9	...	2,150 10 1
...	...	.....	1,521 14 6	...	.....	...	...	54 2 0	54 2 0	...	1,576 0 6
...	...	.....	.....	52 15 4	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	52 15 4
3 13 8	3 13 8	270 13 8	7,780 13 10	52 15 4	2,681 15 11	33 7 9	...	2,216 5 10	2,249 13 7	187 9 4	12,953 4 0
56 12 2	56 12 2	5,650 2 10	7,780 13 10	55 8 1	5,080 5 1	33 7 9	...	2,715 11 10	2,749 3 7	480 1 2	16,145 12 9

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in 11/92

Districts.	XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPER- ANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.		XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Contributions for pensions and gratuities.	Sale of old stores and materials.	Rents.			Other miscellaneous items.	Total.
			Staging bungalow fees.	Serial fees.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedábád	13 4 6	605 0 6	118 6 10	723 7 4	19 13 0	750 8 10
Kaira	13 11 1	303 0 0	.....	303 0 0	18 3 9	334 14 10
Panch Maháls	31 4 6	7 8 0	18 0 0	25 8 0	8 2 10	64 15 4
Broach	36 15 2	15 15 0	.....	15 15 0	.....	52 14 2
Surat	316 0 0	.....	316 0 0	524 9 2	840 9 2
Thána	62 18 0	.....	.....	.....	124 3 10	187 0 10
Total	158 0 3	1,247 7 6	186 6 10	1,388 14 4	605 0 7	2,236 15 2
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	294 11 8	284 11 8
Khándesh	20 14 3	201 8 0	.....	201 8 0	222 5 1	444 11 4
Násik	70 8 0	612 8 0	.....	612 8 0	12 5 9	695 5 9
Poona	30 12 0	.....	.....	.....	9 6 6	40 2 6
Sátára	7 8 0	.....	7 8 0	944 1 4	951 9 4
Sholápur	117 4 0	.....	117 4 0	25 0 0	142 13 6
Total	122 2 3	938 12 0	.....	938 12 0	1,408 7 10	2,550 6 1
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum...	4 12 4	4 12 4
Dhárwár...	58 11 8	.....	.....	.....	838 7 4	387 3 0
Bijápur	21 13 6	.....	.....	.....	92 2 8	113 15 9
Kánara	7 8 2	45 4 0	182 4 0	.....	182 4 0	686 9 3	914 1 3
Ratnágiri	62 9 0	62 8 0	.....	62 8 0	15 7 2	140 8 2
Kolába	1,190 18 5	1,190 18 5
Total ...	7 8 2	183 6 2	244 12 0	.....	244 12 0	2,328 8 9	2,761 5 11
<i>Sind.</i>							
Karáchi	198 1 2	928 8 0	.....	928 8 0	906 9 1	2,033 2 3
Hyderábád	99 0 0	468 4 0	.....	468 4 0	.....	567 4 0
Shikárpur	383 7 1	607 4 0	.....	607 4 0	522 9 11	1,513 5 0
Thar and Párkar	137 4 8	.....	240 1 11	240 1 11	470 10 11	848 1 6
Upper Sind Frontier	22 0 0	116 0 0	.....	116 0 0	47 10 5	185 10 5
Total	839 12 11	2,120 0 0	240 1 11	2,360 1 11	1,947 8 4	5,147 7 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	7 8 2	1,808 5 7	4,550 15 6	376 8 9	4,927 8 3	6,464 4 6	12,695 2 4

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

Gross receipts.	Local Canal receipts.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.							
		IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.							
		Tolls on ferries and roads.	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of Nazul buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than Nazul).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contributions.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	13,831 1 10	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,040 1 1	4,380 3 3	18,776 6 2
.....	8,960 8 3	653 12 0	.....	.....	80 13 7	.....	16,924 10 1	26,569 11 11
.....	20,729 9 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,616 1 9	24,345 11 1
.....	3,921 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 11 6	12,173 14 9	16,348 10 3
.....	23,674 14 10	.....	.....	400 0 0	10 15 0	236 1 5	20,147 5 3	44,469 4 6
.....	75,707 5 7	242 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,287 6 6	79,237 2 7
.....	1,46,324 7 10	921 2 6	.....	400 0 0	41 12 7	1,529 14 0	60,529 9 7	2,09,746 14 6
.....	24,826 15 7	350 0 0	.....	.....	12 8 0	17 14 1	2,907 11 3	28,115 0 11
.....	45,224 5 9	26 8 0	.....	.....	139 0 7	46 0 0	5,348 1 2	50,783 15 6
.....	14,095 15 5	.....	.....	.....	7 11 8	.....	9,071 14 0	23,175 9 1
.....	22,971 12 10	98 13 0	.....	.....	.....	108 11 0	1,362 11 9	24,542 0 7
.....	82,381 6 8	72 0 0	.....	.....	128 7 0	.....	1,893 6 6	34,475 4 2
.....	19,486 8 8	.....	.....	.....	60 13 3	.....	7,610 4 0	27,157 4 11
.....	1,58,986 11 11	547 5 0	.....	.....	348 8 6	172 9 1	28,194 0 8	1,86,249 3 2
.....	19,074 0 0	.....	.....	.....	28 2 0	.....	3,673 9 6	22,775 11 6
.....	21,771 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,168 14 1	29,940 7 8
.....	8,448 5 8	.....	.....	.....	0 2 6	0 2 0	2,481 15 11	10,930 10 1
.....	15,976 9 1	514 5 6	.....	.....	31 8 3	.....	2,688 7 0	19,210 8 10
.....	12,374 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,349 12 0	14,224 6 5
.....	8,613 15 4	12 0 0	.....	.....	9 11 3	.....	2,133 8 0	10,768 13 7
.....	86,259 2 1	526 5 6	.....	.....	69 3 0	0 2 0	20,995 13 6	1,07,850 10 1
.....	17,696 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	18,196 14 9
.....	14,758 0 8	47 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,805 8 8
.....	9,189 6 10	560 8 0	.....	217 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9,966 14 10
.....	45 12 0	45 12 0
.....	492 8 0	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498 8 0
.....	42,136 14 3	614 0 0	.....	217 0 0	.....	.....	545 12 0	43,513 10 3
.....	4,33,707 4 1	2,608 13 0	.....	617 0 0	459 8 1	1,702 9 1	1,10,265 3 9	5,49,360 6 0

F.—LOCAL

(4).—Statement showing the income of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS—continued.		CONTRIBUTIONS.			DEBT	
	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	18,776 6 2	35,194 14 8	.....	35,194 14 8	.....	98 0 0
Kaira	26,500 11 11	77,748 9 6	.....	77,748 9 6	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	24,345 11 1	23,169 13 6	.....	23,169 13 6	.....	.....
Broach	16,348 10 3	27,864 15 7	.....	27,864 15 7	.....	.....
Surat	44,469 4 6	53,209 4 8	.....	53,209 4 8	.....	908 8 0
Thana	79,237 2 7	54,855 10 9	.....	54,855 10 9	398 11 0	.....
Total	2,09,746 14 6	2,72,043 4 8	.....	2,72,043 4 8	398 11 0	1,096 8 0
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	28,115 0 11	9,186 5 2	.....	9,186 5 2	.....	.....
Khândesh	50,783 15 6	43,020 3 6	.....	43,020 3 6	.....	20 0 0
Násik	23,175 9 1	26,601 10 5	475 12 10	27,077 7 3	.....	.....
Poons	24,542 0 7	23,605 12 2	130 8 2	23,745 4 4	7,500 0 0	188 4 10
Sátára	34,475 4 2	12,585 11 0	.....	12,585 11 0	.....	.....
Sholapur	27,157 4 11	3,292 14 2	.....	3,292 14 2	.....	.....
Total	1,88,249 3 2	1,23,292 8 5	615 5 0	1,23,907 13 5	7,500 0 0	208 4 10
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum...	22,775 11 6	47,836 4 6	.....	47,836 4 6	.....	.....
Dhárwár	29,940 7 8	64,649 8 8	.....	64,649 8 8	.....	.....
Bijápur	10,990 10 1	65,631 13 0	.....	65,631 13 0	.....	.....
Kánara	19,210 8 10	26,906 15 8	.....	26,906 15 8	.....	.....
Batnágiri	14,224 6 5	48,846 10 8	.....	48,846 10 8	.....	.....
Kolába	10,768 18 7	36,394 15 1	4,088 2 0	40,483 1 1	.....	.....
Total	1,07,850 10 1	2,00,266 3 7	4,088 2 0	2,04,354 5 7	.....	.....
<i>Sind.</i>							
Karáchi	18,196 14 9	66,568 0 6	.....	66,568 0 6	.....	.....
Hyderábád	14,805 8 8	69,664 10 1	12,810 0 0	82,474 10 1	.....	.....
Shikárpur	9,966 14 10	62,693 11 11	1,101 0 0	63,794 11 11	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar	45 12 0	5,752 9 6	66 0 0	5,818 9 6	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	498 8 0	8,269 5 0	1,805 0 0	10,074 5 0	.....	.....
Total	43,513 10 3	2,12,948 5 0	15,782 0 0	2,28,730 5 0	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	5,49,360 6 0	8,98,550 5 8	20,485 7 0	9,19,035 12 8	7,898 11 0	1,304 12 10

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

Total.	Total income excluding opening balance.	Total income including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance per head of population).	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
98 0 0	2,21,780 12 2	2,25,940 13 8	0 2 6	0 4 10	
.....	2,89,478 10 4	4,38,313 4 5	0 3 1	0 5 4	
.....	78,187 7 4	1,25,850 12 6	0 1 5	0 3 11	
.....	2,12,059 8 3	3,83,981 14 0	0 7 6	0 9 11	
998 8 0	2,77,147 5 6	5,05,579 11 11	0 4 0	0 6 9	
308 11 0	2,13,515 4 7	3,28,654 11 9	0 1 4	0 4 2	
1,495 3 0	12,92,169 0 2	20,78,321 4 3	0 3 0	0 5 3	
.....	2,13,587 3 11	3,10,327 0 3	0 2 2	0 3 10	
20 0 0	4,37,844 13 5	7,46,792 15 9	0 2 9	0 4 11	
.....	2,07,250 3 10	3,12,502 11 8	0 1 5	0 3 11	
7,688 4 10	2,01,833 1 4	2,79,469 0 10	0 0 11	0 3 0	
.....	2,34,158 0 4	3,27,241 11 8	0 1 3	0 3 1	
.....	1,37,708 10 6	2,30,204 13 4	0 1 6	0 2 11	
7,708 4 10	14,32,382 0 4	22,06,538 5 6	0 1 3	0 3 8	
.....	2,12,193 6 0	4,40,895 12 4	0 2 2	0 3 8	
.....	2,96,527 15 11	5,43,420 9 6	0 1 11	0 4 4	
.....	1,91,155 5 6	3,61,274 8 8	0 2 2	0 4 1	
.....	1,17,279 5 7	1,70,112 15 4	0 2 5-9	0 4 8-9	
.....	1,41,108 7 8	2,02,345 9 0	0 0 10	0 2 1	
.....	1,30,534 1 3	2,10,659 10 9	0 2 0	0 3 6	
.....	10,88,796 9 11	19,28,708 12 7	0 2 0	0 3 8	
.....	1,72,336 2 2	2,77,341 7 7	0 3 1	0 6 5	
.....	2,44,294 11 0	4,44,408 11 7	0 2 5	0 4 8	
.....	2,89,745 10 0	4,31,584 8 3	0 3 11	0 4 8	
.....	52,349 14 11	78,711 5 11	0 2 1	0 2 10	
.....	46,623 5 3	72,845 11 0	0 3 5	0 4 7	
.....	8,05,349 11 4	13,04,891 12 4	0 3 1	0 5 1	
9,203 7 10	46,18,697 5 9	75,18,460 2 8	.....	0 4 3	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	Closing balance of previous year.	Total income during the year.	1.—RE. FUNDS AND DRAW-BACKS.		15.—POST OFFICE.			16.—ADMINISTRATION.		
			Local Rate refunds.	District post establishment.	Mail-cart service.	Total.	GENERAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LOCAL			
							Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Ahmedabad	74,160 1 6	2,21,780 12 2	...	...	...	...	.....	313 2 9	4,598 4 10	
Kaira	1,48,834 10 1	2,89,478 10 4	...	...	...	...	497 1 7	.....	4,716 15 4	
Panch Mahals	47,863 5 2	78,187 7 4	...	...	...	...	.....	116 13 6	1,777 6 5	
Broach	1,71,922 5 9	2,12,059 8 3	...	...	...	...	112 6 8	280 12 0	4,444 12 0	
Surat	2,28,482 6 5	2,77,147 5 6	...	...	...	...	1,154 8 7	325 1 3	4,876 11 9	
Thana	1,15,139 7 2	2,18,515 4 7	...	...	...	...	2,895 6 3	1,093 14 2	4,511 6 11	
Total	7,86,152 4 1	12,92,169 0 2	...	...	...	...	4,659 7 1	2,128 11 8	24,925 9 3	
<i>Central Division.</i>										
Ahmednagar	96,739 12 4	2,13,567 3 11	84 8 7	...	...	...	2,790 9 1	447 11 0	2,921 13 11	
Khandesh	3,08,948 8 4	4,37,844 12 5	...	...	...	...	4,815 11 5	1,670 7 11	6,187 1 11	
Nasik	1,05,252 7 10	2,07,250 8 10	...	...	...	...	5,232 0 6	1,329 7 1	714 8 9	
Poona	77,835 15 6	2,01,833 1 4	...	...	...	...	2,842 11 4	360 8 10	694 14 6	
Satara	93,083 11 4	2,34,158 0 4	...	...	...	...	3,261 13 6	548 15 9	4,244 10 11	
Sholapur	92,496 2 10	1,37,708 10 6	...	...	...	...	2,737 13 9	816 15 5	485 12 4	
Total	7,74,156 5 2	14,32,382 0 4	84 3 7	...	...	...	21,680 11 7	5,174 2 0	15,248 14 4	
<i>Southern Division.</i>										
Belgaum	2,28,702 6 4	2,12,193 6 0	...	...	...	...	1,400 13 4	283 5 8	3,373 15 4	
Dharwar	2,46,892 9 7	2,96,527 15 11	...	...	...	...	3,527 12 10	905 5 10	4,189 3 4	
Bijapur	1,70,118 14 2	1,91,155 5 6	...	...	...	...	120 9 10	611 0 9	3,363 4 0	
Kanara	52,833 9 9	1,17,279 5 7	...	...	...	...	780 11 4	1,133 5 8	3,279 12 7	
Ratnagiri	61,239 1 4	1,41,106 7 8	...	...	...	...	2,284 0 1	1,079 10 5	2,631 5 4	
Kolaba	80,125 9 6	1,30,534 1 3	...	...	...	...	4,077 4 5	1,053 10 4	3,094 12 4	
Total	8,39,912 2 8	10,88,796 9 11	...	...	...	...	12,890 3 10	5,066 6 8	19,932 4 11	
<i>Sind.</i>										
Karachi	1,05,005 5 5	1,72,336 2 2	...	...	...	...	3,095 8 0	444 13 7	946 6 9	
Hyderabad	2,00,114 0 7	2,44,294 11 0	...	...	...	...	3,483 11 5	425 0 11	1,481 3 8	
Shikarpur	1,41,838 14 3	2,89,745 10 0	...	...	...	...	754 7 7	815 10 0	5,002 0 5	
Thar and Parkar	26,361 7 0	52,349 14 11	...	...	...	...	2,118 5 0	450 9 0	335 10 1	
Upper Sind Frontier	26,222 5 9	46,623 5 3	...	...	...	...	1,858 11 7	302 11 1	374 0 6	
Total	4,99,542 1 0	8,95,349 11 4	...	...	...	...	11,310 11 7	2,438 18 1	8,189 5 5	
GRAND TOTAL	28,99,762 12 11	46,18,097 5 9	34 3 7	...	...	...	50,541 2 1	14,808 1 5	68,246 1 11	

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

FUNDS.	20.—POLICE.				22.—EDUCATION.							
	CATTLE-POUND CHARGES.				Grants to University.	Inspection.	MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT.					
	Estab-lish-ments.	Conti- gencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.			Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	
Total.												
Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,911 7 7	62,647 0 8	62,647 0 8	
5,214 0 11	66,783 10 9	66,783 10 9	
1,694 3 11	20,941 0 11	20,941 0 11	
4,846 14 8	63,062 12 0	63,062 12 0	
6,356 5 7	78,997 2 3	78,997 2 3	
8,490 11 4	555 0 0	44,099 14 8	44,654 14 8	
31,713 12 0	555 0 0	3,36,531 9 3	3,37,086 9 3	
6,160 2 0	54,463 13 2	54,463 13 2	
12,673 5 3	3,564 7 10	...	288 0 0	86,988 11 2	90,841 3 0	
7,276 0 4	50,981 0 9	50,981 0 9	
3,898 2 8	48,622 6 4	48,622 6 4	
8,055 8 2	64,506 12 11	64,506 12 11	
4,040 9 6	40,422 12 11	40,422 12 11	
42,103 11 11	3,564 7 10	...	288 0 0	3,45,985 9 3	3,49,838 1 1	
5,148 2 4	68,399 5 2	68,399 5 2	
8,622 6 0	541 9 9	94,217 0 1	94,758 9 10	
4,094 14 7	59,117 9 10	59,117 9 10	
5,202 13 7	84,943 10 4	84,943 10 4	
5,994 15 10	8,843 5 8	...	.....	47,989 2 6	56,832 8 2	
8,825 11 1	85,554 2 10	85,554 2 10	
37,838 15 5	8,843 5 8	...	541 9 9	3,40,220 14 9	3,49,605 14 2	
4,458 12 4	1,641 8 3	...	.....	18,770 0 10	20,411 9 1	
5,390 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	7,064 10 5	...	1,756 0 0	40,961 8 10	49,782 3 3	
6,572 2 0	370 0 0	...	...	44,104 5 11	44,474 5 11	
2,904 8 7	110 0 0	...	.....	10,153 12 1	10,263 12 1	
2,535 7 2	16,207 12 10	16,207 12 10	
21,348 14 1	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	9,186 2 8	...	1,756 0 0	1,30,197 8 6	1,41,189 11 2	
1,33,595 5 5	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	21,594 0 2	...	3,140 9 9	11,52,985 9 9	11,77,670 3 8	

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in th

Districts.	22.—EDUCATION—continued.					General medical establishment.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.
	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.		
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	543 9 10	1,538 3 4	.....	18 18 6	64,747 10 4	.....	4,869 0 0
Kaira	9,415 0 11	2,117 4 3	.....	.....	78,315 15 11	.....	4,350 0 0
Panch Mahals	1,894 0 0	208 8 0	82 18 4	.....	23,126 6 8	.....	461 0 0
Broach	2,148 2 8	2,224 1 2	.....	.....	67,434 15 10	.....	6,294 1 0
Surat	903 0 0	2,399 4 5	.....	5 12 0	82,305 2 8	.....	2,765 0 0
Thana	4,167 0 0	1,247 10 1	.....	.....	50,069 8 9	.....	7,529 0 0
Total ...	19,070 13 5	9,734 14 3	82 18 4	24 0 6	3,65,900 11 9	.....	20,258 1 0
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	4,342 5 4	1,402 9 1	5,586 4 9	.....	65,795 0 4	.....	2,781 13 6
Khandesh	7,989 0 0	.....	.....	109 8 7	98,939 11 7	.....	7,770 0 0
Nasik	1,791 8 0	1,445 11 5	5,892 11 5	.....	60,110 15 7	80 0 0	5,715 2 0
Poona	2,218 8 0	1,522 8 3	4,482 2 1	.....	50,845 8 8	.....	2,757 6 0
Satara	2,781 0 0	2,056 4 5	730 0 0	101 15 8	70,126 1 0	.....	3,101 0 0
Sholapur	1,370 0 0	1,308 8 1	1,002 14 1	.....	44,104 3 1	.....	2,462 0 0
Total ...	20,442 5 4	7,735 9 3	17,604 0 4	211 8 3	3,95,921 8 3	80 0 0	24,587 5 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
Belgaum	4,348 4 9	2,298 11 10	5,264 8 2	.....	80,310 13 11	.....	1,616 10 8
Dharwar	2,447 11 0	176 0 4	1,893 11 6	159 0 0	99,425 0 8	.....	5,890 12 0
Bijapur	1,426 8 0	167 0 6	5,436 13 10	.....	66,088 0 2	.....	2,200 0 0
Kanara	1,729 0 7	996 11 0	2,754 1 8	.....	40,423 7 7	.....	3,957 0 0
Ratnagiri	1,974 0 0	1,343 1 0	11,225 8 6	.....	71,874 12 8	.....	1,162 0 0
Kolaba	4,056 14 9	1,089 10 10	3,071 14 4	.....	44,672 10 9	.....	1,541 0 0
Total ...	16,882 7 1	6,011 3 6	29,636 5 0	159 0 0	4,02,294 13 9	.....	10,857 6 8
<i>Sind.</i>							
Karachi	11,841 0 0	2,102 12 3	3,457 12 0	375 0 0	88,188 1 4	.....	3,530 0 0
Hyderabad	18,635 13 0	4,475 7 0	9,217 5 10	.....	82,110 13 1	.....	7,802 4 9
Shikarpur	19,601 0 0	3,158 9 1	5,983 15 7	.....	73,217 14 7	.....	5,300 0 0
Thar and Parkar	3,765 0 0	1,082 11 11	2,884 0 5	.....	17,995 8 5	.....	2,852 3 5
Upper Sind Frontier	2,988 0 0	1,114 11 5	344 14 6	114 0 0	20,669 6 0	.....	1,400 0 0
Total ...	56,780 13 0	11,934 8 8	21,888 0 4	489 0 0	2,32,181 12 2	.....	20,884 8 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,13,126 6 10	85,415 14 8	99,301 3 0	884 1 9	13,96,397 13 11	80 0 0	88,037 5 4

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

24.—MEDICAL.							25.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.						
SANITATION AND VACCINATION.			Medical schools and colleges.	Lunatic Asylum.	Re-funds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.					
Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.						Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
3,760 10 0	.....	3,760 10 0	...	...	...	8,629 10 0	.....	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
3,199 10 11	352 15 4	3,552 10 3	...	...	...	7,902 10 3	.....	.....	1..	...	...
2,013 2 6	12 4 0	2,025 6 6	...	...	...	2,486 6 6	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,684 0 3	.....	1,684 0 3	...	...	...	7,978 1 3	.....	.....	...	...	...
2,853 11 3	.....	2,853 11 3	...	...	...	5,608 11 3	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,755 12 6	.....	4,755 12 6	240 0 0	...	...	12,524 12 6	.....	.....	...	...	...
18,266 15 5	365 3 4	18,632 2 9	240 0 0	...	...	45,130 3 9	.....	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
4,272 9 0	.....	4,272 9 0	...	...	...	7,054 6 6	.....	.....	300 0 0	...	300 0 0
7,813 3 4	54 0 0	7,867 3 4	..	...	...	15,637 3 4	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,285 8 8	.....	4,285 8 8	...	...	...	10,080 10 8	31 14 0	.....	...	...	...
4,395 5 5	.....	4,395 5 5	...	...	...	7,152 11 5	.....	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0
5,628 15 10	.....	5,628 15 10	200 0 0	...	...	8,929 15 10	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,307 10 6	112 14 5	3,420 8 11	...	...	...	5,883 8 11	2,308 3 2	.....	...	...	...
29,703 4 9	166 14 5	29,870 3 2	200 0 0	...	...	54,737 8 8	2,340 1 2	500 0 0	300 0 0	...	800 0 0
4,966 14 10	.....	4,966 14 10	...	...	...	6,583 9 6	723 14 6	.....	250 0 0	...	250 0 0
6,465 10 5	.....	6,465 10 5	...	...	...	12,356 6 5	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,725 10 3	34 13 6	3,760 7 9	...	...	...	5,960 7 9	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,792 3 10	.....	4,792 3 10	...	...	...	8,749 3 10	.....	.....	...	...	...
4,490 1 0	.....	4,490 1 0	...	...	...	5,642 1 0	.....	.....	...	...	...
3,716 0 4	.....	3,716 0 4	...	...	...	5,257 0 4	.....	.....	...	...	...
28,156 8 8	34 13 6	28,191 6 2	...	...	...	44,548 12 10	723 14 6	.....	250 0 0	...	250 0 0
4,892 3 6	130 0 0	4,992 3 6	...	...	267	8,789 3 6	.....	.....	...	107 12 0	107 12 0
6,135 2 4	.....	6,135 2 4	1,500 0 0	...	...	15,437 7 1	5,885 0 3	.....	...	528 4 6	528 4 6
5,783 1 10	481 14 9	6,267 0 7	...	...	...	11,567 0 7	.....	6,658 11 2	...	...	6,658 11 2
2,642 14 5	.....	2,642 14 5	...	...	...	5,495 1 10	199 14 0	.....	...	...	...
1,618 11 7	.....	1,618 11 7	...	...	...	3,018 11 7	.....	9 12 0	...	...	9 12 0
21,944 1 8	611 14 9	21,656 0 5	1,500 0 0	...	267	44,307 8 7	6,094 14 8	6,668 7 2	...	636 0	67,304 7 8		
97,170 14 6	1,178 14 0	98,349 12 6	1,940 0 0	...	267	1,88,724 1 10	3,148 13 11	8,168 7 2	550 0 0	636 0	69,354 7 8		

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	28.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—continued.					29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STA	
	Veterinary Charges.	Bull and Stallion Charges	Botanical and other Public Gardens.	Provincial Statistics.	Total.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other Stationery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedabad	200 0 0	1,155 10 1	.....	705 8 5	3,061 2 6	.....	...	124 7 6	...
Kaira ... ..	.....	153 13 4	.....	.....	153 13 4	.....	...	789 2 7	...
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	153 5 3	.....	.....	153 5 3	.....	...	34 3 0	...
Broach ... ..	.....	.....	.....	457 15 1	457 15 1	.....	...	.....	...
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	717 0 11	717 0 11	.....	...	24 0 9	...
Thana	74 3 8	.....	.....	.....	74 3 8	.....	..	272 1 11	...
Total	274 3 3	1,461 12 8	.....	1,880 8 5	4,616 8 9	.....	...	1,248 15 9	...
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	2,179 0 1	.....	.....	2,479 0 1	.....	...	355 9 3	...
Khandesh	750 0 0	787 10 9	.....	.....	1,537 10 9	.....	...	90 13 0	7 3 2
Nasik ... ..	.....	528 12 0	.....	.....	558 10 6	1,114 11 7	...	.....	...
Poona ... ..	.....	2,907 3 5	.....	.....	3,407 3 5	.....	...	.....	...
Satara ... ..	.....	332 4 3	.....	.....	332 4 3	.....	...	66 14 0	210 0 5
Sholapur ... ..	.....	438 8 6	.....	.....	2,746 11 8	.....	...	.....	...
Total	750 0 0	7,171 7 6	.....	.....	11,061 8 8	1,114 11 7	...	513 4 3	217 3 7
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Belgaum ... ..	.....	1,263 6 2	.....	.....	2,237 4 8	.....	...	104 1 9	...
Dharwar ... ..	.....	411 13 9	.....	.....	411 13 9	.....	...	450 8 0	...
Bijapur ... ..	.....	142 10 10	.....	.....	142 10 10	.....	...	.....	...
Kanara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Batnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	145 10 6	...
Total ... ..	.....	1,817 14 9	.....	.....	2,701 13 3	.....	...	700 4 3	...
<i>Sind.</i>									
Karachi	504 12 0	227 13 9	1,800 0 0	.....	2,640 5 9	.....	...	304 11 0	...
Hyderabad... ..	518 12 0	690 2 8	5,674 0 10	.....	13,296 4 3	.....	...	65 8 6	...
Sbikarpur	493 11 0	2,180 12 0	3,547 8 6	.....	12,880 10 8	.....	...	217 7 6	..
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	240 11 2	.....	.....	440 9 2	.....	...	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	2,017 13 0	.....	.....	2,027 9 0	.....	...	.....	...
Total	1,517 3 0	5,357 4 7	11,021 9 4	.....	31,285 6 10	.....	...	587 11 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,541 6 8	15,308 7 6	11,021 9 4	1,880 8 5	49,755 5 6	1,114 11 7	...	3,045 3 3	217 3 7

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING.			B.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Printing.	Lithography.	Total.	Donations for charitable purposes.	Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals and snakes.	PETTY ESTABLISHMENT.		Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Total.	
					Staging bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
533 3 3	..	657 10 9	...	...	653 6 9	375 6 6	1,286 14 6	122 11 8	2,438 7 5
866 11 9	...	1,655 14 4	...	...	325 8 8	587 6 7	520 13 5	12 6 6	1,446 2 9
157 15 5	...	192 2 5	...	...	249 9 1	.....	112 8 3	48 0 0	410 1 4
318 5 4	...	318 5 4	...	...	48 0 0	971 3 4	2,180 10 8	.....	3,199 13 7
599 1 5	...	613 2 2	...	...	1,460 7 4	.....	873 2 4	418 15 0	2,752 8 8
991 9 8	...	1,263 11 7	...	...	701 0 0	.....	99 14 0	.....	800 14 0
3,456 14 10	...	4,700 14 7	...	...	3,437 15 5	1,934 0 5	5,073 14 9	602 1 2	11,047 15 9
154 2 8	169 6 0	679 1 11	...	...	849 14 3	.....	849 15 6	.....	1,699 14 2
412 2 0	312 0 0	823 2 2	...	...	2,776 2 7	4,570 2 1	3,249 7 5	698 14 10	11,294 10 11
1,627 15 3	...	1,627 15 3	...	...	925 6 11	3,664 4 10	.....	88 2 1	4,677 13 10
494 5 4	...	494 5 4	...	...	122 0 0	2,755 15 7	.....	6 7 6	2,884 7 1
1,515 7 4	...	1,792 5 9	...	...	555 0 3	.....	2,806 13 8	.....	3,361 13 11
1,370 1 1	...	1,370 1 1	...	...	48 0 0	1,733 9 2	.....	13 12 0	1,795 5 2
5,574 1 8	481 6 0	6,785 15 6	...	...	5,276 8 5	12,723 15 8	6,906 4 7	807 4 5	25,714 1 1
423 7 3	...	527 9 0	400 0 0	...	1,776 13 11	.....	.....	13 8 0	2,190 5 11
1,155 7 7	...	1,605 15 7	...	...	1,223 10 2	.....	.....	92 10 0	1,316 4 2
921 15 11	...	921 15 11	...	...	1,521 5 2	19 12 0	309 3 9	823 15 2	2,674 4 1
340 3 7	...	340 3 7	...	...	3,154 15 6	846 5 7	1,034 1 4	103 12 10	5,139 3 3
965 6 5	...	965 6 5	...	...	1,387 9 8	15 0 0	206 4 0	1 0 0	1,809 13 8
177 4 1	...	323 14 7	...	...	.....	1,302 9 2	1,003 13 7	2,885 0 0	5,191 6 9
3,983 12 10	...	4,684 1 1	400 0 0	...	9,064 6 5	2,183 10 9	2,553 6 8	3,919 14 0	18,121 5 10	
116 13 9	...	421 8 9	...	...	1,285 4 8	9,125 14 4	.....	.....	10,411 3 0
228 5 2	...	287 13 8	...	...	161 1 0	5,378 2 1	.....	.....	5,439 3 1
372 3 11	...	589 11 5	...	...	2,115 8 6	26,788 14 4	.....	.....	28,904 6 10
31 8 2	...	31 8 2	...	...	693 3 2	4,781 12 4	.....	.....	5,474 15 6
48 4 9	...	48 4 9	...	...	345 2 1	2,354 14 6	.....	3 8 0	2,703 8 7
791 3 9	...	1,378 14 9	...	...	4,600 3 5	48,329 9 7	.....	3 8 0	52,933 5 0
13,306 1 1	481 6 0	17,549 13 11	400 0 0	...	22,379 1 8	65,171 4 5	14,533 10 0	5,332 11 7	1,07,816 11 8	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			33.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.	43.—RAILWAYS.	Civil buildings.
	Charitable relief.	Public Works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	1,878 8 5
Kaira	5,251 2 5
Panch Mahals	2,751 0 0
Broach	2,697 3 6
Surat	4,073 4 9
Thana	2,706 7 0
Total	19,447 10 1
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	5,464 8 0
Khandesh	14,579 3 7
Nasik	4,675 4 2
Poona	487 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,238 13 11
Satara	150 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,996 7 0
Sholapur	6,358 15 10
Total	150 0 0	487 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,313 4 6
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	9,101 1 9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,578 10 6
Dhárwar	10,463 0 9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,172 12 7
Bijapur	17,324 5 1
Kánara	4,704 11 3
Ratnagiri	729 0 0
Kolaba	1,425 11 0
Total	19,563 2 6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,985 2 5
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi	3,114 11 8
Hydrabad...	6,630 2 4
Shikarpur	8,031 14 7
Thar and Parkar	6,033 5 0
Upper Sind Frontier	501 0 0
Total	24,367 1 7
GRAND TOTAL	19,713 2 6	487 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,30,063 2 7

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

45.—CIVIL WORKS.

IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.			
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,206 8 2	.....	3,085 0 7	7,114 3 1	16,846 1 3	47 3 8	24,007 8 0
6,857 1 8	1,142 9 5	13,250 13 6	1,890 4 8	5,906 9 8	.....	7,796 14 4
.....	.....	2,751 0 0	1,991 9 2	1,071 6 9	.....	3,062 16 11
384 7 6	1,174 6 8	4,256 1 8	4,512 7 1	9,149 1 1	984 7 9	14,645 15 11
6,061 8 10	.....	10,184 13 7	3,955 0 8	29,042 0 9	.....	32,997 1 5
873 5 9	1,473 0 0	5,142 12 9	4,310 3 6	8,655 6 3	.....	12,965 9 9
15,362 15 11	3,790 0 1	38,620 10 1	23,773 12 2	70,670 9 9	1,031 11 5	95,476 1 4
27 8 10	.....	5,492 0 10	8,156 14 5	679 7 0	.....	3,836 5 5
7,964 7 1	.....	22,543 10 8	9,235 13 3	11,636 2 2	.....	20,921 15 5
1,057 0 1	.....	5,732 4 3	4,796 8 5	10,589 14 6	.....	15,386 6 11
607 5 5	159 0 0	9,005 3 4	4,138 8 1	9,512 12 9	54 14 0	13,706 2 10
4,227 9 0	.....	12,224 0 0	8,598 1 0	10,491 9 7	94 14 11	19,184 9 6
2,123 2 6	.....	8,482 2 4	6,016 2 11	16,767 2 3	1,228 7 4	24,011 12 6
16,007 0 11	159 0 0	63,479 5 5	35,992 0 1	59,677 0 3	1,378 4 3	97,047 4 7
.....	928 8 5	9,507 2 11	4,705 14 10	27,897 13 11	.....	32,603 12 9
2,771 0 2	.....	8,943 12 9	8,507 14 0	26,024 1 1	.....	29,531 15 1
2,767 3 7	530 10 4	20,072 3 0	7,835 11 6	11,559 14 10	569 11 6	20,045 5 10
8,276 2 4	.....	7,980 13 7	8,579 13 6	16,077 15 6	241 15 8	19,899 12 8
3,121 13 11	.....	2,850 13 11	4,130 11 11	12,024 14 11	6 8 9	16,162 3 7
2,750 11 2	28 6 0	4,204 12 2	3,279 8 2	16,276 0 6	223 11 5	19,779 4 1
13,686 15 2	1,537 8 9	54,159 10 4	27,089 9 11	1,09,890 12 9	1,041 15 4	1,38,022 6 0
15,431 1 3	.....	18,595 12 11	5,528 7 6	26,934 11 1	.....	32,463 2 7
11,337 8 5	650 0 0	18,623 10 9	6,118 0 1	47,603 0 4	985 6 2	53,701 6 7
9,436 9 0	830 2 0	18,298 9 7	11,626 7 2	59,423 5 6	979 10 0	72,029 6 8
3,915 6 8	296 2 6	10,294 14 2	1,894 14 0	4,931 8 0	458 8 0	7,234 14 0
.....	.....	501 0 0	1,614 14 1	13,105 7 8	.....	14,720 5 9
40,170 9 4	1,776 4 6	66,313 15 5	25,777 10 10	1,51,998 0 7	2,423 8 2	1,80,199 3 7
85,247 9 4	7,262 13 4	2,22,573 9 3	1,12,633 1 0	3,92,236 7 4	5,875 7 2	5,10,744 15 6

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditures of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS—continued.							Civil buildings.
	Establishment and Contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Planting and preservation of road-side trees.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	3,417 15 1	50 0 0	17,994 3 2	.....	.....	48,554 10 10	.....
Kaira	3,907 3 9	515 4 4	36,556 3 2	.....	.....	62,026 7 1	2,079 5 9
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	625 5 0	8,667 7 4	.....	.....	15,106 12 3	4,107 4 10
Broach	4,193 5 0	19 8 8	29,097 14 2	.....	.....	52,212 8 5	491 3 2
Surat	5,720 14 2	843 2 6	36,667 2 8	.....	.....	86,363 2 4	5,083 14 0
Tbana	3,446 12 8	98 7 0	21,877 3 9	.....	.....	43,525 13 11	44 15 8
Total ..	20,686 2 8	2,146 6 6	1,50,860 2 3	.....	.....	3,07,780 0 10	11,806 11 5
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	1,512 14 11	.....	23,724 2 1	.....	.....	34,566 7 3	14,213 0 4
Khandesh	6,566 15 6	439 5 7	19,936 11 0	.....	.....	70,467 10 2	8,277 11 0
Nasik	5,620 4 3	887 14 1	15,681 11 8	.....	.....	43,308 9 2	317 5 1
Poona	3,963 9 1	521 7 9	16,848 5 10	.....	.....	44,044 12 10	851 12 0
Satara	1,671 1 6	514 7 5	24,725 6 7	.....	.....	58,319 0 0	13,963 7 9
Sholapur	2,637 13 8	98 9 5	14,826 14 7	.....	.....	50,057 4 6	2,612 12 2
Total ...	21,972 10 11	2,461 12 3	1,15,792 3 9	.....	.....	3,00,753 4 11	40,236 0 4
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	671 5 0	752 4 10	9,354 1 7	.....	606 0 0	53,584 11 1	4,882 1 2
Dharwar	3,588 0 8	617 5 7	30,707 4 5	.....	4,046 0 8	77,434 6 0	2,385 9 3
Bijapur	4,233 2 6	615 3 9	36,070 8 9	.....	1,061 15 8	83,508 7 1	3,464 7 8
Kanara	2,106 14 5	70 8 0	5,285 11 4	.....	442 13 4	35,795 0 4	.....
Ratnagiri	1,778 3 0	218 7 5	6,039 4 6	.....	853 6 8	28,302 7 1	3,661 9 11
Kolaba ... ..	.....	168 2 11	21,378 6 0	.....	990 10 6	46,580 3 8	2,303 2 10
Total ...	12,377 9 7	2,461 0 6	1,09,735 4 7	.....	8,499 14 0	3,25,245 13 0	16,706 14 10
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi ... ..	.....	276 0 0	5,010 8 1	.....	.....	56,345 7 7	2,038 3 0
Hyderabad... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,325 1 4	4,113 13 4
Shikarpur	76 14 11	.....	6,692 10 10	.....	.....	97,097 10 0	2,599 13 8
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,579 12 2	2,147 6 11
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	.....	1,297 12 5	.....	.....	16,519 2 2	.....
Total ...	76 14 11	276 0 0	13,000 15 4	.....	.....	2,59,867 1 3	10,809 4 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,113 6 1	7,335 3 3	3,89,368 9 11	.....	8,499 14 0	11,93,655 10 0	70,648 15 6

FUNDS—continued.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

43.—CIVIL WORKS—continued.

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Original Works.			Repairs.				Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant
Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,238 2 1	10,238 2 1	.....	28,810 15 11	.....	28,810 15 11	4,685 14 4	.....
44,156 10 0	52 5 11	46,288 5 8	897 13 9	38,967 2 9	.....	39,865 0 6	.....	1,056 13 3
7,631 12 4	11,789 2 2	.....	15,752 1 1	.....	15,752 1 1	2,052 11 3	386 5 2
9,493 15 7	9,985 2 9	.....	22,075 0 2	.....	22,075 0 2	3,978 2 1	.....
8,593 0 5	11,076 14 5	269 15 14	30,421 8 10	.....	30,691 8 9	5,269 15 8	.....
51,205 2 0	51,250 1 8	1,135 15 8	65,782 9 2	247 7 8	67,166 0 6	14,317 10 8	699 9 10
1,29,318 11 5	52 5 11	1,41,177 12 9	2,303 13 4	2,01,809 5 11	247 7 8	2,04,360 10 11	30,304 6 0	2,142 12 3
14,565 12 6	25,778 12 10	1,577 4 7	48,189 4 6	.....	49,766 9 1	1,422 0 8	—34 2 5
41,607 9 4	49,885 4 4	.....	69,052 9 7	.....	69,052 9 7	15,611 6 11	4,766 14 4
11,145 2 7	11,462 7 8	670 2 0	25,900 2 3	.....	26,570 4 3	4,615 14 4	849 9 11
12,053 1 9	12,904 13 9	.....	50,033 1 1	.....	50,033 1 1	7,554 13 10	.....
23,042 14 8	37,006 6 5	.....	53,073 6 9	.....	53,073 6 9	10,820 12 2	1,993 4 9
178 12 0	2,791 8 2	99 12 8	14,412 1 11	.....	14,511 14 7	2,110 7 2	498 7 2
1,02,593 4 10	1,42,829 5 2	2,347 3 3	2,60,660 10 1	.....	2,63,007 13 4	42,135 7 1	8,074 1 9
74,441 9 2	79,278 10 4	.....	21,438 12 9	.....	21,438 12 9	13,424 2 0	1,193 1 0
8,849 6 9	11,235 0 0	.....	54,048 3 8	355 1 1	54,403 4 9	9,502 14 2	3,744 9 6
7,864 8 6	11,329 0 2	.....	25,231 13 7	.....	25,231 13 7	5,258 5 8	.....
6,039 14 1	6,039 14 1	.....	14,632 12 7	.....	14,632 12 7	2,547 9 1	.....
2,645 8 5	7,307 2 4	356 14 0	.....	.....	356 14 0	943 10 0	.....
21 1 0	2,384 3 10	139 8 4	6,403 3 2	.....	6,542 11 6	1,557 7 8	—14 13 0
1,00,661 15 11	1,17,568 14 9	496 6 4	1,21,754 13 9	355 1 1	1,22,606 5 2	33,234 0 7	4,922 13 6
4,970 9 1	7,008 12 1	.....	1,464 11 0	.....	1,464 11 0	1,085 4 7	.....
9,695 14 4	13,809 11 8	268 7 4	.....	.....	268 7 4	1,366 12 3	.....
20,564 9 8	23,164 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,894 8 2	.....
3,912 8 1	6,059 15 0	48 4 11	.....	.....	48 4 11	732 15 10	.....
1,492 12 6	1,492 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 2 2	.....
40,536 5 8	51,535 10 7	316 12 3	1,464 11 0	.....	1,781 7 3	6,258 11 0	.....
3,73,410 5 10	52 5 11	4,53,111 11 3	5,464 3 2	5,85,639 8 9	602 8 9	5,91,756 4 8	1,11,932 8 8	15,139 11 6

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	45.—CIVIL WORKS—continued.				CONTRIBUTIONS.			Payment of loans.
	IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS—contd.			Total.	To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	
	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Total.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Ahmedabad	85 2 9	...	43,820 8 1	92,374 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	5,451 8 8	...	92,661 12 1	1,54,688 3 2	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....
Panch Mahals	950 7 6	...	30,890 11 2	45,907 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ... ..	.....	...	36,038 5 0	88,250 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat ... ..	.....	...	47,638 6 10	1,34,001 9 2	.....	.....	.....	20,819 5 0
Thana	282 12 6	...	1,33,716 8 2	1,77,242 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,779 15 5	...	3,84,765 9 4	6,92,555 0 2	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	20,819 5 0
<i>Central Division.</i>								
Ahmednagar	—19 4 0	...	79,914 0 2	1,14,479 7 5	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
Khandesh	3,023 12 4	...	1,42,939 15 6	2,18,307 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik ... ..	.....	...	43,408 4 2	86,806 18 4	450 0 0	1,000 0 5	1,450 0 5	.....
Poona	297 2 7	...	70,789 15 3	1,14,834 12 1	4,000 0 0	542 15 4	4,542 15 4	2,734 9 0
Satara ... ..	...	...	1,02,893 14 1	1,61,218 7 1	500 0 0	3,804 13 1	4,304 13 1	.....
Solapur	1,446 9 0	...	21,858 14 1	71,416 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,348 8 11	...	4,61,304 15 3	7,62,148 4 2	6,950 0 0	5,356 12 10	12,306 12 10	2,734 9 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	3,266 8 8	...	1,18,896 2 9	1,72,190 18 10	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0	.....
Dhárwar	1,385 12 4	...	80,271 8 9	1,57,705 15 6	3,802 9 8	.....	3,802 9 8	.....
Bijapur	3,285 13 3	...	45,105 0 8	1,28,703 7 9	1,875 15 7	.....	1,875 15 7	2,515 4 8
Kanara ... ..	.....	...	23,220 8 9	59,015 18 1	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0	.....
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	...	8,607 10 4	86,910 1 5	2,287 4 7	.....	2,287 4 7	3,584 11 2
Kolaba	120 10 6	...	10,590 4 6	57,120 8 2	1,035 0 0	.....	1,035 0 0	.....
Total ...	8,058 12 9	...	2,80,390 14 9	6,11,636 11 9	10,950 13 10	.....	10,950 13 10	6,099 15 10
<i>Sind.</i>								
Karachi ... ..	.....	...	9,558 11 8	65,904 3 3	877 0 0	773 12 8	1,650 12 8	.....
Hyderabad ... ..	.....	...	15,444 15 2	67,770 0 7	1,40,000 0 0	870 0 0	1,40,870 0 0	.....
Shikarpur ... ..	.....	...	26,058 15 6	1,23,156 9 6	.....	1,112 10 0	1,112 10 0	.....
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	...	6,841 3 9	24,420 15 11	8,000 0 0	.....	8,000 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	...	1,671 14 8	16,191 0 10	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....
Total ...	.....	...	59,576 12 10	3,19,442 14 1	1,48,877 0 0	3,256 0 8	1,52,138 6 8	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,187 0 1	...	11,92,127 4 2	23,85,782 14 2	1,67,077 13 10	8,613 8 0	1,75,691 1 4	29,653 13 10

FUNDS—concluded.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

DEBT.		INTEREST ON DEBT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.			REMARKS.
Particulars and amounts.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.		Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
98 0 0	98 0 0	.....	765 0 0	765 0 0	1,77,683 14 6	.....	1,18,256 15 2	1,18,256 15 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,49,676 12 8	.....	1,88,636 7 9	1,88,636 7 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,259 1 1	1,075 0 0	50,516 11 5	51,591 11 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,72,486 15 2	.....	2,11,494 14 10	2,11,494 14 10	
1,096 8 0	22,485 13 0	.....	5,904 11 0	5,904 11 0	2,60,745 0 5	.....	2,44,834 11 6	2,44,834 11 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,50,465 14 11	3,000 0 0	75,188 12 10	78,188 12 10	
1,704 8 0	22,583 13 0	.....	6,669 11 0	6,669 11 0	1,85,317 10 9	4,075 0 0	8,88,928 9 6	8,93,003 9 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,381 4 0	.....	1,09,945 12 3	1,09,945 12 3	
10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,54,312 5 8	.....	3,92,480 10 1	3,92,480 10 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,73,712 11 6	.....	1,38,790 0 2	1,38,790 0 2	
65 0 0	2,799 9 0	.....	1,089 7 0	1,089 7 0	1,99,336 9 7	36,934 8 4	43,197 14 11	80,132 7 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,58,266 5 1	.....	68,975 6 7	68,975 6 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,31,355 10 0	2,220 0 0	96,629 3 4	98,849 3 4	
75 0 0	2,509 9 0	.....	1,089 7 0	1,089 7 0	13,17,364 13 10	39,154 8 4	8,50,018 15 4	8,89,173 7 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,78,879 12 11	.....	1,62,015 15 5	1,62,015 15 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,95,708 8 6	.....	2,47,712 1 0	2,47,712 1 0	
.....	2,515 4 8	.....	1,302 7 0	1,302 7 0	2,14,279 8 4	.....	1,46,994 11 4	1,46,994 11 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,220 12 11	.....	49,892 2 5	49,892 2 5	
.....	3,584 11 2	.....	2,523 10 10	2,523 10 10	1,30,892 13 7	.....	71,452 11 5	71,452 11 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,22,425 3 8	.....	88,234 7 1	88,234 7 1	
.....	6,099 15 10	.....	3,826 1 10	3,826 1 10	11,62,406 11 11	.....	7,66,302 0 8	7,66,302 0 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,32,492 2 7	.....	1,44,849 5 0	1,44,849 5 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,50,201 9 9	.....	94,207 1 10	94,207 1 10	*This includes Rs. 2,700 advances.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,58,001 1 7	.....	1,73,583 6 8	1,73,583 6 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,763 3 7	.....	13,948 2 4	13,948 2 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,194 0 8	.....	22,651 10 4	22,651 10 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,55,652 2 2	.....	4,49,239 10 2	4,49,239 10 2	
1,839 8 0	31,493 5 10	.....	12,485 3 10	12,485 3 10	45,20,741 6 8	43,229 8 4	29,54,489 3 8	29,97,718 12 0	

F.—LOCAL

(5).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Local Boards in the

Districts.	45.—CIVIL WORKS—continued.				CONTRIBUTIONS.			Payment of loans.	
	IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS—contd.			Total.	To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.		
	Water-supply and Water Works.	Drainage Works.	Total.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedábád	85 2 9	...	43,820 3 1	92,374 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	5,451 8 8	...	92,661 12 1	1,54,688 3 2	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....
Panch Maháls	980 7 6	...	30,890 11 2	45,997 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brosch ... ..	.....	...	36,038 5 0	88,250 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat ... ..	.....	...	47,638 6 10	1,34,001 9 2	.....	.....	.....	20,819 5 0	.....
Thána	282 12 6	...	1,33,716 8 2	1,77,242 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,779 15 5	...	3,84,765 9 4	6,92,555 0 2	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	20,819 5 0	.....
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar	—19 4 0	...	79,914 0 2	1,14,479 7 5	2,000 9 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	.....
Khándesh	3,023 12 4	...	1,42,939 15 6	2,18,397 9 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik ... ..	.....	...	43,498 4 2	86,806 18 4	450 0 0	1,009 0 5	1,459 0 5	.....	.....
Poona	297 2 7	...	70,789 15 3	1,14,834 12 1	4,000 0 0	542 15 4	4,543 15 4	2,734 9 0	.....
Sátára ... ..	.....	...	1,02,893 14 1	1,61,218 7 1	500 0 0	3,804 13 1	4,304 13 1	.....	.....
Sholápur	1,446 9 0	...	21,358 14 1	71,416 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5,348 8 11	...	4,61,304 15 3	7,62,148 4 2	6,950 0 0	5,356 12 10	12,306 12 10	2,734 9 0	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Belgaum	3,266 8 8	...	1,18,596 2 9	1,72,180 18 10	600 0 0	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....
Dhárwár	1,385 12 4	...	80,271 8 9	1,57,705 15 6	3,802 9 8	.....	3,802 9 8	.....	.....
Bijápur	3,285 13 3	...	45,105 0 8	1,28,703 7 9	1,875 15 7	.....	1,875 15 7	2,515 4 8	.....
Kánara ... ..	.....	...	23,220 8 9	59,015 18 1	1,350 0 0	.....	1,350 0 0	.....	.....
Ratnágiri ... ..	.....	...	8,807 10 4	38,910 1 5	2,287 4 7	.....	2,287 4 7	3,584 11 2	.....
Kolába	120 10 6	...	10,590 4 6	57,120 8 2	1,035 0 0	.....	1,035 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	8,058 12 9	...	2,80,390 14 9	6,11,036 11 9	10,950 13 10	.....	10,950 13 10	6,009 15 10	.....
<i>Sind.</i>									
Karáchi ... ..	.....	...	9,558 11 8	65,904 3 3	877 0 0	773 12 8	1,650 12 8	.....	.....
Hyderábád ... ..	.....	...	15,444 15 2	87,770 0 7	1,40,000 0 0	370 0 0	1,40,370 0 0	.....	.....
Shikárpur ... ..	.....	...	26,058 15 6	1,23,156 9 6	.....	1,112 10 0	1,112 10 0	.....	.....
Thar and Párkár ... ..	.....	...	6,841 3 9	24,420 15 11	8,000 0 0	.....	8,000 0 0	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	...	1,671 14 8	18,191 0 10	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	...	59,575 12 10	3,19,442 14 1	1,48,877 0 0	3,256 6 8	1,62,183 6 8	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,187 0 1	...	11,92,127 4 2	23,85,782 14 2	1,67,077 13 10	8,613 8 0	1,75,691 1 4	29,653 13 10	.....

FUNDS—concluded.

Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

DEBT.		INTEREST ON DEBT.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.			REMARKS.
Deposits and all accs.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.	Deposits.		Actual balance.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
99 0 0	99 0 0	.....	765 0 0	765 0 0	1,77,683 14 6	.....	1,18,256 15 2	1,18,256 15 2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,49,676 12 8	.....	1,88,636 7 9	1,88,636 7 9	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,259 1 1	1,075 0 0	50,516 11 5	51,591 11 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,72,466 15 2	.....	2,11,494 14 10	2,11,494 14 10	
1,096 8 0	22,483 13 0	.....	5,904 11 0	5,904 11 0	2,60,745 0 5	.....	2,44,834 11 6	2,44,834 11 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,50,465 14 11	3,000 0 0	75,188 12 10	78,188 12 10	
1,764 8 0	22,583 13 0	.....	6,669 11 0	6,669 11 0	11,85,317 10 9	4,075 0 0	8,86,928 9 6	8,93,008 9 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,00,381 4 0	.....	1,09,945 12 3	1,09,945 12 3	
10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,54,312 5 8	.....	3,92,480 10 1	3,92,480 10 1	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,73,712 11 6	.....	1,38,790 0 2	1,38,790 0 2	
65 0 0	2,799 9 0	.....	1,969 7 0	1,969 7 0	1,99,336 9 7	36,934 8 4	43,197 14 11	80,132 7 3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,58,266 5 1	.....	68,975 6 7	68,975 6 7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,31,355 10 0	2,220 0 0	96,629 3 4	98,849 3 4	
75 0 0	2,509 9 0	.....	1,989 7 0	1,989 7 0	13,17,364 13 10	39,154 8 4	8,50,018 15 4	8,89,173 7 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,78,879 12 11	.....	1,62,015 15 5	1,62,015 15 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,95,708 8 6	.....	2,47,712 1 0	2,47,712 1 0	
.....	2,315 4 8	.....	1,302 7 0	1,302 7 0	2,14,279 8 4	.....	1,46,994 11 4	1,46,994 11 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,20,220 13 11	.....	49,892 2 5	49,892 2 5	
.....	3,584 11 2	.....	2,523 10 10	2,523 10 10	1,30,892 13 7	.....	71,452 11 5	71,452 11 5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,22,425 3 8	.....	88,234 7 1	88,234 7 1	
.....	6,099 15 10	.....	3,826 1 10	3,826 1 10	11,62,406 11 11	.....	7,66,302 0 8	7,66,302 0 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,32,492 2 7	.....	1,44,849 5 0	1,44,849 5 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,50,201 9 9	.....	94,207 1 10	94,207 1 10	*This includes Rs. 2,700 advances.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,58,001 1 7	.....	1,73,583 6 8	1,73,583 6 8	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,763 3 7	.....	13,948 2 4	13,948 2 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,194 0 8	.....	22,651 10 4	22,651 10 4	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,55,652 2 2	.....	4,49,239 10 2	4,49,239 10 2	
1,339 8 0	31,493 5 10	.....	12,485 8 10	12,485 8 10	45,20,741 6 8	43,229 8 4	29,54,489 3 8	29,97,718 12 0	

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

APP. V. G. (1.)

Districts.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
		OCTROI.									
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
		Class I. (Articles of food or drink for men or animals).	Class II. (Animals for slaughter).	Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing).	Class IV. (Building materials).	Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices).	Class VI. (Tobacco).	Class VII. (Cloth).	Class VIII. (Metals).	Trinkets (Manikars).	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad	3,41,200 5 9	1,15,000 6 10	.....	5,256 4 9	3,691 15 4	1,442 8 3	4,559 15 3	38,691 5 8	4,673 9 7	.....	1,73,215 1 7
Raira	52,317 15 1	10,110 8 1	.....	1,179 2 11	1,888 6 1	552 0 4	485 13 0	3,192 0 10	2,028 14 9	.....	20,311 11 0
Faruch Mahala	5, 60 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	41,203 10 7	57,876 11 1	.....	4,171 15 9	6,446 0 4	701 14 10	1,790 8 1	5,475 15 5	3,500 9 9	21 12 6	80,003 1 0
Surat	1,28,868 8 7	1,06,882 4 11	2,253 6 6	5,706 1 11	3,900 8 8	90 2 9	3,375 13 10	13,632 10 10	7,377 9 8	.....	1,40,159 9 1
Thana	25,791 10 2	6,369 15 1	503 0 0	532 1 3	1,183 12 11	.....	5,290 8 6	487 14 11	29 15 4	.....	14,356 4 0
Total	6,10,803 0 0	2,98,175 9 0	2,738 6 6	16,848 10 7	22,092 11 4	3,085 10 1	14,572 5 8	61,899 16 8	10,183 11 1	21 12 6	4,37,125 11 5
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	11,531 8 9	25,494 8 9	.....	3,176 0 2	1,533 8 3	384 11 6	841 2 2	2,909 0 6	1,705 11 3	.....	34,720 8 6
Kidderpoh	1,29,548 15 10	11,319 1 5	262 12 0	3,213 9 3	4,236 15 6	4,600 11 0	554 1 9	4,106 4 7	2,395 9 9	.....	37,527 2 6
Nasik	1,95,575 3 10	22,137 1 7	.....	2,887 2 0	2,704 15 3	1,329 5 2	750 5 0	3,490 3 3	2,220 4 11	.....	2,200 2 2
Poona	99,908 5 10	89,045 9 0	105 11 1	17,327 6 0	16,190 15 2	2,143 4 4	6,558 7 8	7,723 8 7	3,123 7 8	.....	*1,47,455 5 11
Sitara	46,003 4 7	28,853 9 4	359 2 0	6,333 4 1	1,703 1 11	1,379 3 11	833 9 11	6,135 14 9	3,023 14 8	.....	49,823 13 4
Sholapur	2,17,506 13 7	53,591 15 5	.....	8,003 6 0	5,423 8 10	3,314 8 4	972 0 9	14,728 12 3	3,336 11 9	.....	90,765 15 4
Total	6,96,334 4 5	2,36,650 12 9	747 10 1	41,334 11 11	32,388 0 11	14,264 12 2	10,019 11 4	40,333 10 11	15,014 11 9	.....	*3,94,798 1 10
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	35,966 10 1	21,225 7 3	1,479 12 0	4,644 4 7	3,293 6 0	739 14 3	1,029 5 0	2,134 3 4	344 10 1	.....	34,694 14 6
Dharsar	71,226 0 3	25,738 2 0	20 12 0	8,054 1 6	3,496 1 0	4,296 13 8	3,184 12 3	5,348 15 0	3,603 5 9	.....	61,917 15 2
Rajapur	32,403 13 9	36,068 9 4	619 5 6	2,087 7 0	1,956 0 7	1,100 7 8	425 8 6	2,063 0 9	516 6 6	.....	35,076 8 10
Kanara	30,143 14 7	11,140 10 2	248 10 9	2,435 0 1	693 14 3	332 14 7	892 11 1	1,867 8 8	590 7 8	.....	18,500 8 10
Ratnagiri	17,317 2 4	11,492 2 0	.....	654 0 5	413 6 5	1,483 2 7	655 6 8	1,351 5 3	703 11 9	.....	17,075 3 1
Kolaba	17,240 15 0	9,033 1 6	.....	276 5 2	495 10 5	.....	755 7 5	1,304 6 10	480 1 11	.....	17,989 1 3
Total	2,01,623 8 2	1,05,303 0 10	2,468 8 3	19,061 2 9	10,366 6 8	7,935 4 9	7,052 13 11	12,609 3 10	6,537 11 8	.....	1,71,764 3 6
Sind.											
Karachi	68,147 8 0 1/2	1,30,705 6 4	200 7 5	26,291 4 4	11,741 9 10	2,530 9 0	16,217 5 2	4,775 15 6	614 7 9	.....	1,22,473 1 5
Hyderabad	43,856 12 2	5,07,620 8 6	.....	6,716 15 0	2,397 8 2	25,212 12 5	53 14 2	7,179 3 10	81 15 11	.....	3,97,297 7 9
Shikarpur	1,63,371 2 6	89,947 12 3	.....	440 11 10	1,068 8 4	2,538 7 10	6,866 15 9	21,009 7 2	2,030 11 5	.....	1,22,431 13 7
Thar and Parkar	6,553 8 7	30,571 10 4	.....	39 9 0	2,407 3 9	1,133 1 3	3,715 9 7	3,715 9 10	17 0 6	.....	30,711 12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	699 8 7	1,04,254 14 4	.....	4,599 8 4	2,407 3 9	9,693 13 11	10,334 15 9	8,773 1 8	539 12 10	.....	1,04,978 8 4
Total	2,00,663 4 10 1/2	3,41,802 10 0	298 7 5	31,535 3 10	17,111 2 0	15,435 7 4	35,744 4 0	37,603 0 0	4,132 9 5	.....	4,81,694 13 9
GRAND TOTAL	18,12,009 1 5 1/2	9,81,002 0 7	6,250 16 3	1,08,093 13 1	60,145 4 11	40,731 3 4	67,884 2 11	1,51,694 14 2	63,078 11 11	21 12 6	14,84,722 13 8

* Includes Rs. 4,000 paid by the Poona City Municipality to the Poona Suburban Municipality as a share of octroi receipts in a lump sum which cannot be shown in any of the classes.

BOHAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

Districts.	MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—continued.											Other taxes.				
	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls on roads and ferries.	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Tax on boats.	Conservancy (including sweeping and latrine rates).	Loom, factory and cotton manufacture tax.	Dog-tax.	Pilgrim tax.	Shop-tax.	Tax for punitive police.	Tax on animals for slaughter.		
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad	40,634 11 5	7,507 18 0	784 0 0	81,794 8 9	7,488 1 1	.....	.....	47,630 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	24,710 4 4	728 8 0	.....	4,818 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,404 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	14,706 0 0	830 0 0	.....	3,203 14 11	.....	.....	.....	377 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	26,461 8 0	3,734 12 0	.....	5,142 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	8,803 10 9	11,802 8 0	520 0 0	74,002 12 8	.....	.....	.....	27,424 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	28,844 0 8	10,346 4 8	4,580 8 1	20,000 11 0	8,169 10 9	.....	.....	2,027 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,76,824 9 0	31,723 8 0	5,780 8 1	1,38,081 16 11	10,007 11 10	.....	.....	8,027 8 0	48,863 8 7	.....	.....	13,000 16 1	.....	.....
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar	11,343 11 11	266 0 0	.....	1,026 11 0	.....	.....	.....	11,008 12 0	670 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khambhat	23,810 0 10	6,427 11 0	1,037 8 6	18,634 8 5	5,930 6 8	102 14 0	.....	4,053 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashik	21,106 9 9	1,237 8 0	.....	18,374 12 0	2,200 6 4	.....	.....	14,774 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poon	42,065 4 4	3,830 0 0	14,027 7 9	840 8 0	24,573 12 9	.....	.....	20,488 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baram	31,148 12 7	2,041 1 8	526 12 9	.....	1,807 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhilsapur	5,191 2 0	118 12 0	.....	34,866 12 0	21,134 9 8	.....	.....	17,647 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,74,040 11 10	14,876 10 0	15,801 14 0	64,021 10 8	65,027 8 11	102 14 0	.....	20,426 6 0	7,607 8 8	68 8 0	.....	84,760 2 0	.....	.....
Southern Division.																
Bolnisi	8,275 12 0	2,631 0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,006 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahisar	22,301 8 8	2,314 8 3	2,124 8 0	2,288 12 0	1,000 11 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijapur	10,200 0 0	408 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara	7,875 0 8	2,116 1 0	50 0 0	878 0 0	.....	.....	.....	687 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balsagiri	9,119 2 0	1,378 0 2	.....	4,004 0 8	1,070 0 2	.....	.....	814 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba	10,016 0 2	2,466 12 6	981 4 0	1,002 4 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	4,302 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	74,861 7 7	12,901 8 2	4,116 12 0	10,808 14 9	2,071 11 0	.....	.....	16,804 12 0	.....	161 8 0	.....	19,022 8 0	98 8 0	228 2 0
Sind.																
Karachi	22,280 0 2	16,480 0 0	5 0 0	.....	7,270 8 8	.....	.....	1,611 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	.....	2,102 0 0	.....	.....	11,901 8 10	.....	.....	27 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mikarpur	4,448 0 10	6,281 2 9	.....	2,484 0 0	6 4 0	.....	.....	2,712 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar	.....	51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dipoo Sind Frontier	.....	2,620 0 0	.....	.....	131 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,734 7 0	20,630 0 0	5 0 0	2,665 0 6	10,418 8 11	.....	.....	6,161 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	4,68,000 12 2	91,610 16 11	21,908 8 7	2,11,707 0 5	60,208 9 9	102 14 0	.....	2,027 0 0	1,04,744 7 4	7,607 8 8	220 0 0	80,762 10 1	94 8 0	228 2 0	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APP. V. G. 1.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

1 Districts.	3 MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES—continued.						4 REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.								
	OTHER TAXES—continued.					Total.	From Pounds.	From Hackney carriages.	From Licences for the sale of spirits and drugs.	FROM OTHER SOURCES.					Total.
	Tax on Country gunpowder shops.	Tax for the removal of sullage water.	Tax for the removal of dyers' waste water.	1/2 Stallage fees levied during the Lal Shahbaz fair at Schwan.	Total.					Local cess.	Licenses for rlying boats.	License for conveyance.	Punitive Police Post Cess.	Vaccination fees.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.															
Ahmedabad						3,13,086 14 11	2,447 12 5		20 0 0						2,467 12 5
Kaira		13,716 1 0	433 8 0		14,149 9 0	26,840 11 5	2,842 8 6		20 0 0						2,862 8 6
Panch Mahals						17,067 2 11	723 11 8		15 0 0						737 11 8
Broach					13,099 15 1	1,16,463 1 9	807 15 8	431 7 6	35 0 0						1,324 8 0
Surat						2,81,953 3 1	1,354 14 8	625 14 8	57 8 0						1,869 4 11
Thana						93,293 9 1	974 6 8	114 8 0	10 0 0				119 1 11		1,218 0 8
Total		13,716 1 0	433 8 0		27,249 8 1	9,19,657 11 2	9,140 4 2	1,071 14 2	147 8 0				119 1 11		10,478 12 3
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar					922 0 0	60,106 12 5	450 1 3		20 0 0						446 1 3
Khandesh					6,663 0 8	1,39,600 2 11	6,063 15 6		35 0 0	10 7 11					6,109 7 5
Nasik					5,669 5 0	1,03,721 5 4	1,012 13 0	20 4 0	5 0 0						1,038 1 0
Poona					12,279 5 0	2,71,875 2 2	1,455 3 0	275 11 8	10 0 0	112 15 0					1,863 13 6
Satara					40 0 0	77,980 5 10	685 14 6		40 0 0		24 8 0				760 6 8
Sholapur					36,810 8 0	2,16,739 4 10	1,612 15 9	1 8 0	30 0 0		40 0 0				1,664 7 9
Total					62,335 3 8	8,99,983 1 8	11,256 15 0	297 7 6	140 0 0	128 6 11	40 0 0	24 8 0			11,883 5 8
Southern Division.															
Belgaum					7,050 0 0	62,509 3 9	618 10 3	9 1 0	25 0 0						662 11 3
Dharwar					4,772 8 0	99,350 3 2	628 14 8	28 15 6	153 0 0						710 14 2
Bijapur					48,206 5 4	48,206 5 4	1,411 14 6	178 6 10	20 0 0						1,610 5 4
Kanara					1,410 11 0	31,765 9 1	240 15 2		25 0 0						335 15 2
Ratnagiri	50 0 0				50 0 0	34,827 12 8	331 1 11		5 0 0						336 1 11
Kolaba						33,406 6 5	683 9 6	177 8 0	5 0 0						696 1 6
Total	50 0 0				14,211 5 9	8,10,115 7 5	3,613 2 0	293 15 4	245 0 0						4,452 1 4
Sind.															
Karachi				316 0 0	316 0 0	2,40,347 10 0	1,913 5 8		5 0 0					423 0 0	2,311 5 8
Hyderabad						2,39,497 7 9									1,820 12 0
Shikarpur						1,39,563 1 5	1,755 12 0		65 0 0						4,923 3 11
Thar and Parkar						2,631 18 0									1,201 7 10
Upper Sind Frontier						1,59,911 6 5	4,825 3 11	57 0 0	10 0 0						
						1,09,704 5 4									
						7,540 4 8	1,281 7 10		10 0 0						
						3,101 18 3									
						27,091 1 2									
						8,612 11 3									
Total				316 0 0	316 0 0	5,76,373 7 8	9,775 13 5	87 0 0	90 0 0					423 0 0	10,375 13 8
GRAND TOTAL	50 0 0	13,716 1 0	433 8 0	316 0 0	1,04,162 0 6	26,78,129 11 9	33,960 2 7	1,850 5 0	623 8 0	123 6 11	40 0 0	24 8 0	119 1 11	423 0 0	87,189 0 6

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

Districts	REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.														
	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dhak bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and Revenue from Educational Institutions.	Fees and Revenue from Medical Institutions.	Fees and Revenue from Markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and Revenue from Tramways.	Other fees.							
								Utilization of roads.	Stone, sand and quarry.	Fees for temporary counters in front of shops.	Fees from booths.	Copying and printing fees.	Vaccination fees.	Fees on clearing water by hot rollers.	Other fees.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.															
Ahmednagar...	6,075 12 0	5,546 2 11	4,550 12 9	10,310 1 4	190 11 8	4,733 15 6	.....	1,506 4 0	.....	00 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kulra	410 12 0	732 5 0	1,300 5 0	5,302 5 5	142 2 4	500 11 6	.....	204 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	517 5 7	18 0 0	204 12 6	1,040 2 0	15 14 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bramch	1,744 10 1	2,015 2 11	.....	2,030 0 0	.....	7,508 10 6	.....	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burat	1,500 8 8	23,237 8 0	5,142 11 2	4,350 14 2	206 7 0	6,304 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	237 11 10	100 2 10	1,102 2 0	4,071 2 11	.....	6,354 0 2	.....	87 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	10,066 12 11	41,022 13 2	12,222 2 0	24,157 4 4	566 2 7	20,322 2 2	.....	1,941 14 2	.....	03 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar	104 14 0	1,241 2 6	2,270 14 2	2,721 2 2	.....	10,221 5 4	.....	247 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhāndulsh	2,150 12 7	2,020 11 1	13,700 14 5	8,401 10 2	112 12 4	10,014 6 2	.....	242 6 7	30 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	221 4 2	167 14 1	2,024 4 0	4,075 11 6	.....	2,207 2 4	.....	102 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbh	234 10 2	1,121 2 11	41,000 2 0	5,400 1 4	.....	15,227 1 7	.....	20 12 6	4,140 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mātra	7,240 2 2	2,207 10 5	1,000 2 0	4,400 12 0	20 2 0	2,144 5 11	.....	.....	30 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhōlāpur	5,100 6 10	2,220 5 2	9,740 10 10	2,000 0 2	20 12 0	5,075 12 0	.....	222 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	10,040 2 4	11,804 10 2	61,207 1 6	20,222 2 10	122 12 7	23,004 2 2	.....	1,022 12 1	4,912 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Division.															
Belgaum	400 4 11	81 4 0	522 12 0	4,201 2 0	52 0 0	5,100 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	221 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhārwar	772 2 2	6,022 14 0	244 0 2	7,204 4 2	1,121 1 2	14,022 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	000 2 0	24 0 6	17 0 0	2 12 2	20 14 0
Hājpur	210 1 6	200 0 0	212 2 2	2,012 12 0	.....	2,000 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kānara	110 11 2	1,500 4 1	45 2 0	2,020 2 0	.....	2,100 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	00 4 0	0 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Itānāgiri	222 14 7	72 4 0	87 2 2	2,020 2 4	20 7 0	2,020 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolāra	206 2 6	24 12 0	12 4 0	2,070 1 2	.....	2,070 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12 2	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,620 2 2	9,212 6 7	1,200 4 2	20,222 12 4	1,222 4 2	20,222 10 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,124 4 11	24 4 2	17 0 0	2 12 2	20 14 0
Sind.															
Karāchi	17,420 11 11	77,022 4 1	7,072 0 2	2,422 2 1	.....	22,072 2 2	2,422 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrābād	740 2 2	2,422 2 2	210 4 0	1,000 0 0	.....	12,200 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mīkārpur	6,012 2 0	2,212 14 2	200 1 0	2,200 0 2	12 12 0	12,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Pārkar	12 4 7	272 0 2	.....	.....	.....	272 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	72 10 0	1 2 0	.....	000 0 10	.....	7,222 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	24,700 0 0	81,202 2 0	8,272 14 2	10,272 12 7	12 12 0	27,222 11 2	2,422 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,222 2 0	1,46,420 4 0	84,222 0 10	20,222 1 1	2,000 2 10	1,72,200 12 2	2,422 4 0	2,002 12 0	4,212 0 0	02 0 0	1,124 4 11	24 4 2	17 0 0	2 12 2	20 14 0

STATISTICAL RETURN.

[APP. V. G. (1).]

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G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

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APP. V. G. (1.)

REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—continued.																
Districts.	Other fees—continued.										Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Premium on loans.	Total.
	Sand and Banker fees.	Fees for conveyance of carcasses of dead animals.	Proceeds from sale of water.	Fees on theatrical performances.	Camping fees on carts.	Manchal hire.	Fees for pipes supplied to private houses.	Fees for stamping weights and measures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad	2,280 3 3	62 12 0	.....	2,310 7 3	2,280 0 11	6,455 5 2	140 0 0	818 15 7	945 10 0	45,494 1 3
Kaira	112 8 0	.....	66 8 0	783 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,597 10 8
Panch Mahals	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,794 11 7
Broach	2 1 0	.....	194 1 0	947 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,066 8 0
Surat	1 3 0	.....	1 3 0	945 1 0	3,343 0 0	.....	79 14 5	.....	54,117 2 10
Thana	15 0 0	.....	102 6 8	631 15 11	85 11 4	33 0 0	.....	.....	12,980 8 8
Total	2,280 3 3	199 8 0	.....	4,516 9 11	5,934 15 9	9,884 0 6	178 0 0	898 14 0	945 10 0	1,41,037 7 11
Central Division.																
Ahmednagar	247 0 0	863 3 0	89 5 0	.....	.....	.....	17,489 5 3
Khandesh	45 10 4	.....	460 4 11	913 13 0	1,251 11 8	49 15 7	74 8 10	.....	37,127 13 4
Nasik	103 8 0	1,194 8 10	2,234 6 4	.....	.....	.....	13,795 12 4
Poona	130 12 0	.....	4,319 6 3	760 3 9	940 0 0	.....	.....	.....	70,130 3 8
Satara	61 8 0	.....	104 7 0	443 1 9	818 13 10	.....	.....	.....	21,047 15 8
Sholapur	18 2 0	.....	904 6 0	1,346 10 0	2,445 8 7	40 0 0	.....	.....	23,991 4 6
Total	357 0 4	.....	6,129 0 2	5,919 8 4	8,480 12 5	89 15 7	74 8 10	.....	1,93,641 6 3
Southern Division.																
Belgaum	354 10 11	802 8 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12,433 8 10
Dharwar	828 12 8	321 0 11	129 13 6	.....	.....	.....	31,147 12 4
Bijapur	119 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,100 8 1
Kanara	29 0 0	86 9 9	2 4 0	.....	10 15 6	.....	197 7 3	87 12 0	245 10 0	.....	.....	.....	8,013 5 1
Ratnagiri	63 0 0	71 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,211 11 10
Kolaba	137 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	141 13 9	276 0 0	.....	.....	19 16 0	.....	7,319 8 1
Total	188 12 0	.....	.....	29 0 0	86 9 9	2 4 0	28 0 0	13 15 6	.....	1,656 12 7	1,977 15 3	465 7 6	.....	19 16 0	.....	60,026 1 3
Sind.																
Karachi	53 12 0	61,341 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	61,398 3 5	2,255 4 0	3,598 9 7	12 0 0	.....	.....	2,03,159 7 0
Hyderabad	30 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	823 12 0	.....	554 6 6	688 12 0	738 2 4	.....	.....	.....	19,354 3 11
Shikarpur	(a) 18,498 13 1	.....	16,498 12 1	1,582 12 7	3,464 14 2	.....	.....	.....	57,038 11 9
Tiar and Parkar	18 8 0	132 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,045 6 3
Upper Sind Frontier	77 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,331 4 11
Total	83 6 6	61,341 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,026 1 1	.....	80,451 6 0	4,006 10 7	7,033 9 1	12 0 0	.....	.....	2,97,433 1 10
GRAND TOTAL	188 12 0	83 6 6	61,341 14 5	29 0 0	86 9 9	2 4 0	28 0 0	2,230 3 3	10,426 8 11	92,692 12 8	16,537 15 11	24,773 13 6	274 15 7	908 5 10	945 10 0	6,97,330 1 8

(a) Includes Rs. 17,257-1-2 on account of bundis fees levied by the Sukkur Municipality.

BOHAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1901-2]

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

1 Districts.	6 GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).										7 MISCELLANEOUS.			
	From Government.			From Local Funds.			From other sources.			Total.	Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	
	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.					
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	14,440 0 1	3,425 0 0	575 10 7	5,230 5 8	3,020 0 0	3,025 0 0	50 14 10	800 0 0	20,194 15 3	3 9 6	3,791 0 0	3,791 0 0
Kaira ... ..	.....	9,797 6 8	2,543 8 4	3,712 10 11	5,319 4 0	2,700 0 0	289 4 8	1,078 2 7	.....	20,180 5 2	.....	3,286 0 0	3,286 0 0
Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	3,145 8 4	600 0 0	.....	1,976 13 4	800 0 0	799 6 9	5 0 0	.....	6,726 9 8	.....	436 7 5	436 7 5
Broach ... ..	.....	7,257 13 4	.....	.....	2,351 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,609 7 4	.....	870 0 8	870 0 8
Burah	400 0 0	8,842 14 8	4,433 1 0	17 2 10	1,407 10 7	800 0 0	45 0 0	.....	.....	14,445 13 1	120 4 0	3,065 7 10	3,215 11 10
Tbana	430 0 0	5,975 0 1	.....	430 10 8	2,703 3 0	.....	771 10 1	406 4 4	.....	11,902 12 2	81 13 8	11,962 2 6	11,962 0 2
Total ...	830 0 0	47,008 8 2	10,941 9 4	4,742 3 0	19,087 14 7	6,429 0 0	4,030 5 6	2,239 5 9	800 0 0	97,099 14 4	207 5 8	21,960 8 8	22,167 14 4	
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	1,400 0 0	5,702 7 4	.....	.....	1,184 0 1	.....	.....	6 0 8	75 0 0	6,439 0 8	300 0 0	574 15 2	1,184 15 8
Rhāndesh	669 15 0	12,167 15 10	1,000 0 0	307 6 4	7,848 12 4	1,600 0 0	.....	348 10 1	140 0 0	24,974 11 7	104 15 2	9,631 15 0	9,735 10 2
Nuzik ... ..	.....	0,105 10 0	.....	400 0 0	1,309 8 7	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,094 18 7	2 0 0	755 5 9	755 0 0
Poona ... ..	.....	0,273 0 0	400 0 0	103 15 1	1,132 7 11	.....	.....	0,631 10 8	.....	14,913 1 8	1,373 7 3	1,293 8 10	2,666 10 1
Satara	5,200 0 0	6,433 14 9	.....	5,614 3 9	4,606 1 1	.....	1,100 0 0	325 14 0	.....	23,900 1 7	2 6 6	1,001 1 9	1,002 8 3
Sholapur ... ..	.....	5,336 12 2	.....	158 4 6	1,902 3 8	.....	420 10 2	100 0 0	2,421 2 7	9,334 0 8	306 1 9	906 2 5	1,011 4 3
Total ...	7,269 15 0	40,871 13 1	2,300 0 0	6,615 13 8	17,160 5 3	2,000 0 0	1,620 10 2	7,312 8 0	2,030 2 7	87,375 13 0	3,277 7 2	15,423 13 11	17,700 4 1	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum ... ..	.....	6,412 5 7	400 0 0	.....	3,177 4 0	396 10 8	.....	.....	50 0 0	9,406 8 0	3 8 0	1,303 10 1	1,306 12 1
Dhārwar	1,801 13 0	8,038 13 8	1,803 0 0	51 5 7	1,838 10 10	1,421 8 0	23 11 10	.....	500 0 0	15,370 13 11	.....	3,045 1 3	3,046 1 3
Hijapur ... ..	.....	6,658 8 0	500 0 0	.....	725 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	7,908 8 0	.....	206 13 2	206 13 2
Kārnā ... ..	.....	5,165 8 7	.....	157 6 1	1,203 11 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	6,541 9 8	11 10 8	530 5 4	531 0 0
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	5,314 0 0	.....	1,140 4 0	670 0 0	.....	.....	113 0 0	.....	6,657 13 0	11 0 8	67 6 8	67 6 8
Kolaba ... ..	.....	5,709 12 2	.....	1,009 3 3	4,290 7 7	.....	1,600 0 0	102 8 2	.....	12,701 15 8	4 0 0	12,085 13 4	12,089 13 4
Total ...	1,804 13 0	35,157 9 0	2,700 0 0	2,868 2 11	12,203 2 2	1,738 2 8	1,603 11 10	320 8 8	550 0 0	67,080 2 3	32 13 1	19,039 4 7	19,072 1 4	
Sind.														
Karachi ... ..	.....	3,763 0 0	.....	2,180 5 8	2,291 10 4	.....	.....	24 0 0	1,200 0 0	6,418 14 0	470 11 3	1,094 10 11	2,374 6 4
Hydrabad	75 0 0	1,937 15 4	.....	210 10 8	749 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003 4 4	292 3 0	1,084 8 0	2,216 11 0
Bhikarpur ... ..	.....	0,139 7 0	.....	1,014 15 0	2,290 12 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	3,474 2 0	415 0 7	4,806 8 5	5,311 15 0
Thar and Parkar ... ..	.....	1,321 3 5	.....	.....	940 0 0	.....	240 0 0	.....	.....	2,501 8 5	.....	87 1 3	37 1 3
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	1,979 0 0	.....	.....	800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,790 0 0	.....	251 1 7	251 1 7
Total ...	75 0 0	14,210 10 8	.....	3,405 13 4	6,572 0 8	.....	240 0 0	54 0 0	1,200 0 0	25,706 8 8	1,127 5 0	9,163 14 11	10,201 3 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,470 12 0	1,87,078 7 0	16,041 0 4	17,023 0 11	55,013 0 8	10,307 2 8	7,403 11 0	9,920 1 5	5,186 2 7	2,08,258 0 7	3,644 14 11	65,576 0 1	66,221 4 0	

1501-92.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[App. V. G. (1).

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

1 Districts.	8 EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.								9 Total income of year excluding opening balance.	10 Total income of year including opening balance.	11 Incidence of taxation (total of group 3) per head of population.	12 Incidence of income (column 9) per head of population.	REMARKS.
	Sale-proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans.		Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of Loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.					
		From Government.	Raised in the market from private individuals.		Permanent.	Other.							
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad...	84,948 1 2	61,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	.....	186 0 0	10,415 8 10	10,002 5 3	1,83,060 15 3	5,80,800 10 11	9,27,501 0 2	1 2 1	2 8 9
Kaira	844 4 7	473 2 1	817 6 8	1,42,184 10 5	1,54,502 9 6	0 12 0	1 1 4	
Panch Mahals Branch	33 10 6	33 10 6	27,795 5 4	53,158 2 8	0 8 7	0 14 0	
Surat	7,706 4 11	7,706 4 11	1,50,751 7 8	1,56,015 2 2	1 9 8	2 1 3	
Thana	66 4 0	76,846 13 5	4,20,356 4 2	5,89,431 13 9	1 18 5	3 0 1	
.....	19 0 0	7,801 6 7	12,100 13 3	1,43,354 8 5	0 15 7	1 7 11	
Total	84,948 1 2	61,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	.....	270 4 0	18,201 4 0	1,00,201 9 9	2,90,711 2 11	14,81,143 14 11	20,81,245 14 11	1 4 0	3 0 3
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar	737 14 0	3,891 0 0	3,628 14 0	89,286 1 3	1,00,987 10 0	1 1 0	1 9 3	
Khandesh	1,585 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,594 0 0	1,088 8 0	4,233 7 2	2,21,773 7 7	3,50,323 7 5	0 11 0	1 1 6
Nasik	727 9 4	1,331 15 10	2,050 9 2	1,29,387 10 2	2,25,242 14 0	1 8 1	1 10 3	
Puna	11,909 14 3	11,909 14 3	3,73,526 12 11	4,70,335 2 9	1 7 9	2 0 2	
Betwa	350 10 5	210 5 7	501 0 0	1,25,852 5 10	1,71,665 10 5	0 10 4	1 1 7	
Bholapur	1,314 11 10	6,268 3 6	9,612 15 4	3,72,777 5 2	4,70,234 2 9	1 13 9	2 5 5	
Total	1,585 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,714 13 7	25,799 15 2	32,107 11 11	12,12,663 10 11	19,09,007 15 4	1 2 6	1 9 10
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	705 12 0	911 0 0	1,216 12 0	68,225 0 11	1,24,211 11 0	0 7 3	1 2 4	
Dharwar	1,43,302 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,486 0 4	930 14 2	1,46,098 14 6	3,97,382 12 6	3,08,618 12 11	0 8 11	1 2 2	
Bijapur	63,302 7 11	95,706 5 8	0 12 6	1 0 5	
Karnata	954 12 2	73 4 0	1,028 0 2	48,145 8 2	78,205 6 8	0 3 5	0 12 0	
Ratnagiri	3 8 8	67 2 4	60 9 0	47,224 7 1	45,041 9 8	0 12 0	1 0 3	
Kolaba	518 7 0	109 15 3	688 6 3	66,962 2 3	84,203 2 3	0 10 3	1 6 5	
Total	1,43,302 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,247 6 3	2,153 3 9	1,49,701 9 11	6,11,253 7 10	6,16,077 0 0	0 11 3	1 6 3	
Sind.													
Karachi	1,553 11 1	.....	2,502 2 8	28,407 5 5	22,463 3 3	4,92,304 14 2	5,90,353 3 24	1 11 11	3 0 2	
Hydrabad	156 11 3	156 11 3	1,06,706 12 8	2,10,593 6 10	1 9 10	1 14 11	
Bhikampur	15 0 0	835 0 0	29,548 4 8	29,398 4 8	1 7 2	3 7 0	
Thar and Parkar	12,485 7 5	18,039 0 6	1 2 1	1 13 10	
Upper Sind Frontier	54 0 0	37,926 8 2	38,636 0 9	2 16 2	3 12 1	
Total	1,553 11 1	60 0 0	3,337 2 8	58,113 5 4	63,073 2 1	9,77,334 6 2	12,77,992 11 04	1 10 1	2 13 3	
GRAND TOTAL	86,431 0 4	2,03,302 0 0	17,000 0 0	1,553 11 1	339 4 0	21,680 10 5	1,96,206 2 0	5,36,685 11 10	43,20,414 7 10	61,95,033 9 81	1 8 2	2 6 9	

* Represents the net proceeds from the several classes of control.

APP. V. G. (2.)

BOOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[1891

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—continued.

(1).—Statement showing the income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

1 Districts.	8 EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.								9 Total income of year excluding opening balance.	10 Total income of year including opening balance.	11 Incidence of taxation (total of group 3) per head of population.	12 Incidence of income (column 9) per head of population.	REMARKS.
	Sale-proceeds of Government Securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans.		Realizations of Sinking Fund for repayment of Loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.					
		From Government.	Raised in the market from private individuals.		Permanent.	Other.							
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad...	84,848 1 2	61,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	.....	185 0 0	10,445 8 10	10,002 5 3	1,83,060 15 3	5,86,300 10 11	9,27,501 0 2	1 2 1	2 2 0
Kaira...	344 4 7	473 2 1	817 6 8	1,42,184 10 5	1,94,502 9 8	0 12 0	1 1 4	
Panch Mahals	33 10 6	33 10 6	33 10 6	27,795 5 4	33,158 2 8	0 6 7	0 14 0	
Broach	7,706 4 11	7,706 4 11	7,706 4 11	1,50,751 7 9	1,95,015 2 2	1 9 8	2 1 2	
Surat	66 4 0	76,446 12 5	76,418 0 8	76,418 0 8	4,30,556 4 2	5,69,421 12 9	1 15 5	2 0 1	
Thana	19 0 0	7,001 6 7	4,540 6 7	12,160 12 2	1,43,554 8 5	1,73,346 2 7	0 15 7	1 7 11	
Total	84,848 1 2	61,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	.....	270 4 0	18,391 4 0	1,00,201 9 9	2,90,711 2 11	14,81,142 14 11	20,91,945 14 11	1 4 0	2 0 2
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar	737 14 0	2,391 0 0	3,628 14 0	60,256 1 3	1,00,967 10 0	1 1 0	1 9 2	
Khulodesh	1,585 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,534 0 0	1,068 8 0	4,233 7 2	2,21,773 7 7	3,50,323 7 5	0 11 0	1 1 5
Nashik	737 9 4	1,331 15 10	2,050 9 2	1,39,367 10 2	3,25,242 14 0	1 5 1	1 10 2	
Poona	11,909 14 3	11,909 14 3	2,73,526 12 11	4,70,335 2 9	1 7 9	2 0 2	
Satara	350 10 5	210 5 7	561 0 0	1,25,652 5 10	1,71,065 10 5	0 10 4	1 1 7	
Sholapur	1,214 11 10	8,298 2 8	9,612 15 4	2,72,777 5 2	*4,10,284 2 9	1 13 9	2 5 6	
Total	1,585 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,714 12 7	26,799 15 2	32,100 11 11	12,12,083 10 11	19,09,007 15 4	1 2 6	1 9 10
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	705 12 0	911 0 0	1,216 12 0	69,225 0 11	1,24,211 11 0	0 7 8	1 2 4	
Dharwar	1,42,202 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,485 0 4	930 14 2	1,46,698 14 6	2,97,392 12 0	3,69,818 12 11	0 8 11	1 2 2	
Bijapur	63,392 7 11	85,706 5 8	0 12 6	1 0 5	
Karnar	654 12 2	73 4 0	1,028 0 2	46,146 8 2	79,205 6 9	0 2 5	0 12 0	
Ratnagiri	2 8 8	67 2 4	69 9 0	47,224 7 1	65,041 0 5	0 12 0	1 0 2	
Kolaba	518 7 0	160 15 3	668 6 8	66,962 2 2	84,203 2 2	0 10 2	1 6 5	
Total	1,42,202 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,247 6 2	2,152 2 9	1,49,701 9 11	6,11,253 7 10	8,16,077 0 0	0 11 2	1 6 2	
Sind.													
Karachi	1,553 11 1	.....	2,502 2 8	28,407 5 5	23,463 2 2	4,92,204 14 2	5,90,352 2 24	1 11 11	2 0 2	
Hyderabad	156 11 2	156 11 2	156 11 2	1,08,706 12 8	2,10,593 8 10	1 9 10	1 14 11	
Shikarpur	15 0 0	835 0 0	29,548 4 8	20,398 4 8	2,68,010 11 9	4,20,341 14 5	1 7 2	2 7 0	
Thar and Parkar	12,485 7 5	18,639 0 0	1 2 1	1 12 10	
Upper Sind Frontier	54 0 0	.....	.....	54 0 0	37,926 8 2	38,626 0 9	2 15 2	2 12 1	
Total	1,553 11 1	60 0 0	3,337 2 6	58,112 5 4	63,072 2 1	9,77,334 6 2	12,77,992 11 04	1 10 1	2 12 2	
GRAND TOTAL	86,434 0 4	2,03,202 0 0	17,000 0 0	1,553 11 1	229 4 0	21,690 10 5	1,95,206 2 0	5,35,585 11 10	42,62,414 7 10	61,95,023 9 21	1 8 2	2 0 9	

*Represents the net proceeds from the several classes of octroi.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

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G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities

1	2								
	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND COLLECTION CHARGES.								
Districts.	General Administration (Office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.).	Collection of taxes including Bonded Ware-houses (Establishment purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to out-posts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Total.	Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad ...	19,064 8 3	20,708 6 7	396 9 5	1,118 8 0	7,070 0 9	104 4 2	49,737 5 2	3,027 7 1	19,541 3 1
Kaira ...	7,006 11 1	7,179 10 0	84 0 0	.....	3,348 0 1	.....	18,308 3 2	414 3 9	9,565 14 6
Panch Mahals ...	1,556 4 1	463 4 0	461 10 8	.....	113 0 0	.....	3,585 2 0	188 15 8	1,608 6 7
Broach ...	5,406 14 10	5,141 4 11	.....	668 6 6	10,866 12 7	.....	22,215 7 10	2,852 0 0	13,002 7 1
Surat ...	16,153 14 2	10,303 10 0	3,953 5 2	1,491 11 0	7,306 15 1	84 0 0	30,472 7 5	10,007 4 3	19,147 5 10
Thana ...	5,991 2 2	3,322 1 4	379 7 4	150 0 0	4,759 5 5	.....	14,712 1 3	335 11 0	6,466 10 1
Total ...	56,651 7 7	47,117 4 10	4,465 0 7	3,443 9 6	34,168 2 11	278 4 2	1,47,023 12 7	20,961 5 2	60,408 15 2
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar ...	5,470 3 10	4,991 11 4	56 10 8	.....	1,308 11 9	340 0 0	12,054 5 7	606 15 6	3,831 1 4
Khandesh ...	12,767 0 0	9,063 7 10	2,520 15 4	1,116 7 6	6,850 5 0	.....	32,208 2 8	1,725 14 4	10,000 5 2
Nasik ...	7,423 15 2	12,176 14 7	180 0 0	.....	3,376 15 9	.....	22,387 11 6	149 15 3	5,287 2 10
Poona ...	21,546 8 8	22,779 1 6	.....	75 10 8	1,856 11 7	.....	48,067 0 3	6,730 0 8	23,108 15 10
Satara ...	10,446 10 2	8,280 0 4	.....	.....	371 8 3	1,319 5 6	20,317 6 9	1,329 6 9	3,615 5 10
Rohilpur ...	10,985 15 4	12,514 7 7	2,716 5 5	.....	361 0 0	.....	26,577 12 4	3,036 2 9	7,549 14 5
Total ...	64,639 11 8	72,095 11 2	5,473 15 5	1,192 2 0	14,112 0 4	1,460 5 6	1,62,922 14 1	12,070 7 3	54,142 11 5
Southern Division.									
Belgaum ...	2,167 0 0	5,964 8 8	.....	34 0 0	2 6 0	180 0 0	10,333 4 8	180 8 9	2,721 10 7
Dharwar ...	6,117 0 3	10,719 15 8	1,167 12 4	528 6 3	3,353 7 9	.....	21,901 10 3	.....	5,918 0 3
Bijapur ...	2,303 6 1	5,914 3 8	.....	.....	113 11 6	.....	8,330 5 3	1,020 0 4	3,042 2 7
Kanara ...	3,313 0 10	4,300 7 6	108 4 4	.....	.....	.....	7,738 12 8	170 15 10	2,300 6 6
Retnagiri ...	3,143 15 6	2,497 7 6	330 5 9	22 9 9	78 9 8	.....	6,073 0 2	244 3 0	2,606 5 3
Kolaba ...	2,217 11 10	3,484 15 1	158 2 2	.....	41 12 10	64 0 0	4,915 11 5	334 14 1	2,196 8 7
Total ...	21,262 8 6	32,900 10 1	1,739 9 1	565 0 0	3,800 0 9	264 0 0	60,341 12 5	1,870 10 0	18,522 1 9
Sind.									
Karachi ...	26,767 10 10	19,541 10 10	.....	2,360 1 9	1,464 0 0	522 5 3	62,155 10 3	1,043 14 5	18,489 14 1
Hyderabad ...	8,564 0 6	6,343 0 8	.....	1,942 0 4	412 7 7	.....	17,159 9 3	96 0 0	7,498 10 1
Shikarpur ...	15,671 12 2	14,694 3 9	.....	.....	4 3 0	2,020 0 0	32,340 1 11	384 15 8	12,792 12 6
Thar and Parkar ...	525 0 0	911 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436 7 3	.....	291 8 0
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,247 4 2	3,279 2 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,526 6 7	.....	1,208 2 4
Total ...	62,765 11 11	44,619 5 10	.....	5,908 2 1	1,881 9 7	2,543 5 3	1,17,619 3 8	2,124 14 1	41,340 14 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,09,199 7 8	1,96,723 2 11	12,678 9 1	11,026 12 7	62,761 12 7	4,544 12 11	4,87,946 11 9	37,927 4 7	1,85,504 10 4

REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

3			4						
PUBLIC SAFETY.			PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE.						
Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to out-posts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	TOTAL.	Water-supply.		Drainage.		Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.
			Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
34 0 0	15 9 6	25,513 4 5	2,38,104 9 10	16,378 0 2	74,367 10 11	1,804 3 2	1,17,905 0 3	19,539 6 0	1,318 7 0
6 8 1	22 3 0	10,068 12 4	10,061 4 6	1,317 2 10	71 4 6	280 5 7	29,504 6 3	12,332 6 6	1,014 14 4
28 11 6	11 13 6	1,891 15 3	2,027 7 9	795 1 0	—	—	3,645 10 5	1,543 5 7	235 11 1
226 2 8	0 4 0	14,169 12 7	—	3,344 8 2	1,315 13 5	—	23,799 6 4	2,301 0 0	509 2 8
494 4 5	29 2 9	30,367 1 3	—	4,322 12 10	—	—	70,890 2 1	12,849 5 1	1,052 5 7
51 1 0	20 2 7	7,425 9 3	1,582 9 0	10,912 4 4	1,432 0 0	2,293 12 7	28,426 2 4	5,909 0 3	1,000 5 6
640 15 3	98 2 4	81,399 7 0	3,01,735 15 7	36,830 4 5	77,176 12 10	4,458 5 4	2,73,769 8 1	55,998 7 11	5,164 1 2
315 7 6	4 8 9	4,829 1 1	5,739 11 5	11,311 2 10	802 13 6	1,411 14 1	22,986 11 9	700 0 0	902 0 11
1,531 12 0	10 15 6	13,978 15 0	41,000 1 0	4,091 11 6	1,585 7 5	6,132 11 3	30,234 2 8	12,122 4 1	419 0 8
43 6 6	—	5,160 8 7	—	7,328 12 1	—	2,272 12 0	23,406 10 0	7,261 2 2	782 7 3
265 10 8	311 7 2	30,376 0 10	18,753 12 0	5,698 0 8	1,940 7 2	5,600 3 9	1,01,963 3 3	15,001 10 7	1,608 1 1
124 11 0	0 9 10	6,050 1 5	5,449 3 4	4,309 1 6	527 12 9	98 7 0	17,222 10 8	5,192 9 2	989 9 9
9 5 2	0 13 0	9,595 2 5	7,120 12 4	22,778 9 0	3,239 14 6	731 0 0	37,967 8 0	12,120 11 4	1,295 0 2
2,319 4 11	228 6 9	69,369 14 4	73,113 9 1	65,449 5 7	12,206 7 4	21,235 1 6	2,36,481 14 4	62,408 5 5	6,046 3 10
78 0 2	—	3,085 2 6	11,740 11 11	860 15 9	300 0 0	—	26,799 12 2	2,394 7 0	598 9 7
344 8 6	19 11 9	6,168 5 6	3,981 15 8	6,092 5 2	929 12 2	779 2 9	26,322 13 0	14,942 10 9	2,037 14 8
998 15 0	0 9 0	4,649 10 11	2,021 1 7	4,335 2 5	713 14 5	830 0 1	10,822 12 2	3,167 1 7	762 8 0
—	97 11 4	2,619 1 8	694 15 0	2,319 7 5	186 14 1	768 12 5	7,549 7 9	3,322 2 11	357 8 3
—	12 4 9	2,964 12 0	317 9 7	4,163 15 10	—	—	5,025 9 0	1,596 12 1	300 8 0
20 1 3	1 10 0	2,461 2 11	—	1,225 9 6	—	—	9,457 9 9	2,973 10 1	287 4 4
1,148 9 11	112 14 10	31,846 4 6	23,596 5 9	21,022 9 2	2,120 9 8	2,369 0 3	66,767 15 10	29,696 12 5	4,543 4 10
146 8 6	0 12 0	20,251 2 0	3,951 0 6	6,222 6 1	472 0 0	83 12 10	77,465 6 2	14,512 12 9	4,602 1 11
—	5 5 0	7,599 15 1	372 3 4	25,721 8 2	4,592 11 8	166 3 7	23,187 6 0	11,907 15 7	821 2 7
64 14 4	26 4 0	14,277 16 6	2,546 3 3	2,273 9 5	1,514 15 7	5,119 2 8	47,127 0 8	10,914 1 8	1,511 6 4
—	—	291 6 0	—	1,189 8 7	—	106 6 2	1,427 11 7	1,275 0 0	66 0 0
—	20 4 11	1,307 7 3	—	471 7 0	196 11 9	99 7 9	6,515 12 2	2,000 0 0	120 0 0
211 6 10	80 19 11	46,757 12 10	6,575 7 1	25,999 7 3	6,658 7 0	5,576 5 11	1,53,733 4 8	40,610 14 0	6,520 10 10
4,714 4 11	529 2 10	2,26,366 7 8	4,10,321 5 6	1,29,252 10 5	99,202 4 10	33,637 12 0	7,53,762 10 11	1,78,711 6 9	22,584 4 8

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities

4—continued.									
PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—continued.									
Districts.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dak Bungalows and Berris.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Registration of births and deaths.	Public Works.			
						Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedabad ...	1,676 8 1	1,214 10 8	163 7 11	2,256 4 7	840 1 11	2,480 14 9	2,674 14 2	23,082 12 2	82 7 0
Kaira ...	84 0 0	678 10 4	.....	2,241 10 8	.....	577 0 0	9,148 4 8	9,002 4 11	.....
Pandh Mahale ...	17 0 0	180 2 11	30 8 7	804 8 0	.....	78 0 0	323 12 11	1,067 0 6	.....
Dungl ...	702 10 2	298 5 4	.....	695 14 10	.....	.....	1,248 5 7	17,800 16 1	24 6 3
Surat ...	4,874 6 8	640 12 7	87 8 2	3,828 12 6	215 0 0	1,817 12 6	5,248 16 2	90,886 11 11	.....
Tilana ...	681 4 0	331 12 6	18 12 8	578 12 2	211 2 11	535 0 0	.....	17,679 11 10	.....
Total ...	7,333 7 11	2,383 7 0	295 2 4	10,080 9 4	766 4 10	5,461 11 2	10,746 4 2	1,51,260 8 4	56 12 2
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar ...	1,821 15 6	127 2 10	62 8 2	224 12 7	128 1 1	264 5 6	2,164 14 0	6,492 14 3	11 5 0
Khandesh ...	2,522 14 9	1,461 1 2	1,108 0 10	1,167 0 8	112 7 6	198 12 8	795 4 11	21,883 12 9	64 5 3
Nasik ...	229 11 9	141 12 6	38 0 0	257 12 4	76 5 11	240 0 0	6,070 1 8	7,864 0 2	323 12 0
Poona ...	2,924 7 5	551 15 6	285 10 2	1,461 8 1	422 2 2	4,608 14 7	2,522 12 11	29,226 9 10	428 8 9
Satara ...	2,627 12 10	247 8 9	171 11 2	1,902 2 5	180 4 0	627 8 9	2,224 12 1	11,029 12 0	107 1 0
Sholapur ...	1,178 4 0	498 12 11	794 11 10	2,094 14 1	122 2 0	1,944 0 0	27,256 1 6	8,420 4 10	80 9 0
Total ...	12,910 1 9	3,968 4 2	2,608 7 4	7,220 0 2	1,122 2 2	7,272 9 1	41,225 0 1	83,008 9 10	1,064 10 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Belgaum ...	521 2 2	120 2 11	411 0 2	127 12 0	124 2 0	779 12 0	1,961 5 8	2,152 8 9	101 10 0
Dharwar ...	9,849 10 10	171 2 0	257 7 0	126 12 9	708 10 1	1,628 12 11	7,009 6 2	14,162 5 7	81 0 0
Bijapur ...	102 5 8	100 8 9	270 2 11	52 8 2	.....	220 0 0	11,704 5 7	2,009 9 8	101 10 0
Kanara ...	442 0 9	15 2 2	50 2 0	522 12 5	240 11 7	224 12 4	2,222 4 8	2,272 2 1	144 0 10
Rainnigiri ...	270 1 10	71 14 4	202 0 5	624 1 2	.....	71 5 5	26 2 0	4,152 2 2	144 9 2
Kolaba ...	248 5 8	170 12 2	21 2 8	11 12 6	12 0 0	.....	.....	5,564 7 11	.....
Total ...	11,240 11 2	780 6 6	1,912 0 9	1,606 14 1	1,020 7 8	2,049 12 2	22,244 2 9	25,019 5 8	272 16 0
<i>Sind.</i>									
Karachi ...	4,172 1 9	179 7 9	1,725 10 2	19,224 14 5	712 12 5	4,941 12 1	11,022 4 10	90,161 11 6	.....
Hyderabad ...	1,241 10 7	.....	142 11 2	2,022 12 11	220 2 11	260 0 0	2,798 2 2	5,220 4 10	120 12 1
Shikarpur ...	2,500 2 7	.....	1,201 7 6	2,127 4 11	2 10 0	2,721 4 8	4,242 10 2	27,267 14 4	2 0 0
Thar and Parkar ...	142 12 1	15 4 0	78 0 0	902 0 7	.....	.....	.....	71 0 6	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	227 1 0	.....	249 5 11	204 14 7	.....	.....	1,259 14 7	277 6 9	.....
Total ...	14,242 12 8	194 11 0	2,225 2 10	20,272 40 6	920 2 4	9,022 1 4	20,220 1 2	1,22,708 5 11	122 12 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	46,720 2 11	7,124 12 2	5,440 12 6	50,220 12 2	2,920 7 0	22,502 2 4	104,854 14 4	4,14,521 12 4	1,227 2 10

REVENUES—continued.

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

6					7					
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					CONTRIBUTION.	MISCELLANEOUS.				
Total.	Schools and Colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, Museums, Managers, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest on Loans.		Discount.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	
						Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5,54,738 8 3	42,659 18 1	8,942 0 0	330 0 0	49,961 15 1	19,771 4 0	---	47,965 8 8	---	4 3 7	
78,070 10 7	34,178 15 10	500 0 0	675 0 0	35,701 15 10	585 2 1	---	500 0 0	---	---	
11,019 12 8	6,907 15 3	---	138 10 0	9,046 9 3	58 0 0	---	470 15 1	---	---	
32,359 1 11	21,904 14 3	---	490 0 0	22,844 14 5	---	---	---	---	---	
1,96,150 14 1	23,346 4 6	3,779 5 3	989 14 0	37,098 7 9	2,016 9 5	399 9 4	11,889 2 8	---	---	
71,586 13 6	22,369 8 11	2,400 0 0	573 0 0	25,042 8 11	394 4 9	---	61 3 2	---	---	
6,44,223 13 0	1,53,706 10 0	12,602 5 3	2,686 8 0	1,69,174 7 3	21,715 4 3	299 9 4	60,576 11 7	---	4 3 7	
54,135 2 11	12,996 5 5	2,300 0 0	56 5 9	15,351 11 2	250 0 0	---	---	---	14 13 0	
1,27,919 4 1	49,393 15 7	607 13 7	1,026 12 0	50,333 9 3	165 5 0	---	442 3 7	---	198 9 9	
61,345 10 11	22,154 9 2	644 0 0	256 0 0	23,049 9 2	---	---	---	---	---	
2,07,436 14 6	33,500 1 0	2,822 7 5	141 0 4	37,223 8 9	2,523 15 0	---	900 10 8	54 10 6	453 10 0	
62,655 14 3	21,602 5 11	443 0 0	340 14 10	22,388 4 9	---	---	12,402 4 8	---	0 7 5	
1,43,419 8 6	25,114 12 3	4,480 0 0	640 0 0	30,304 12 3	1,097 6 0	2,850 0 0	2,855 0 0	---	526 10 0	
6,47,161 7 2	1,64,780 1 4	12,125 5 0	2,461 0 11	1,79,346 7 3	4,039 10 0	2,860 0 0	16,060 3 11	54 10 6	1,182 2 3	
56,024 13 8	18,580 5 3	649 12 3	190 0 0	19,739 1 11	85 0 0	---	---	---	---	
91,102 3 8	33,219 13 9	---	273 0 0	33,493 15 0	---	---	743 8 8	---	---	
37,643 0 10	14,602 7 8	---	340 0 0	14,942 7 8	---	---	---	---	---	
22,241 11 8	9,864 13 7	7,054 5 0	144 0 0	16,865 2 7	90 0 0	---	---	---	---	
17,514 3 7	11,904 2 1	744 0 0	347 0 0	13,497 2 1	337 4 5	617 12 0	3,701 8 5	---	---	
21,002 13 1	19,773 7 8	597 12 9	---	20,371 4 2	---	---	300 0 0	---	---	
2,47,393 12 7	1,06,073 3 9	8,045 14 5	1,694 0 0	1,13,818 2 2	562 4 6	617 12 0	4,835 1 1	---	---	
2,49,486 6 7	23,923 9 11	14,310 0 0	27,370 5 0	77,743 14 11	45 0 0	100 0 0	22,262 8 0	1,436 9 10	---	
80,454 9 7	21,184 11 5	1,720 0 0	661 12 8	23,664 8 11	4,200 0 0	---	---	---	---	
1,22,348 13 19	41,486 3 11	9,440 0 0	2,037 15 6	62,964 3 5	---	---	---	---	---	
5,362 14 8	2,806 11 5	---	---	3,509 11 5	---	---	---	---	---	
12,154 1 6	6,102 5 5	332 0 0	---	6,304 5 5	---	---	---	---	---	
4,61,636 14 0	1,06,204 10 1	27,612 8 0	20,179 2 0	1,63,996 13 1	4,345 0 0	100 0 0	22,292 8 0	1,436 9 10	---	
23,20,615 14 9	5,22,748 9 2	61,235 8 8	37,191 10 11	6,31,225 12 9	30,369 9 9	3,667 5 4	1,04,634 7 7	1,491 4 4	1,196 5 10	

G.—MUNICIPAL

(2).—Statement showing the expenditure of the Municipalities

7—continued.									
Miscellaneous—continued.									
Districts.	Other Items.						Total.	Investments.	
	Consts Charges.	Legal and land charges.	Famine relief works.	Cost of outstanding municipal accounts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		In Securities (other than for sinking funds).	In Savings Bank.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,808 12 6	8,808 12 6	66,768 8 9	2,000 7 10	.....
Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,007 13 4	7,007 13 4	7,697 13 4	.....	.....
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,106 3 8	1,106 3 8	1,377 3 9	.....	.....
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,657 1 0	3,657 1 0	3,657 1 0	.....	.....
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 12,848 8 10	12,848 8 10	25,037 4 10	.....	.....
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,233 0 4	5,233 0 4	5,343 8 6	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,600 7 8	33,600 7 8	99,931 0 2	3,000 7 10	.....
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Ahmednagar ...	.....	38 8 8	.....	.....	2,534 11 1	2,573 1 7	2,537 14 7	.....	.....
Khandesh ...	923 8 9	1,562 15 3	.....	.....	6,635 3 4	9,131 11 6	9,750 3 10	500 0 0	1,037 8 0
Nasik ...	349 11 8	77 0 0	.....	.....	6,438 14 9	6,865 10 3	6,865 10 3	1,73,682 9 0	.....
Poona ...	998 3 10	2,044 11 9	.....	.....	4,195 15 0	3,139 3 7	9,604 3 9	333 11 2	.....
Satara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,588 7 10	3,588 7 10	15,091 4 0	.....	.....
Sholapur ...	306 0 0	523 6 9	.....	.....	10,009 11 0	10,930 1 9	17,101 11 9	.....	.....
Total ...	2,571 13 1	3,161 3 5	.....	.....	33,483 16 0	41,218 4 6	61,955 4 3	1,74,515 4 2	1,037 8 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Belgaum ...	351 6 8	36 8 0	.....	60 0 0 (e)	3,397 13 0	3,345 11 8	3,345 11 8	.....	.....
Dharwar ...	.....	943 9 8	407 8 3	.....	6,446 0 3	7,797 3 3	8,640 10 10	.....	.....
Bijapur ...	237 11 2	.....	.....	55 8 0 (d)	4,793 3 0	5,158 6 11	5,139 6 11	.....	.....
Kanara ...	.....	.....	.....	33 1 6	841 13 6	924 15 0	924 15 0	.....	.....
Ratnagiri ...	99 9 1	133 10 3	.....	.....	333 0 10	1,117 10 2	5,436 14 7	.....	.....
Kolaba ...	229 14 10	106 4 0	.....	.....	1,273 3 1	1,009 5 11	1,069 5 11	.....	.....
Total ...	908 9 9	1,268 15 11	407 8 3	198 9 6	16,899 3 5	20,433 3 10	20,336 0 11	.....	.....
<i>Sind.</i>									
Karachi ...	680 2 5	2,070 14 0	.....	213 8 0 (e)	3,992 3 10	6,798 12 3	30,307 14 1	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	763 3 6	.....	.....	53 0 0	1,404 6 3	2,220 14 9	2,230 14 9	.....	.....
Bhikarapur ...	1,016 3 1	.....	.....	.....	7,343 3 1	8,339 6 2	8,339 6 2	.....	.....
Tbar and Parkar ...	43 10 3	.....	.....	.....	298 15 10	341 10 6	341 10 6	2,220 0 0	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	49 12 3	.....	.....	50 0 0 (f)	10,343 0 0	10,942 12 3	10,942 12 3	.....	.....
Total ...	2,552 4 11	2,070 14 0	.....	313 8 0	24,141 13 0	29,723 7 11	53,023 9 0	2,220 0 0	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,236 11 9	9,491 3 4	407 8 3	517 1 6	1,14,020 12 1	1,29,715 7 11	3,40,354 15 0	1,80,405 13 0	1,037 8 0

REVENUES—continued.

in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.						9	10	REMARKS.
Payments to sinking Fund.	Re-payment of loans.	Advances.		Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand total.	
		Permanent.	Other.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
14,982 15 7	---	110 0 0	8,627 6 11	20,286 9 11	48,008 6 3	1,23,498 14 3	8,27,501 0 2	
---	1,000 0 0	---	328 6 7	786 13 1	3,123 3 8	42,001 10 6	1,94,522 9 6	
---	325 0 11	---	---	---	325 0 11	6,854 9 1	33,158 2 8	
---	---	---	---	5,856 14 11	5,856 14 11	72,411 13 7	1,95,015 2 3	
---	57,905 1 1	68 0 0	---	76,746 11 11	1,36,716 13 0	1,14,877 2 0	5,69,426 12 9	(a) Includes Rs. 7,393-8 on account of remission of taxes.
---	1,000 0 0	---	7,585 12 9	4,221 8 9	12,807 5 6	34,794 4 0	1,72,249 2 7	
14,982 15 7	60,220 2 0	173 0 0	17,531 8 3	1,07,928 10 7	3,04,489 12 3	3,93,968 5 5	20,91,945 14 11	
---	458 1 10	---	1,768 6 3	1,358 7 2	2,373 15 3	2,638 7 5	1,00,867 10 6	
---	6,585 15 5	---	1,267 15 0	1,647 7 10	11,008 12 3	1,04,369 7 5	3,56,322 7 5	
---	---	1 13 6	581 11 1	597 8 2	1,74,563 9 9	30,330 1 10	3,25,242 14 0	
3,448 15 6	---	800 0 0	15 4 6	17,613 14 3	22,215 13 5	1,12,544 11 3	4,70,336 2 9	
---	10,629 0 0	---	746 11 9	1,629 14 8	13,906 19 5	63,317 0 10	1,71,956 10 3	
---	10,000 0 0	---	5,967 11 9	5,192 12 8	20,360 8 3	2,43,948 10 1	(5)4,53,162 8 7	(b) Refunds of octroi aggregating Rs. 2,378-6-10 are here included but as only net income from octroi is included in the income statement C (I), Appendix V., the total of charges there shown (column 9) does not include this amount.
3,448 15 6	27,663 1 3	891 13 6	10,031 12 4	22,045 9 7	2,65,333 5 4	3,41,516 6 10	19,11,599 8 2	
---	---	100 0 0	270 9 0	1,138 10 5	1,504 3 3	29,589 4 2	1,24,211 11 0	(c) Includes Rs. 1,323-7-3 on account of punitive police post.
---	2,006 3 8	---	1,12,163 8 8	878 15 2	1,15,047 11 6	80,278 4 5	3,65,628 12 11	
---	360 12 8	---	---	---	360 12 6	24,715 9 7	93,706 5 8	(d) Includes Rs. 3,923-7-0 on account of compensation for land.
---	---	---	1,108 5 0	70 8 0	1,173 13 0	36,541 14 2	78,296 6 16	
---	4,397 12 0	---	68 0 0	20 0 0	4,463 13 0	15,000 6 6	65,042 9 5	
---	500 0 0	---	679 12 4	243 13 0	1,426 9 4	32,008 5 5	84,298 2 3	
---	7,233 12 2	100 0 0	1,14,265 3 9	2,348 14 7	1,23,906 14 9	2,17,230 12 3	3,16,077 0 1	
10,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	---	180 15 4	12,496 5 8	26,646 4 9	1,22,394 14 2	5,80,352 3 2	(e) Includes Rs. 641-4-7 on account of refund of taxes and Rs. 653-6-8 on account of miscellaneous establishment.
---	16,341 12 4	---	---	38 9 3	16,280 5 7	69,134 9 8	2,10,503 8 10	
---	---	15 0 0	368 0 0	29,687 1 0	29,967 1 0	1,69,634 4 5	4,30,331 14 3	
---	---	---	---	---	2,200 0 0	4,896 14 4	15,039 6 0	
---	---	54 0 0	---	---	54 0 0	2,306 15 9	32,626 0 9	(f) Includes Rs. 10,733-11-6 on account of share of income paid to cantonment committee.
10,000 0 0	20,241 12 4	69 0 0	415 15 4	42,220 15 8	75,147 11 4	3,56,379 10 4	12,77,923 11 0	
26,982 15 1	1,15,408 12 9	1,145 13 6	1,62,224 6 11	1,30,341 9 5	6,69,186 11 6	15,11,068 2 10	60,97,901 15 2	

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	2	3					4				
		GRAIN.					BOOBS.				
		Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. s. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. s. p.	Mds. s. t.		
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	101,955	1,336,091 14 0	25,463 17 40	1,308,327 36 40	37,730 14 6	7 0 74	49,335 18 70	0 20 0	49,334 28 70	24,427 26 5	0 10 11
Kaira	29,149	190,308 30 0	454 20 0	189,854 10 0	3,175 3 7	4 23 79	14,590 28 60	5,985 5 0	7,705 23 60	1,516 14 4	0 10 43
Panch Mahals	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wanash	50,860	397,370 34 00	106,125 0 0	791,744 34 60	15,171 10 4	15 22 71	20,254 27 40	4,303 0 0	15,451 27 40	6,892 11 2	0 12 12
Burst	139,368	870,429 0 0	133,337 0 0	736,792 0 0	17,300 12 10	6 6 31	43,708 20 73	5,161 24 0	37,544 36 73	35,616 11 9	0 10 06
Thana	69,222	59,717 21 34	123 28 0	59,598 33 34	816 3 10	5 11 7	3,040 23 0	.....	3,040 23 0	707 9 10	0 5 5
Total	488,544	3,355,217 20 14	269,009 35 40	3,086,307 24 54	64,005 1 1	7 30 48	131,529 9 8	17,560 19 0	113,967 30 8	72,461 12 0	0 10 29
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar	45,766	392,391 24 0	105 24 0	392,786 2 0	15,974 5 3	12 38 10	14,312 10 0	.....	14,312 10 0	1,707 14 6	0 12 40
Ahmadnagar	90,562	550,133 28 0	35,364 0 0	494,769 28 0	8,610 0 11	5 28 42	31,933 10 0	11,500 30 0	20,433 30 0	2,380 14 0	0 9 2
Kank	58,793	374,713 10 0	7,034 0 0	360,989 10 0	8,519 10 10	6 11 9	23,167 20 0	3,167 30 0	20,000 0 0	2,311 11 9	0 13 48
Poona	150,272	1,433,430 26 17	213,225 0 0	1,214,004 36 11	31,068 11 1	8 3 25	58,790 12 30	11,023 0 0	42,772 12 30	6,936 1 2	0 11 31
Satara	31,725	459,032 33 0	227 0 0	459,405 23 0	10,394 3 10	0 25 51	9,018 4 0	441 30 0	8,576 14 0	1,103 6 6	0 4 17
Sholapur	94,001	959,923 0 0	.....	959,923 0 0	22,510 8 6	10 3 17	9,374 11 0	106 10 0	9,268 1 0	1,970 15 0	0 3 75
Total	521,179	4,372,780 22 11	232,145 24 0	4,000,540 38 11	1,23,008 0 5	7 38 46	141,600 27 35	20,239 10 0	115,361 17 35	16,310 14 10	0 9 2
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	71,132	415,190 0 0	10,374 0 0	404,822 0 0	12,931 1 0	5 27 51	135,504 0 0	32,721 0 0	102,783 0 0	4,925 9 0	1 17 06
Dharwar	130,231	740,042 0 0	131,590 0 0	608,452 0 0	13,584 15 11	4 18 55	76,455 0 0	23,481 0 0	53,974 0 0	5,807 12 4	0 14 71
Bijapur	61,490	341,297 0 0	2,873 0 0	341,424 0 0	16,561 10 5	5 23 77	11,296 0 0	33 0 0	11,263 0 0	607 15 6	0 7 26
Kanara	54,607	233,576 0 0	22,108 0 0	210,467 0 0	5,715 1 3	3 14 21	8,590 0 0	233 0 0	8,357 0 0	840 7 5	0 5 23
Balnagar	45,033	224,009 0 0	13,019 0 0	211,050 0 0	2,610 1 0	4 22 11	17,084 0 0	7,223 0 0	10,771 0 0	769 10 3	0 9 64
Kolaba	47,156	314,540 0 0	9,078 0 0	304,902 0 0	3,613 14 5	43 11 30	7,611 0 0	760 0 0	6,851 0 0	867 9 10	0 31 4
Total	408,554	2,272,366 0 0	191,272 0 0	2,081,063 0 0	54,030 12 0	5 3 60	257,512 0 0	65,406 0 0	194,016 0 0	10,370 0 10	0 16 43
<i>Mad.</i>											
Marschi	137,334	1,910,014 22 51	1,319,798 30 4	590,247 22 47	46,550 15 10	4 11 24	610,476 17 40	631,182 28 39	35,293 29 7	15,336 14 2	0 24 60
Hyderabad	86,302	913,965 7 60	221,514 11 0	697,461 26 60	30,534 15 7	3 3 21	63,063 16 00	14,953 7 33	48,110 9 27	12,032 1 1	0 22 25
Rajahmundry	110,208	439,719 1 0	156,965 30 0	283,753 11 0	17,107 2 10	3 1 11	117,123 28 20	44,440 17 00	72,683 10 40	43,061 12 9	0 26 31
Thar and Parkar	6,808	59,677 26 20	12,031 28 0	47,945 27 20	3,536 2 1	7 4 59	2,530 14 10	498 4 40	2,042 9 66	754 11 7	0 13 16
Upper Hind Frontier	12,307	160,322 3 30	33,563 0 0	126,759 3 30	9,717 1 2	3 9 76	4,031 12 20	92 11 40	3,939 0 70	3,939 0 0	0 12 57
Total	353,419	3,539,109 20 0	1,767,841 29 4	1,771,267 31 2	1,27,536 5 6	5 0 39	605,245 9 12	691,156 29 62	212,063 19 40	73,154 11 1	0 24 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,766,896	13,630,549 22 31	2,510,270 8 44	11,029,289 13 67	3,59,900 3 0	0 9 5	1,333,996 5 55	699,742 19 57	625,153 37 3	1,77,785 7 3	0 14 3

REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1891-92.

CLASS I.					CLASS II.							
Municipality.	Quantity of value on which refunds were given.		Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Municipality.	Quantity of value on which refunds were given.		Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Municipality.	Quantity of value on which refunds were given.	
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.				Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.				Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
22,264 8 46	39 7 60	22,263 23 8	44,456 8 10	0 8 89	1,670,928 1 48	28,628 4 0	1,572,141 37 43	1,14,489 11 2	8 7 43	---	---	
2,767 13 29	573 5 12	2,194 4 26	1,126 8 1	0 3 1	Rs. 3,126 8 4 cocoanuts, 235,150 4 50 339,150 cocoanuts.	10,818 1 35	224,332 8 15	7,410 10 8	7 26 73	---	---	
7,807 25 00	41 0 0	7,808 25 00	14,164 0 0	0 6 74	1,161,271 28 70	136,533 20 0	1,024,738 8 70	49,968 0 0	20 13 63	---	---	
22,423 25 27	654 24 70	21,769 1 47	66,908 8 0	0 7 8	1,215,780 17 34	144,609 38 70	1,071,170 18 46	1,04,385 1 3	7 29 54	2,45,965 0 0	---	
4,936 18 00	---	4,936 18 00	1,344 14 8	0 5 15	127,285 10 40	400 20 40	127,036 30 0	8,242 4 2	3 6 66	---	---	
6,129 18 74	1,608 11 46	45,221 8 29	1,07,928 0 0	0 0 28	4,340,738 21 3	211,214 4 08	3,029,419 16 18	2,62,028 11 2	8 30 6	2,35,028 0 0	---	
---	---	---	---	---	Rs. 3,126 8 4 473,350 grass and straw 4,237 carts.	---	436,753 grass and straw 5,237 carts.	---	2,502 grass and straw 3 carts.	---	---	
6,607 25 0	---	6,607 25 0	778 2 0	0 5 48	746,008 0 0	67,769 24 0	668,240 22 0	24,239 0 0	15 2 17	---	---	
3,619 10 20	193 16 0	3,426 24 20	408 4 0	0 1 12	844,825 27 0	63,405 10 0	781,420 17 0	17,249 1 8	5 4 21	5,042 0 0	---	
6,350 1 0	1,472 18 20	7,327 27 20	1,700 2 0	0 3 2	661,168 25 0	17,298 22 20	643,866 1 54	52,137 2 7	10 38 5	---	---	
27,270 25 4	2,245 0 0	14,973 26 4	2,617 7 4	0 4 78	2,440,710 0 8	626,004 0 0	2,014,706 0 8	89,045 0 0	10 34 46	2,048 0 0	---	
6,519 7 0	---	6,519 7 0	900 10 11	0 1 00	661,433 26 0	77 0 0	661,356 26 0	28,852 0 4	7 28 3	9,338 0 0	---	
2,859 8 0	78 26 0	2,859 18 0	2,774 9 2	0 2 30	1,708,153 26 0	16,928 20 0	1,691,225 0 0	63,801 14 8	17 37 6	1,98,774 14 8	---	
46,780 9 24	8,938 28 24	40,842 15 78	16,044 7 0	0 2 10	6,737,908 4 8	580,478 7 26	6,147,431 38 62	2,35,479 8 0	11 31 21	2,11,700 14 8	---	
1,341 0 0	189 0 0	1,052 0 0	90 0 2	0 0 47	708,518 0 0	43,612 0 0	664,906 0 0	21,225 7 3	9 11 7	71,028 0 0	---	
2,743 0 0	48 0 0	2,705 0 0	478 0 0	0 1 12	1,389,342 0 0	244,570 0 0	1,144,772 0 0	24,798 8 1	8 2 61	17,608 0 0	6,774 0 0	
2,777 0 0	---	2,777 0 0	534 0 0	0 1 04	531,618 0 0	3,408 0 0	528,216 0 0	26,971 8 10	9 17 0	46,328 0 0	---	
456 0 0	7 0 0	463 0 0	241 8 2	0 0 22	362,396 0 0	43,536 0 0	318,860 0 0	11,140 10 9	5 4 3	18,538 0 0	---	
2,948 0 0	129 0 0	2,819 0 0	111 12 1	0 2 46	844,809 0 0	60,278 0 0	784,531 0 0	11,492 2 0	12 28 76	---	---	
2,505 0 0	108 0 0	2,397 0 0	460 8 2	0 10 74	430,100 0 0	20,608 0 0	409,492 0 0	8,877 0 0	54 34 00	---	---	
12,736 0 0	524 0 0	12,212 0 0	1,916 8 0	0 1 23	4,266,283 0 0	470,048 0 0	3,796,235 0 0	1,08,500 5 11	9 15 49	1,48,104 0 0	6,774 0 0	
23,448 8 13	917 21 12	22,531 17 01	27,971 8 0	0 0 43	2,226,087 4 26	2,130,043 1 50	1,106,014 2 54	1,26,708 8 5	0 0 77	15,077 0 0	---	
16,500 28 1	623 17 54	15,877 10 17	19,797 7 1	0 8 39	1,054,690 17 41	248,021 27 70	806,669 19 51	89,942 12 8	9 15 28	---	---	
80,112 23 46	7,978 18 40	22,836 8 0	44,618 8 2	0 8 23	1,010,364 21 20	476,397 21 20	533,967 0 0	1,04,264 14 4	4 63 06	---	---	
1,328 18 13	329 48 00	904 4 26	873 9 9	0 5 60	66,108 18 29	13,312 24 30	52,796 24 9	8,268 8 2	7 25 41	---	---	
2,221 25 40	152 18 0	2,169 25 40	4,269 5 5	0 6 70	232,227 20 20	60,832 23 40	171,395 26 00	21,208 0 4	13 22 2	---	---	
78,541 26 47	6,248 18 14	64,293 8 30	97,917 4 8	0 7 28	5,690,848 11 60	2,916,558 29 2	2,774,290 27 58	2,41,808 16 0	7 22 50	18,977 0 0	---	
201,874 11 06	16,360 18 71	186,514 23 37	2,17,004 14 8	0 14 17	20,916,460 26 67	6,228,409 1 11	14,688,051 25 56	6,62,407 24 2	9 17 60	720,936 14 8	6,774 0 0	
---	---	---	---	---	Rs. 3,126 8 4 473,350 grass and straw 4,237 carts.	---	436,753 grass and straw 5,237 carts.	---	2,502 grass and straw 3 carts.	---	---	

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	7			8					9		
	CLASS II—continued.			CLASS III.					CLASS IV.		
Districts.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.											
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	..	140,868 29 40	666 16 0	140,187 14 40	5,235 9 3	0 21 34	1,70,685 12 1	11 14 5	1,70,673 13 8
Kaira ...	.....	.....	..	30,960 0 0	181 4 40	30,728 25 40	1,149 11 1	0 21 14	1,00,606 11 7	306 11 7	1,00,300 0 0
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	.....	.....	..	367,448 0 0	20,681 0 0	346,767 0 0	3,652 7 4	0 3 21	2,68,214 6 0	52,874 8 0	2,10,439 14 0
Surat ...	345,038 0 0	2,235 5 6	3 2 19	538,297 0 0	.....	538,297 0 0	5,706 1 11	4 28 8	3,03,769 7 10	15,579 12 4	3,78,179 11 6
Thane ...	.....	403 0 0	0 0 5	55,014 23 25	478 0 0	54,538 23 25	527 18 3	1 25 66	15,951 7 5	6,961 0 0	10,800 7 4
Total ...	845,053 0 0	2,728 5 6	3 2 10	1,122,473 22 65	21,954 19 40	1,100,519 2 25	16,871 10 10	3 5 26	9,44,819 12 11	74,125 16 4	8,70,193 14 7
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	..	115,144 10 0	637 0 0	114,487 10 0	6,133 8 3	2 30 7	62,334 0 0	518 0 0	61,821 0 0
Khandesh ...	5,042 0 0	282 13 0	0 0 11	135,050 6 0	2,234 10 0	133,315 86 0	3,248 9 3	1 19 8	2,95,179 2 0	1,220 0 0	2,93,959 2 0
Nasik ...	.....	.....	..	88,228 30 0	.....	88,228 30 0	2,067 2 0	1 20 6	2,15,641 2 0	148 5 9	2,15,392 12 3
Poona ...	3,048 0 0	105 11 1	0 0 4	969,632 23 1	164,859 0 0	794,773 23 1	17,527 6 4	6 11 44	7,56,844 7 0	1,90,938 0 0	5,66,906 7 0
Mtara ...	9,836 0 0	369 2 0	0 1 11	224,371 19 0	4 0 0	224,367 19 0	6,233 4 1	2 20 24	45,094 14 0	495 0 0	45,190 14 0
Bhopalpur ...	193,774 14 5	.....	2 0 11	252,276 13 0	547 20 0	251,728 23 0	8,993 6 0	3 27 6	3,48,227 0 0	251 0 0	3,47,946 0 0
Total ...	211,700 14 8	747 10 1	0 6 6	1,780,303 21 1	168,301 30 0	1,618,001 31 1	41,298 3 11	3 4 3	17,20,820 9 0	2,02,715 8 9	15,21,105 3 1
Southern Division.											
Belgaum ...	71,023 0 0	1,479 12 0	0 15 11	301,378 0 0	29,204 0 0	272,074 0 0	4,644 4 7	3 21 41	1,31,616 0 0	3,311 0 0	1,28,305 0 0
Dharwar ...	10,782 0 0	220 12 0	0 3 3	414,135 0 0	18,176 0 0	401,959 0 0	8,001 4 6	2 16 40	1,10,564 0 0	39,748 0 0	70,816 0 0
Bijapur ...	46,632 0 0	519 5 6	0 12 1	72,267 0 0	30 0 0	72,237 0 0	3,687 7 0	1 7 0	92,176 0 0	20 0 0	92,156 0 0
Kanara ...	12,938 0 0	243 10 9	0 3 4	112,265 0 0	6,301 0 0	106,964 0 0	2,435 0 1	1 28 18	22,145 0 0	823 0 0	21,322 0 0
Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	..	168,028 0 0	54,958 0 0	113,070 0 0	964 0 6	2 22 75	58,435 0 0	17,791 0 0	40,644 0 0
Kolaba ...	.....	.....	..	1,599 0 0	15 0 0	1,684 0 0	221 5 10	0 10 7 1/2	28,408 0 0	4,908 0 0	30,565 0 0
Total ...	142,330 0 0	2,168 8 3	0 5 6	1,071,808 0 0	108,784 0 0	968,019 0 0	19,043 6 5	2 1 44	4,20,344 0 0	66,290 0 0	3,53,744 0 0
Sind.											
Karachi ...	15,077 0 0	296 7 5	0 1 9	600,420 24 74	108,839 22 56 1/2	735,007 25 17 1/2	26,291 4 4	5 13 66	6,08,065 14 0	2,40,101 6 0	3,59,964 5
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	..	3,557 25 2	30 20 0	3,527 5 2	440 11 10	0 1 02	82,462 4 0	291 2 9	82,061 1
Shikarpur ...	.....	.....	..	87,867 20 10	11,429 27 40	45,917 22 50	4,560 8 4	0 16 68	3,75,770 15 1	2,15,834 1 6	1,59,935 13
Thar and Parkar ...	.....	.....	..	806 38 0	485 21 60	320 16 30	210 12 6	0 1 73	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	..	118 16 66	54 23 60	68 25 5	31 14 10	0 0 16	1,619 11 3	.....	1,619 11
Total ...	15,077 0 0	296 7 5	0 1 9	607,680 6 71	120,389 5 56 1/2	785,147 4 14 1/2	31,235 3 10	2 3 60	10,66,928 12 4	4,62,326 10 3	6,03,602 2
GRAND TOTAL ...	714,162 14 8	6,240 15 2	0 16 12	4,943,140 10 87	474,980 15 16 1/2	4,471,066 23 40 1/2	1,08,148 9 0	3 21 19	41,84,613 2 3	8,05,763 16 4	33,78,649 3

REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

		10						11						12	
		CLASS V.						CLASS VI.						CLASS VII.	
Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.			
													Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.
3,504 11 10 15 0	78,230 12 6	188 14 0	76,102 14 6	1,437 13 8	1 7 5	11,055 31 0	---	11,055 31 0	4,550 15 3	0 3 45	36,32,006 6 3				
1,579 12 13 7 3	84,965 4 0	685 4 0	84,200 0 0	841 11 4	2 14 5	3,987 20 0	1,235 0 0	2,652 30 0	947 0 0	0 3 55	1,61,747 0 0				
4,573 1 54 2 2	38,634 0 0	438 0 0	38,186 0 0	680 15 0	0 13 2	19,076 1 40	2,128 0 0	16,948 1 40	1,524 5 4	0 13 28	5,47,394 4 0				
4,658 9 53 1 0	3,987 15 8	821 14 0	3,166 1 6	78 10 0	0 4 7	9,802 21 65	945 5 0	8,857 16 65	2,396 10 3	0 3 64	9,10,172 4 3				
684 9 110 0 8	---	---	---	---	---	51,635 7 20	41,904 28 40	9,220 18 60	1,308 7 10	0 6 17	55,166 10 0				
19,673 12 5 3 0 11	1,98,257 0 0	2,223 0 0	1,96,606 0 0	3,048 3 1	1 7 1	95,548 1 43	68,110 33 40	69,735 8 5	10,114 0 10	0 4 34	43,08,684 8 6				
1,541 0 31 5 7	28,573 0 0	98 0 0	28,627 0 0	386 11 3	0 10 1	11,021 0 0	12 0 0	11,009 0 0	341 2 3	0 9 50	2,67,634 13 0				
4,324 15 03 4 0	4,56,937 8 0	1,04,282 0 0	3,51,656 8 0	4,990 11 0	3 14 2	4,330 30 0	300 10 0	4,630 20 0	564 1 0	0 2 4	9,13,625 8 0				
2,704 15 33 10 7	92,300 0 0	---	92,300 0 0	1,339 5 3	1 9 2	6,219 0 0	75 0 0	6,144 0 0	750 5 0	0 6 14	5,92,215 8 0				
18,180 15 53 11 1	3,75,908 8 8	1,22,626 0 0	2,53,273 8 8	3,165 4 4	1 10 11	52,741 24 17	17,617 18 0	35,124 9 17	6,656 7 5	0 9 27	18,37,375 8 0				
1,708 1 11 0 8 10	91,951 0 6	421 0 0	91,530 0 6	1,379 3 11	1 11 11	5,019 11 0	13 0 0	5,006 11 0	823 9 11	0 2 13	10,25,988 13 9				
5,428 8 103 11 2	2,98,562 12 0	14,085 0 0	2,73,477 12 0	3,314 8 4	2 14 0	7,614 33 0	86 10 0	7,528 22 0	972 0 9	0 3 16	11,05,844 4 0				
32,383 8 112 14 8	13,31,711 12 0	2,41,430 0 0	10,90,281 12 0	14,364 12 2	2 1 6	87,446 17 17	18,003 35 0	69,442 22 17	10,018 11 4	0 5 28	57,31,434 6 9				
3,268 8 01 10 8	82,215 0 0	3,358 0 0	78,857 0 0	738 14 3	1 0 5	22,612 0 0	9,174 0 0	13,438 0 0	1,029 5 0	0 6 79	8,95,041 0 0				
2,827 5 09 7 9	1,96,437 0 0	73,778 0 0	1,24,659 0 0	4,220 0 2	0 12 7	6,236 0 0	4,900 0 0	1,336 0 0	2,080 7 0	0 0 77	7,46,506 0 0				
1,866 0 71 7 11	91,314 0 0	---	91,314 0 0	1,100 7 8	1 7 9	6,255 0 0	---	6,255 0 0	625 3 0	0 4 4	4,16,497 0 0				
606 14 30 5 5	30,035 0 0	1,303 0 0	28,732 0 0	322 14 7	0 7 4	4,709 0 0	890 0 0	3,819 0 0	802 11 1	0 2 26	3,92,678 0 0				
413 6 50 14 10	3,85,573 0 0	11,983 0 0	3,73,579 0 0	1,433 3 7	8 8 2	32,103 0 0	9,834 0 0	22,279 0 0	655 6 8	0 20 23	4,70,233 0 0				
709 14 104 6 1	---	---	---	---	---	12,742 0 0	1,702 0 0	11,040 0 0	743 8 7	1 17 0	1,64,947 0 0				
9,700 15 10 15 0	7,67,878 0 0	90,322 0 0	6,97,541 0 0	7,865 7 2	1 11 5	84,657 0 0	26,550 0 0	58,107 0 0	6,926 9 10	0 3 3	29,76,309 0 0				
11,141 9 102 9 10	16,90,072 5 8	14,57,383 10 0	2,41,708 11 8	2,530 9 0	1 12 1	17,129 3 23	629 34 70	16,499 7 33	16,217 5 2	0 4 63	3,96,296 1 2				
1,808 8 40 15 3	1,95,047 12 9	9,181 0 11	1,75,866 11 10	3,548 7 10	3 0 7	14,042 26 50	2,337 3 82	11,656 23 78	6,986 15 9	0 5 32	11,99,064 13 10				
2,807 3 91 7 3	4,24,366 5 0	3,19,149 8 0	2,05,190 12 6	9,808 13 11	1 13 9	49,312 18 15	34,224 13 70	9,088 4 25	10,634 15 9	0 9 34	11,15,471 3 3				
---	14,697 12 7	9,977 4 9	4,710 7 10	86 4 7	0 11 3	1,379 1 06	280 3 0	1,096 38 66	658 7 1	0 6 45	76,773 4 7				
98 12 10 2 1	13,308 3 9	323 4 0	13,615 16 9	681 4 0	1 1 7	2,567 21 65	506 1 0	1,761 20 65	1,166 8 3	0 4 55	1,78,823 14 0				
15,311 3 0	23,37,067 7 8	16,93,904 11 5	6,41,082 12 1	15,435 7 4	1 12 8	78,430 30 59	38,327 18 32	40,103 14 27	35,744 4 0	0 4 43	30,65,428 3 10				
77,973 5 21 34 15	46,55,460 4 9	30,29,978 11 3	28,25,480 9 1	40,616 12 10	1 19 35	346,380 9 41	123,992 4 72	317,388 4 49	62,804 0 0	0 4 7	1,69,79,749 3 1				

G.—MUNICIPAL

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

I	7			8					9			
	CLASS II—continued.			CLASS III.					CLASS IV.			
Districts.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	
	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>												
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	140,868 29 40	888 15 0	140,187 14 40	5,235 9 8	0 24 34	1,70,685 12 1	11 14 5	1,70,673 13 8
Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	20,260 0 0	121 4 40	20,228 35 40	1,149 11 1	0 21 14	1,00,606 11 7	306 11 7	1,00,300 0 0
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach ...	.....	.....	.....	267,448 0 0	20,681 0 0	346,767 0 0	3,663 7 4	6 3 21	2,63,214 6 0	63,874 8 0	2,10,439 14 0
Surat ...	346,038 0 0	2,225 5 6	2 2 10	539,297 0 0	.....	538,297 0 0	5,706 1 11	4 38 8	3,93,759 7 10	15,479 12 4	8,78,179 11 6
Tahna ...	.....	403 0 0	0 0 5	55,014 22 25	478 0 0	54,538 22 25	627 19 3	1 25 65	15,951 7 6	5,361 0 0	10,900 7 5
Total ...	346,038 0 0	2,728 5 6	2 2 10	1,122,473 22 65	21,954 19 40	1,100,619 8 25	16,871 10 10	2 5 26	9,44,319 12 11	74,125 14 4	8,70,193 14 7	
<i>Central Division.</i>												
Ahmednagar ...	.....	.....	.....	116,144 10 0	687 0 0	114,487 10 0	5,133 8 3	2 20 7	62,834 0 0	618 0 0	61,216 0 0
Khandesh ...	5,042 0 0	222 12 0	0 0 11	126,050 6 0	2,224 10 0	123,815 26 0	2,248 9 3	1 19 8	2,95,179 2 0	1,220 0 0	2,93,959 2 0	
Nasik ...	.....	.....	.....	89,228 20 0	.....	89,228 20 0	2,067 2 0	1 20 8	2,15,541 2 0	148 5 9	2,15,392 12 3
Poona ...	3,048 0 0	105 11 1	0 0 4	909,632 22 1	164,989 0 0	794,773 22 1	17,527 6 4	5 11 44	7,50,944 7 0	1,00,958 0 0	5,50,986 7 0	
Natara ...	9,826 0 0	359 2 0	0 1 11	224,871 19 0	4 0 0	224,867 19 0	6,233 4 1	2 20 24	45,694 14 0	495 0 0	45,199 14 0	
Bholsapur ...	193,774 14 8	.....	2 0 11	252,276 12 0	547 20 0	251,728 22 0	3,993 6 0	2 27 6	3,49,227 0 0	281 0 0	3,47,746 0 0
Total ...	211,700 14 8	747 10 1	0 6 4	1,726,203 21 1	168,201 20 0	1,618,001 31 1	41,296 8 11	2 4 8	17,26,820 9 0	2,02,715 5 9	15,21,105 3 3	
<i>Southern Division.</i>												
Belgaum ...	71,022 0 0	1,479 12 0	0 15 11	301,372 0 0	29,204 0 0	272,074 0 0	4,644 4 7	2 21 41	1,31,616 0 0	3,211 0 0	1,28,305 0 0	
Dharwar ...	10,732 0 0	220 12 0	0 3 8	415,125 0 0	18,176 0 0	401,959 0 0	3,001 4 6	2 16 40	1,10,564 0 0	89,748 0 0	70,816 0 0	
Bijapur ...	46,622 0 0	512 5 6	0 12 1	72,297 0 0	30 0 0	72,267 0 0	2,687 7 0	1 7 0	92,178 0 0	20 0 0	92,158 0 0	
Kanara ...	12,938 0 0	248 10 9	0 2 4	112,206 0 0	5,201 0 0	106,965 0 0	2,435 0 1	1 22 18	22,146 0 0	823 0 0	21,322 0 0	
Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	168,028 0 0	54,958 0 0	113,070 0 0	984 0 5	2 22 75	58,435 0 0	17,791 0 0	40,644 0 0
Kolaba ...	.....	.....	.....	1,699 0 0	15 0 0	1,684 0 0	291 5 10	0 10 79	25,408 0 0	4,902 0 0	30,206 0 0
Total ...	142,320 0 0	2,168 8 3	0 5 6	1,071,602 0 0	108,784 0 0	968,019 0 0	19,048 6 5	2 1 44	4,50,344 0 0	66,696 0 0	3,83,748 0 0	
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karachi ...	15,077 0 0	296 7 5	0 1 9	600,420 24 74	108,859 22 56	735,007 25 17	26,291 4 4	5 13 06	6,06,085 14 0	2,46,101 6 0	3,59,984 8 0	
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	.....	3,227 25 2	20 20 0	3,227 5 2	440 11 10	0 1 02	82,452 4 0	391 2 9	82,061 1 2
Mikarpur ...	.....	.....	.....	87,227 20 10	11,429 27 40	45,917 22 50	4,560 8 4	0 16 58	3,78,770 12 1	2,15,834 1 6	1,59,936 13 7
Thar and Parkar ...	.....	.....	.....	806 28 0	482 21 60	320 16 20	210 12 6	0 1 73	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	119 18 65	54 23 60	68 25 5	21 14 10	0 0 16	1,619 11 3	.....	1,619 11 3
Total ...	15,077 0 0	296 7 5	.....	692,680 24 71	120,800 22 56	786,147 4 14	31,635 2 10	2 8 60	10,65,928 12 4	4,02,326 10 3	6,01,922 2 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	714,162 14 8	6,240 12 2	0 16 12	4,943,140 10 27	474,900 15 16	4,471,686 22 40	1,08,148 9 0	2 21 19	41,84,412 2 3	8,03,703 14 4	33,78,649 2 1	

REVENUES—continued.

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—continued.

		10						11						12
		CLASS V.						CLASS VI.						CLASS VII.
Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross Imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net Imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross Imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net Imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross Imports.		
														Rs. a. p.
2,504 11	20 15 0	78,229 12 8	188 14 0	78,102 14 8	1,437 13 9	1 7 5	11,823 21 0	---	11,823 21 0	4,559 15 3	0 2 45	26,32,006 6 3		
1,579 12	13 7 3	84,386 4 0	825 4 0	84,300 0 0	841 11 4	2 14 5	3,287 29 0	1,325 0 0	3,652 30 0	347 0 0	0 3 52	1,61,747 0 0		
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4,578 1	5 4 2 2	32,684 0 0	528 0 0	32,156 0 0	880 15 0	0 13 2	18,078 1 40	2,128 0 0	15,949 1 40	1,524 5 4	0 13 26	5,67,534 4 0		
8,658 9	5 3 1 0	3,267 15 0	821 14 0	3,165 1 0	78 10 0	0 4 7	9,802 21 65	845 5 0	8,657 16 65	2,506 10 5	0 3 64	9,10,172 4 3		
664 9	17 9 8	---	---	---	---	---	51,635 7 20	41,204 22 40	8,229 18 60	1,386 7 10	0 6 17	55,165 10 0		
19,673 12	2 1 0 11	1,09,827 0 0	3,222 0 0	1,06,605 0 0	3,049 2 1	1 7 1	96,846 1 45	68,110 33 40	68,735 8 5	10,114 8 10	0 4 34	43,06,664 8 6		
1,831 0	3 1 5 7	28,373 0 0	48 0 0	28,325 0 0	338 21 3	0 10 1	11,021 0 0	12 0 0	11,009 0 0	341 2 3	0 9 50	2,67,634 13 0		
4,236 15	0 3 4 0	4,54,927 8 0	1,04,282 0 0	3,51,645 8 0	4,899 11 0	3 14 2	4,530 30 0	200 20 0	4,330 20 0	564 1 9	0 2 4	9,12,625 8 0		
2,704 15	3 3 10 7	82,369 0 0	---	82,369 0 0	1,329 5 3	1 9 2	6,219 0 0	78 8 0	6,144 0 0	759 5 0	0 4 14	5,82,215 8 0		
16,190 15	2 3 11 1	2,75,988 8 8	1,22,628 0 0	2,53,370 8 8	3,146 4 4	1 10 11	52,741 26 17	17,417 15 0	35,124 9 17	6,556 7 5	0 9 27	18,57,375 8 0		
1,708 1	11 0 8 10	91,861 0 0	421 0 0	91,440 0 0	1,378 3 11	1 11 11	8,019 11 0	13 0 0	8,006 11 0	833 9 11	0 2 12	10,25,968 13 9		
5,428 8	10 3 11 2	2,30,262 12 0	14,065 0 0	2,16,197 12 0	3,214 8 4	2 14 0	7,614 32 0	88 20 0	7,526 22 0	972 0 9	0 3 16	11,05,644 4 0		
32,263 8	11 2 14 8	13,31,711 13 0	2,41,430 0 0	10,90,281 13 0	14,264 13 2	2 1 5	87,446 17 17	18,003 35 0	69,443 22 17	10,016 11 4	0 5 26	57,31,434 6 9		
3,286 6	0 1 10 9	62,215 0 0	3,359 0 0	78,837 0 0	738 14 3	1 0 5	22,612 0 0	9,174 0 0	13,438 0 0	1,029 5 0	0 8 79	8,95,041 0 0		
2,827 5	0 0 7 9	1,86,437 0 0	73,778 0 0	1,12,659 0 0	4,220 0 2	0 12 7	6,226 0 0	4,900 0 0	1,326 0 0	3,080 7 0	0 0 77	7,46,808 0 0		
1,956 8	7 1 7 11	91,214 0 0	---	91,214 0 0	1,100 7 8	1 7 9	6,255 0 0	---	6,255 0 0	825 3 0	0 4 4	4,16,491 0 0		
698 14	3 0 5 5	30,035 0 0	1,203 0 0	28,832 0 0	322 14 7	0 7 4	4,709 0 0	890 0 0	3,819 0 0	802 11 1	0 3 35	3,82,478 0 0		
413 6	5 0 14 10	2,85,872 0 0	11,993 0 0	2,73,879 0 0	1,482 2 7	8 8 2	32,103 0 0	9,634 0 0	22,479 0 0	655 6 8	0 30 23	4,70,233 0 0		
700 14	10 4 6 1	---	---	---	---	---	12,742 0 0	1,702 0 0	11,040 0 0	743 8 7	1 17 0	1,64,947 0 0		
9,700 15	10 15 0	7,87,878 0 0	90,322 0 0	6,97,556 0 0	7,865 7 2	1 11 3	84,657 0 0	26,550 0 0	58,107 0 0	6,926 9 10	0 2 1	29,76,208 0 0		
11,141 9	10 2 9 10	16,98,072 5 8	14,57,363 10 0	2,41,708 11 8	2,530 9 0	1 12 1	17,129 3 23	629 34 70	16,499 7 33	16,217 5 2	0 4 63	3,96,296 1 3		
1,886 8	4 0 15 3	1,95,047 12 9	9,181 0 11	1,78,866 11 10	3,548 7 10	2 0 7	14,042 26 50	2,387 3 52	11,655 23 78	6,986 15 9	0 5 32	21,99,064 12 10		
2,607 3	9 1 7 3	4,34,340 5 0	2,19,149 8 0	2,06,190 13 0	9,908 13 11	1 13 9	49,312 18 15	34,224 13 70	9,088 4 25	10,634 15 9	0 3 34	11,15,471 3 3		
---	---	14,687 12 7	9,977 4 9	4,710 7 10	68 4 7	0 11 3	1,378 1 68	290 3 0	1,086 33 66	656 7 1	0 8 45	76,773 4 7		
88 12	1 0 2 1	13,939 3 9	323 4 0	13,615 15 9	651 4 0	1 1 7	2,567 21 65	606 1 0	1,761 20 65	1,166 8 3	0 4 55	1,78,822 14 0		
15,311 2	0	23,37,067 7 9	16,93,994 11 5	6,41,068 12 1	15,435 7 4	1 12 8	78,430 30 59	38,327 16 32	40,103 14 27	35,744 4 0	0 4 42	29,65,428 3 19		
77,372 0	2 1 34 15	46,52,480 4 9	20,29,978 11 8	26,22,502 9 1	40,614 13 10	1 19 35	346,380 9 41	129,992 4 72	217,388 4 49	62,804 0 0	0 4 7	1,69,79,749 3 1		

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

1	12				13				14		
	CLASS VII.—continued.				CLASS VIII.				INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD.		
Districts	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net Imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross Imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net Imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Outlet.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad	4,04,152 13 6	22,37,862 8 9	22,551 7 2	11 9 8	2,23,062 0	1,536 8 0	2,21,146 3 0	4,608 14 1	2 18 1	0 9 7	0 13 .
Kaira	4,260 0 0	1,57,497 0 0	3,128 5 2	5 6 0	1,40,120 0 0	6,075 0 0	1,34,045 0 0	2,404 7 11	4 9 10	0 4 1	0 7 1
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	14,229 4 0	5,38,845 0 0	5,238 10 11	10 7 0	2,35,897 5 4	18,104 0 0	2,22,788 5 4	2,406 7 5	4 8 1	0 15 8	1 8 10
Surat	1,64,734 0 0	7,46,468 4 8	11,181 7 6	6 9 10	4,85,171 9 6	4,185 0 0	4,80,986 9 6	7,214 9 10	4 4 4	0 12 1	1 0 5
Thana	1,179 0 0	53,985 10 0	479 2 1	2 6 2	1,597 0 0	.....	1,907 0 0	28 15 4	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 2 0
Total	5,89,545 1 6	27,18,129 7 0	51,974 0 10	9 2 1	11,05,758 9 10	24,900 8 0	11,70,258 1 10	17,703 6 7	3 0 6	0 9 10	0 13 8
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar	1,500 0 0	2,66,084 12 0	2,099 0 6	5 18 0	1,68,729 0 0	.....	1,68,729 0 0	1,705 11 8	3 11 0	0 8 10	0 12 2
Khandesh	69,394 0 0	8,44,231 8 0	4,105 4 7	9 5 3	4,04,180 8 0	37,175 0 0	2,66,965 8 0	2,206 9 9	4 0 10	0 3 1	0 6 7
Nasik	40,800 0 0	5,26,716 8 0	3,496 2 8	9 4 7	2,25,848 8 0	.....	2,25,848 8 0	2,226 4 11	3 15 5	0 6 0	0 0 5
Poona	4,71,749 0 0	18,66,007 8 0	7,755 8 7	9 1 4	3,37,545 0 0	1,08,339 0 0	2,22,206 0 0	2,120 7 8	1 10 0	0 7 9	0 12 3
Satara	5,350 0 0	10,20,588 12 9	3,128 14 9	12 8 0	2,03,258 14 9	4,412 0 0	1,08,810 14 9	2,023 14 5	2 7 0	0 5 8	0 2 9
Sholapur	9,062 0 0	19,06,523 4 0	14,728 12 8	11 10 6	4,90,329 8 0	11,124 0 0	4,57,106 8 0	2,526 11 9	5 2 9	0 9 2	0 15 5
Total	6,02,874 0 0	31,28,700 6 9	40,328 10 11	9 12 5	18,37,830 6 9	1,58,066 0 0	16,79,770 6 9	18,014 11 9	3 3 6	0 7 2	0 12
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum	44,496 0 0	8,50,545 0 0	2,124 3 4	11 0 11	79,852 0 0	307 0 0	78,995 0 0	344 10 1	1 0 5	0 4 5	0 7 3
Dhule	51,232 0 0	6,95,674 0 0	3,240 11 0	5 7 11	4,48,630 0 0	2,54,641 0 0	1,93,999 0 0	2,384 7 9	0 16 6	0 3 3	0 5 4
Bijapur	2,900 0 0	4,13,707 0 0	3,584 0 9	6 11 7	45,655 0 0	500 0 0	45,155 0 0	512 10 0	0 11 9	0 6 9	0 9 1
Kanara	27,493 0 0	2,55,275 0 0	1,867 9 8	4 1 1	70,520 0 0	3,071 0 0	62,458 0 0	806 7 8	0 15 11	0 2 10	0 4 2
Ratnagiri	1,94,720 0 0	2,76,507 0 0	1,251 5 3	6 4 4	1,22,672 0 0	79,101 0 0	1,16,571 0 0	705 11 9	2 10 5	0 4 2	0 6 5
Kolaba	3,524 0 0	1,61,423 0 0	1,304 6 10	23 8 8	29,072 0 0	.....	29,072 0 0	489 1 11	2 3 10	1 5 4	0 1 2
Total	3,24,231 0 0	26,51,921 0 0	12,497 14 10	6 7 10	8,72,907 0 0	2,36,070 0 0	6,36,597 0 0	6,323 1 8	1 5 0	0 4 0	0 6 5
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi	78,719 12 1	2,10,876 5 1	4,775 15 6	2 4 9	25,422 11 9	1,636 0 0	23,886 11 9	514 7 9	0 2 11	0 14 0	1 5 2
Hydrabad	5,41,221 3 7	16,51,843 9 8	21,008 7 2	19 2 10	3,65,407 6 7	15,002 1 1	2,70,718 5 6	2,050 14 5	4 4 9	1 0 8	1 7 2
Shikarpur	71,006 9 7	10,44,484 9 8	8,772 1 5	9 7 8	91,926 6 1	1,169 6 0	90,657 0 1	539 12 10	0 12 2	0 15 2	1 2 7
Thar and Parkar	4,713 10 2	71,000 19 4	1,067 15 5	10 9 10	7,917 1 8	.....	7,917 1 5	117 6 5	1 2 8	0 12 10	1 1 1
Upper Sind Frontier	3,000 8 3	1,75,216 5 0	1,727 11 3	14 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 9	2 0 6
Total	7,03,266 11 9	27,02,161 8 1	37,352 0 9	9 8 8	6,21,548 9 10	18,487 7 1	5,03,076 2 9	4,132 0 5	1 6 6	0 15 5	1 5 1
GRAND TOTAL	22,14,766 13 3	1,47,60,393 5 10	1,42,867 11 4	8 5 2	44,23,023 10 5	5,37,493 15 1	20,90,541 11 4	42,273 13 8	2 8 6	0 3 8	.....

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—Statement of births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATES OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of Population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Western Registration District.										
Mumbai	1,998,319	31,023	31,087	62,110	15-61	15-63	15-62	100-00	0-15	—
Thane	984,067	14,049	13,373	27,422	14-36	13-58	13-97	100-75	0-71	—
City of Bombay	993,194	7,391	7,013	14,404	7-44	7-05	7-25	100-00	0-39	—
Surat	802,248	8,268	7,968	16,236	10-30	9-92	10-11	100-00	0-38	—
Central Registration District.										
Amrelnagar	997,496	20,023	19,523	39,546	20-12	19-62	19-87	100-00	0-50	—
Puna	1,062,449	19,373	18,407	37,780	18-23	17-33	17-78	100-00	0-90	—
Solapur	794,256	10,412	9,674	20,086	13-10	12-18	12-64	100-00	1-00	—
Wardha	1,222,071	22,312	21,447	43,759	18-25	17-53	17-89	100-00	0-72	—
Kannad	1,006,392	17,008	16,204	33,212	16-88	16-19	16-54	100-00	0-69	—
Southern Registration District.										
Belgaum	1,011,422	20,322	20,001	40,323	20-06	19-77	19-92	100-00	0-29	—
Dharwar	1,050,221	22,023	21,965	43,988	20-97	20-86	20-92	100-00	0-11	—
Bijapur	779,296	17,144	17,012	34,156	22-00	21-83	21-92	100-00	0-17	—
Ratnagiri	662,116	7,011	6,712	13,723	10-59	10-14	10-37	100-00	0-45	—
Coastal Registration District.										
Surat	640,026	12,756	12,079	24,835	19-77	18-87	19-32	100-00	0-90	—
Panaji	241,450	2,308	2,163	4,471	9-56	8-96	9-26	100-00	0-60	—
Baruch	871,529	17,077	16,602	33,679	19-60	19-03	19-32	100-00	0-57	—
Panaji	112,041	1,000	9,210	10,210	8-92	8-22	8-57	100-00	0-35	—
Amrelnagar	920,023	17,123	15,223	32,346	18-61	16-56	17-59	100-00	2-05	—
East Registration District.										
Kutchi	861,073	8,573	7,227	15,800	9-84	8-38	9-11	100-00	1-43	—
Baruch	910,043	11,493	9,721	21,214	12-63	10-68	11-66	100-00	1-95	—
Tarapur	220,129	3,293	2,392	5,685	14-95	10-87	12-91	100-00	4-04	—
Surat	910,073	13,046	12,448	25,494	14-44	13-56	14-00	100-00	0-88	—
Upper and Frontier	174,400	2,543	2,117	4,660	14-58	12-15	13-37	100-00	2-43	—
Total for 1891	14,220,344	354,430	329,047	683,477	24-19	22-49	23-34	100-00	1-81	—
Total for 1890	15,404,314	321,000	307,217	628,217	20-82	19-69	20-25	100-00	1-15	—

(2).—Statement of deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of males died to every 100 females.	RATES OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATE OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Registration District.												
Mumbai	9,344	100-46	29,544	24,154	53,698	100-00	84-00	92-00	84-00	84-00	84-00	84-00
Thane	5,369	177-20	13,123	14,804	27,927	110-73	126-00	118-37	126-00	126-00	126-00	126-00
City of Bombay	3,256	302-73	10,045	10,045	20,090	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Surat	1,811	201-38	8,268	7,968	16,236	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00
Central Registration District.												
Amrelnagar	6,699	150-51	19,697	14,473	34,170	100-00	74-00	87-00	74-00	74-00	74-00	74-00
Puna	4,242	250-23	13,369	12,407	25,776	100-00	48-00	74-00	48-00	48-00	48-00	48-00
Solapur	4,221	186-95	11,412	10,674	22,086	100-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00
Wardha	4,299	284-90	13,447	12,723	26,170	100-00	30-00	30-00	30-00	30-00	30-00	30-00
Kannad	3,211	201-38	10,268	10,214	20,482	100-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00
Southern Registration District.												
Belgaum	4,467	227-73	12,321	11,965	24,286	100-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00
Dharwar	4,221	250-23	13,369	12,407	25,776	100-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00
Bijapur	4,221	186-95	11,412	10,674	22,086	100-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00
Ratnagiri	3,211	201-38	10,268	10,214	20,482	100-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00
Coastal Registration District.												
Surat	1,892	201-38	8,268	7,968	16,236	100-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00
Panaji	1,113	217-91	2,308	2,163	4,471	100-00	21-00	21-00	21-00	21-00	21-00	21-00
Baruch	1,408	241-78	14,012	13,602	27,614	100-00	24-00	24-00	24-00	24-00	24-00	24-00
Panaji	1,071	241-78	1,000	9,210	10,210	100-00	24-00	24-00	24-00	24-00	24-00	24-00
Amrelnagar	3,211	201-38	10,268	10,214	20,482	100-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00	31-00
East Registration District.												
Kutchi	2,413	35-73	6,480	5,521	11,991	100-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00	27-00
Baruch	9,493	35-73	11,493	9,721	21,214	100-00	12-00	12-00	12-00	12-00	12-00	12-00
Tarapur	12,129	46-94	13,293	10,392	23,685	100-00	11-00	11-00	11-00	11-00	11-00	11-00
Surat	9,227	35-73	13,046	12,448	25,494	100-00	14-00	14-00	14-00	14-00	14-00	14-00
Upper and Frontier	2,543	6-54	1,443	1,177	2,620	100-00	5-60	5-60	5-60	5-60	5-60	5-60
Total for 1891	124,237	151-02	377,222	343,531	720,753	100-00	84-00	84-00	84-00	84-00	84-00	84-00
Total for 1890	124,237	127-50	343,531	329,781	673,312	100-00	66-00	66-00	66-00	66-00	66-00	66-00

N. B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

G.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—concluded.

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

1	12				13					14	
	CLASS VII.—continued.				CLASS VIII.					INCIDENCE OF TAXATION PER HEAD	
Districts.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Ahmedabad ...	6,04,152 13 6	22,27,852 8 9	22,551 7 2	11 9 8	3,33,682 0	1,656 5 0	3,31,146 3 0	4,668 14 1	1 13 1	0 9 7	0 13 1
Kaira ...	4,230 0 0	1,57,497 0 0	3,128 5 2	5 6 9	1,40,120 0 0	6,075 0 0	1,34,045 0 0	2,494 7 11	4 9 10	0 4 1	0 7
Panch Mahals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bramch ...	14,329 4 0	5,33,365 0 0	5,333 10 11	10 7 9	2,34,887 5 4	13,104 0 0	2,32,783 5 4	2,406 7 5	4 8 1	0 15 8	1 5
Surat ...	1,64,734 0 0	7,46,488 4 8	11,181 7 6	6 9 10	4,85,171 9 6	4,185 0 0	4,80,986 9 6	7,214 9 10	4 4 4	0 12 1	1 0
Thana ...	1,179 0 0	53,986 10 0	479 2 1	2 6 2	1,897 0 0	.....	1,897 0 0	38 15 4	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 2
Total ...	5,83,645 1 6	37,18,159 7 0	52,674 0 10	9 2 1	11,95,768 9 10	24,900 8 0	11,70,858 1 10	17,903 6 7	3 0 6	0 9 10	0 13
<i>Central Division.</i>											
Ahmednagar ...	1,600 0 0	2,66,034 18 0	2,009 0 6	5 13 0	1,68,729 0 0	.....	1,68,729 0 0	1,705 11 3	3 11 0	0 8 10	0 13
Khandesh ...	68,894 0 0	8,44,231 8 0	4,105 4 7	9 5 3	4,04,180 8 0	37,175 0 0	3,66,955 2 0	2,305 9 9	4 0 10	0 3 1	0 6
Nasik ...	46,600 0 0	5,35,715 8 0	3,496 2 3	0 4 7	2,25,843 8 0	.....	2,25,948 8 0	2,226 4 11	3 15 5	0 6 0	0 9
Poona ...	4,71,768 0 0	13,65,607 8 0	7,755 8 7	9 1 4	3,37,545 0 0	1,05,339 0 0	3,32,206 0 0	5,126 7 3	1 10 0	0 7 9	0 13
Satara ...	5,350 0 0	10,20,538 18 9	8,138 14 9	12 8 0	2,03,258 16 9	4,419 0 0	1,98,840 16 9	3,023 14 5	2 7 0	0 5 8	0 9
Sholapur ...	9,062 0 0	18,96,523 4 0	14,788 12 8	11 10 6	4,98,229 8 0	11,184 0 0	4,87,105 8 0	2,536 11 0	5 2 9	0 9 2	0 15
Total ...	6,02,674 0 0	51,28,760 6 9	40,338 10 11	9 13 5	18,37,836 0 9	1,58,066 0 0	16,79,770 0 9	18,014 11 9	3 3 6	0 7 2	0 12
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
Belgaum ...	44,496 0 0	8,60,545 0 0	2,134 3 4	11 0 11	79,862 0 0	857 0 6	78,995 0 0	344 10 1	1 0 5	0 6 5	0 7
Dharswar ...	51,232 0 0	9,95,574 0 0	3,266 11 0	5 7 11	4,48,630 0 0	2,54,541 0 0	1,93,989 0 0	2,384 7 9	0 16 0	0 3 2	0 5
Bijapur ...	2,900 0 0	4,13,507 0 0	2,684 0 9	6 11 7	45,855 0 0	500 0 0	45,155 0 0	512 10 0	0 11 9	0 6 9	0 9
Kannara ...	27,403 0 0	2,55,275 0 0	1,867 3 3	4 1 1	70,526 0 0	3,071 0 0	62,455 0 0	896 7 8	9 15 11	0 2 10	0 4
Ratnagiri ...	1,94,720 0 0	3,76,507 0 0	1,351 5 3	6 4 4	1,58,672 0 0	78,101 0 0	1,16,571 0 0	705 11 9	2 10 5	0 4 2	0 6
Kolaba ...	3,524 0 0	1,61,423 0 0	1,304 6 10	23 8 8	89,672 0 0	.....	89,672 0 0	489 1 11	2 3 10	1 8 4	0 1
Total ...	3,24,231 0 0	26,61,921 0 0	12,467 14 10	6 7 10	8,72,907 0 0	3,36,070 0 0	5,36,837 0 0	6,323 1 8	1 5 0	0 4 0	0 6
<i>Sind.</i>											
Karachi ...	78,719 12 1	3,16,576 5 1	4,775 16 6	2 4 9	35,442 11 9	1,925 0 0	33,516 11 9	514 7 9	0 3 11	0 14 0	1 5
Hyderabad ...	5,44,221 3 7	16,54,843 9 3	21,008 7 2	19 2 10	3,96,407 6 7	15,002 1 1	3,70,745 5 6	2,950 14 5	4 4 9	1 0 8	1 7
Shikarpur ...	71,006 9 7	10,44,464 9 8	8,772 1 5	9 7 8	91,826 6 1	1,169 6 0	90,657 0 1	539 12 10	0 13 2	0 15 2	1 8
Thar and Parkar ...	4,712 10 3	71,080 16 4	1,067 12 5	10 9 10	7,817 1 5	.....	7,817 1 5	117 6 5	1 2 8	0 13 10	1 1 1
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,806 8 3	1,75,215 5 9	1,727 11 3	14 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 9	2 0
Total ...	7,03,256 11 9	37,62,161 3 1	37,352 0 9	9 3 8	5,21,333 8 10	16,457 7 1	4,98,076 3 8	4,132 9 5	1 6 0	0 15 5	1 5
GRAND TOTAL	32,16,766 12 3	1,47,60,363 5 10	1,42,867 11 4	8 5 8	44,28,083 10 6	6,27,403 13 1	33,90,541 11 4	42,273 13 5	2 8 6	0 3 8	.....

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—Statement of births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of Population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Western Registration District.										
Mumbai	1,400,310	27,724	21,497	49,221	19.41	15.35	17.28	104.73	9.18	—
Thane	74,057	14,441	11,271	25,712	19.36	15.08	17.21	104.73	9.18	—
Surat	204,248	41,749	31,904	73,653	20.44	15.52	17.98	104.73	9.18	—
City of Bombay	404,144	7,941	7,408	15,349	3.80	3.63	3.71	104.44	—	10.20
Katwa	500,248	1,250	2,048	3,298	2.50	4.08	3.29	104.54	—	—
Central Registration District.										
Amritnagar	397,864	20,428	16,561	36,989	51.38	39.62	45.50	105.68	11.19	—
Puna	1,091,449	52,473	41,917	94,390	47.98	38.34	43.16	104.47	9.72	—
Shahapur	241,253	12,415	9,874	22,289	51.43	40.92	46.17	104.90	11.52	—
Warananasi	1,000,001	22,412	22,447	44,859	22.41	22.44	22.42	104.73	14.22	—
Bombay	1,400,310	17,288	16,492	33,780	12.34	11.78	12.06	104.73	10.15	—
Southern Registration District.										
Bombay	1,011,453	20,922	20,061	40,983	20.70	19.84	20.27	104.40	14.25	—
Belgaum	1,050,231	22,759	22,282	45,041	21.67	21.19	21.43	104.47	17.14	—
Bijapur	770,248	17,424	17,127	34,551	22.62	22.11	22.36	104.96	12.26	—
Mysore	640,253	7,011	6,712	13,723	10.95	10.44	10.70	104.46	4.88	—
Coastal Registration District.										
Surat	640,253	12,124	12,078	24,202	18.93	18.86	18.90	104.54	11.17	—
Amalgaon	241,450	7,248	6,943	14,191	29.98	28.76	29.37	104.71	9.43	—
Kanva	371,252	17,077	16,691	33,768	46.00	44.96	45.48	104.51	7.41	—
Porbandra	100,001	4,424	4,210	8,634	44.24	42.10	43.17	104.28	12.30	—
Amalgaon	220,253	11,222	10,928	22,150	50.92	49.63	50.27	104.31	9.24	—
Island Registration District.										
Karachi	501,012	8,374	7,222	15,596	16.63	14.41	15.52	111.50	9.70	—
Chandernagore	241,450	11,424	8,721	20,145	47.32	36.30	41.81	117.27	9.74	—
Yar and Piarat	200,248	1,242	1,242	2,484	6.20	6.20	6.20	104.74	5.20	—
Surat	640,253	12,124	12,078	24,202	18.93	18.86	18.90	104.54	11.17	—
Cape and Frontier	171,450	2,142	2,117	4,259	12.50	12.35	12.42	104.71	11.72	—
Total for 1891	14,220,248	364,420	289,747	654,167	24.24	19.70	21.97	104.10	9.11	—
Total for 1890	14,464,214	283,000	207,247	490,247	19.58	14.99	17.27	104.35	11.24	—

(2).—Statement of deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of males died to every 100 females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Registration District.												
Mumbai	2,344	109.45	27,564	24,154	51,718	109.92	94.80	102.36	104.73	94.80	102.36	
Thane	1,241	117.50	18,474	14,348	32,822	110.20	86.30	98.25	104.73	86.30	98.25	
Surat	2,408	85.21	41,749	31,904	73,653	173.24	127.24	150.24	104.73	127.24	150.24	
City of Bombay	11	36,941.91	14,204	11,297	25,501	104.28	99.41	101.84	104.44	99.41	101.84	
Katwa	1,311	241.35	6,248	8,201	14,449	104.27	166.11	135.19	104.54	166.11	135.19	
Central Registration District.												
Amritnagar	4,694	139.38	15,697	14,674	30,371	104.14	94.73	99.43	104.73	94.73	99.43	
Puna	5,142	174.28	47,424	36,420	83,844	110.25	86.30	98.25	104.73	86.30	98.25	
Shahapur	4,223	147.26	11,222	10,694	21,916	104.97	94.80	99.88	104.73	94.80	99.88	
Warananasi	4,223	240.80	12,242	12,122	24,364	104.97	104.97	104.97	104.73	104.97	104.97	
Bombay	2,711	241.35	10,242	10,114	20,356	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Southern Registration District.												
Bombay	4,687	217.13	22,201	21,206	43,407	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Belgaum	4,223	241.35	14,222	13,222	27,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Bijapur	4,223	139.38	12,222	11,222	23,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Mysore	2,411	139.38	6,222	6,222	12,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Coastal Registration District.												
Surat	1,492	201.90	8,222	8,222	16,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Amalgaon	1,142	201.90	7,222	6,222	13,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Kanva	1,408	147.26	14,222	14,222	28,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Porbandra	1,011	147.26	4,222	4,222	8,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Amalgaon	2,211	241.35	11,222	11,222	22,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Island Registration District.												
Karachi	2,411	201.90	8,222	6,222	14,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Chandernagore	2,411	104.21	7,222	6,222	13,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Yar and Piarat	1,211	104.21	2,222	2,222	4,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Surat	2,411	104.21	8,222	8,222	16,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Cape and Frontier	2,211	104.21	4,222	4,222	8,444	104.21	104.21	104.21	104.73	104.21	104.21	
Total for 1891	124,211	151.42	287,222	268,222	555,444	104.44	94.80	99.62	104.73	94.80	99.62	
Total for 1890	124,211	139.38	242,222	220,222	462,444	100.20	86.30	93.25	104.73	86.30	93.25	

J. S.—These have died and are not included in this or any of the other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—concluded.

(3).—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1901—concluded.

Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	DEATHS.										RATES OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Struck by or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
						Male.	Female.												For year.	Mean of previous five years.
B.—TOWNS—continued.																				
Saurashtra District.																				
Salar	25,748	0	4	849	134	1	4	11	19	219	715	0.12	0.16	15	0.4	0.04	0.21	0.21	14.15	24.64
Kanhan	17,070			157	44			12	4	22	220	0.08	0.08	15.47		0.13	0.21	0.21	14.15	24.64
Wai	17,819	12	1	128	28			12	1	24	220	0.08	0.08	15.47		0.13	0.21	0.21	14.15	24.64
Kanjarva District.																				
Vengurla	10,129			79	30			22		22	22			9.91	2.3	0.20	0.20	17.62	17.62	17.62
Kanjarva	14,374			116	21			22		22	22			9.91	1.47	0.20	0.20	17.62	17.62	17.62
Belgaon District.																				
Belgaon	29,342	11	1	323	134			10		14	378	0.09	0.09	17.30	4	0.09	0.20	0.20	14.15	24.64
Gadgaon	12,108	4	1	127	194			3		7	214	0.09	0.09	17.30	4	0.09	0.20	0.20	14.15	24.64
Amalgaon	10,410			91	119			1		1	92	0.09	0.09	17.30	4	0.09	0.20	0.20	14.15	24.64
Belgaon Cantonment	19,758	54	10	60	18					14	94	0.12	0.06	17.30	4	0.09	0.20	0.20	14.15	24.64
Dharwad District.																				
Dharwad	22,582			421	2			2		16	444	0.17	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Chandrapur	54,194			544	194			1		17	739	0.14	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Gadgaon	21,221	101		213	207			1		2	423	0.12	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Rampol	14,706	16	3	136	21			1		2	165	0.12	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Bijapur District.																				
Bijapur	16,749	28	2	213	141			2		6	370	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Karnatak	6,022	19		45	42			1		1	107	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Karnataka District.																				
Karnataka	14,513	4		27	10			3		3	44	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Karnataka	10,713			27	26			10		11	133	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Surat District.																				
Surat	108,031		1	2,199	13			17		21	2,237	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Busar	14,714		1	119	4			7		7	127	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Broach District.																				
Broach	60,137			660	7			17		18	678	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Jambhar	12,070		16	130	18			7		8	138	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Kaira District.																				
Kaira	10,101			156	6			1		2	163	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Shikhar	20,944			706	22			15		21	727	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Borsad	17,158			272	2			1		1	274	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Kapadvanj	14,366			919	15			2		3	936	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Panch Mahals District.																				
Godhra	14,491	22		413	17			1		1	431	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Dohad	12,363			458	2			1		2	460	0.12	0.12	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Ahmedabad District.																				
Ahmedabad	144,192		10	4,335	64		2	19		26	4,414	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Gandhinagar	6,637		3	192	10			19		28	211	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Vithaval	23,197			1,245	11			7		7	1,252	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Dholka	10,434			725	11			1		1	736	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Ahmedabad Cantonment	3,579			31				6		6	37	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Kutch District.																				
Kutch	97,009		2	1,734	261		4	24		41	1,999	0.08	0.08	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Hyderabad District.																				
Hyderabad	64,512			1,325			2	15		22	1,347	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Thar and Parkar District.																				
Umarkot	3,006			182						17	169	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Sindh District.																				
Sindh	41,991			979	2		3	14		17	1,008	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Sindh	26,335	1		434	10			15		16	450	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Larkana	12,019			203	7		1	6		7	210	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
Jacobabad	8,259			175	6			3		3	181	0.11	0.11	17.30	0.02	0.09	0.20	13.61	24.64	24.64
TOTALS.																				
Total of Towns	2,304,372	1,149	218	15,099	4,306	84	60	636	29	516	36,078	0.10	0.10	16.23	1.03	0.35	0.20	11.23	24.64	24.64
Total for 1901	18,820,346	17,850	1,461	308,913	37,726	274	290	3,999	1,333	5,887	51,263	0.08	0.08	19.00	0.00	0.31	0.20	4.32	24.64	24.64
Total for 1900	16,654,416	3,269	2,877	244,897	36,037	308	323	3,969	1,299	5,863	70,083	0.20	0.17	20.06	2.19	0.36	0.30	25.16	27.91	27.91

N. B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of towns B. In other statements "Districts" include Towns.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1).—Statement showing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

CLASS.	Number open on 31st December 1890.		Number opened during the year.		Number closed during the year.		Number open on the last day of the year.		
	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Mofussil.	Bombay City.	Total.
I	40	6	...	1	...	...	40	7	47
II	142	1	...	1	...	...	144	2	146
IIIA	63	...	1	...	...	...	64	...	64
IIIB	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Total ...	241	8	8	2	...	...	244	10	254

(2).—Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 District.	2 IN-DOOR PATIENTS.										3 OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				4 Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.		
	A Total treated during the year.	B Number cured.	C Number relieved.	D Discharged otherwise.	E Died.	F Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	G Number of beds available.		H Daily average number.			I Number treated.					
							Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.		Total treated.	Average daily strength.
Konkan	2,542	1,864	167	235	143	5.7	254	129	126.0	23.2	5.8	154.7	183,356	31,097	223,053	2,900.8	226,594
Deccan	9,266	7,341	784	744	598	6.0	721	345	314.3	63.9	35.3	413.4	673,699	80,333	753,932	8,901.9	757,337
Gujarat	8,098	5,048	800	638	487	5.4	567	218	304.1	66.6	17.0	881.7	445,247	29,339	474,586	5,277.5	479,864
Sind	4,614	3,631	280	230	211	4.6	324	133	146.9	12.9	14.0	172.7	211,733	11,373	223,106	2,203.7	225,309
Aden and Persian Gulf... ..	1,058	1,544	87	86	145	7.4	123	16	92.9	7.6	0.2	100.7	28,941	3,465	31,406	35.7	31,764
Bombay City	16,160	6,952	3,655	3,200	1,427	8.8	790	370	664.0	334.1	48.1	940.8	92,823	384	93,213	763.7	100,312
Total ...	43,930	26,380	3,608	3,229	3,013	6.8	3,615	1,301	1,661.0	304.3	130.1	2,170.0	1,040,784	157,540	1,198,324	17,552.9	1,242,230

Note.—The difference between the joint totals of columns B, C, D and E and that given in A is due to the fact that no account has been taken of patients under treatment at the close of the year.

(3).—Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

1 District.	2 GENERAL DISEASES.																3 Diseases of the nervous system.	4 Diseases of the eye.	5 Diseases of the ear.	6 Diseases of the nose.	7 Diseases of the circulatory system.	8 Lungs (diseases of).
	Group A.						Group B.		Group C.	Group D.												
	Small pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fever.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.								
Konkan	6	51	3,895	64,529	353	832	865	244	27,116	1,657	7,348	58	236	5,833	4,647	5,250	5,240	524	379	1,344		
Deccan	138	2,029	11,440	84,835	2,835	3,774	3,308	728	118,368	3,390	18,658	147	445	20,764	18,046	118,383	22,091	3,540	440	4,000		
Gujarat	4	61	6,079	100,449	2,198	3,623	3,187	574	22,811	8,872	13,345	375	820	8,531	11,029	47,414	24,028	1,473	432	3,294		
Sind	6	1	3,133	46,961	1,055	1,398	1,078	490	1,496	1,698	6,767	64	40	3,933	4,447	30,381	11,742	1,120	190	1,511		
Aden and Persian Gulf... ..	1	...	823	10,499	...	162	268	198	403	400	1,080	21	22	850	671	1,714	1,035	32	22	391		
Bombay City	67	74	1,761	13,273	1,502	2,289	1,102	78	8,069	1,360	4,709	421	495	6,057	1,937	9,900	2,144	1,418	179	1,267		
Total ...	202	2,206	27,167	324,636	7,832	12,067	10,810	2,270	173,871	12,246	51,740	1,108	1,658	44,024	41,877	208,460	66,789	8,131	1,548	12,586		

1 District.	2 LOCAL DISEASES.																3 Total number of in-door and out-door patients.	4 Major.	5 Minor.		
	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Gout.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the genitourinary system.	Veneral diseases other than those in Group A.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissues.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.				General injuries.	Local injuries.
Konkan	16,395	7,833	6,976	1,015	19,648	12	1,426	1,013	605	1,670	217	504	4,618	22,520	3,113	188	504	6,960	225,604	239	6,083
Deccan	37,690	15,436	24,849	2,349	67,535	40	2,415	5,902	2,276	4,679	1,530	2,375	19,558	85,979	21,008	3,345	3,023	28,003	763,837	1,335	24,600
Gujarat	29,010	11,367	9,718	1,948	37,709	29	2,636	2,984	1,562	5,100	1,099	1,217	17,073	60,813	20,399	1,205	2,204	13,362	662,494	1,005	22,069
Sind	11,609	3,769	3,716	1,242	25,446	8	2,005	902	1,630	1,840	531	743	6,655	20,421	14,742	824	1,246	11,116	227,089	883	17,790
Aden and Persian Gulf... ..	1,610	699	406	103	2,783	1	366	43	159	484	40	109	655	1,913	2,450	82	140	1,770	87,361	159	2,404
Bombay City	6,262	3,066	3,009	676	12,944	10	1,900	630	646	4,425	1,197	644	2,729	9,259	2,367	610	676	13,182	109,372	2,321	9,509
Total ...	103,160	42,100	48,718	7,124	161,236	100	9,061	10,458	7,126	17,611	6,622	6,491	61,291	209,480	64,028	6,214	7,074	74,164	1,842,380	5,972	57,654

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES. CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—concluded.

(5).—Statement showing the Current income and expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

District.	Income.														Interest on Investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.
	A.		B.						C.				D.			
	Cash balance on 1st January 1891.	FROM GOVERNMENT.						1	2	3	4	5				
		As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As Europe medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund.	From other miscellaneous sources.		Total.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
Konkan	22,438 2 8	18,161 0 11	1,885 15 5	...	...	17,996 3 3	37,548 3 7	12,534 4 0	19,608 12 8	2,935 4 7	28,078 5 3	6,582 3 2	...	
Deccan	40,065 3 7	8,526 4 6	1,101 3 8	...	...	30,834 4 9	40,461 11 11	31,705 10 8	38,434 14 10	4,607 9 11	74,748 8 5	2,089 1 2	...	
Gujarat	19,005 14 9	8,678 11 3	619 8 3	...	...	22,260 14 8	31,554 2	27,212 15 5	22,022 0 10	7,136 3 4	47,271 8 7	8,147 9 4	...	
Sind	21,234 11 10	6,996 0 0	976 3 1	...	...	11,912 0 2	19,884 3	13,548 5 4	30,893 6 6	1,768 5 6	46,210 1 4	1,701 1 7	500	
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	1,811 0 4	1,244 0 0	400 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	1,764 0 0	.....	8,726 12 9	369 0 5	9,095 13 2	1,727 14 6	...
Bombay City	487 9 8	2,16,443 0 0	18,329 8 11	...	...	97,584 4 3	3,32,350 13 2	.....	52,113 1 5	31,286 12 8	83,399 14 1	860 0 0	...
Total ...	1,05,932 10 10	2,60,044 0 8	22,812 6 4	...	...	1,80,707 11 1	4,63,564 2 1	75,001 3 5	1,65,699 1 0	48,103 4 5	2,83,803 8 10	21,107 13 9	500	

District.	Income—continued.			EXPENDITURE.								Cash balance on 31st December 1891.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Subscriptions.		F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
	From Europeans.	From Natives.		On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Konkan	1,251 4 0	3,694 8 0	99,587 10 8	49,836 8 8	592 6 6	10,062 6 4	2,589 3 9	5,285 13 10	1,437 12 1	3,500	73,304 3 2	26,283 7 0	0 2 1	54.3
Deccan	232 5 5	762 2 0	1,58,348 11 6	69,087 4 1	1,253 9 0	18,837 7 5	922 15 2	10,255 13 5	5,928 10 6	3,000	1,09,885 11 7	48,462 15 11	0 2 1	38.8
Gujarat	31 0 0	2,117 8 0	1,09,027 5 10	55,735 9 9	1,393 8 4	15,603 7 2	2,110 0 8	6,288 2 11	3,414 8 0	2,000	86,545 5 4	22,482 0 6	0 2 2	37.4
Sind ... ..	.....	552 0 0	90,082 2 0	35,573 7 0	882 0 4	9,602 2 6	1,265 14 3	6,223 6 9	5,851 13 4	4,600	63,997 12 2	26,084 5 10	0 1 11	33.5
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	.....	.....	14,398 12 0	6,862 5 5	96 5 6	2,603 0 11	776 10 6	1,134 8 9	338 10 6	.....	11,611 9 7	2,787 2 5	0 3 1	13.2
Bombay City ... ..	.....	.....	4,17,104 4 11	2,41,660 5 1	11,453 11 0	21,683 4 2	76,197 5 8	57,286 0 7	4,506 4 8	.....	4,12,791 15 2	4,312 5 9	0 4 8	86.7
Total ...	1,514 9 5	7,136 2 0	8,88,548 14 11	4,59,154 8 0	16,676 6 8	8,78,391 12 6	83,862 2 0	86,473 14 3	21,477 11 7	13,100	7,58,136 9 0	1,30,412 5 11	...	...

App. VI. B. (5.)

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1).—Statement showing the admissions, discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891.

Asylums.	1									2												3												4												Died.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	5											
	Remained on 1st January.									Admitted.												Re-admitted.												Total population.																Discharges.				Percentage to							
	M.			F.			T.			M.				F.				T.				M.				F.				T.				A.	B.	C.	D.	Daily average strength.				Admissions.																			
	Cared.									Transferred to friends.						Other-wise.						Total.						Cured.	Died.	Cured.		Died.																													
	Improved.			Not improved.			M.		F.		T.		M.		F.		T.		M.		F.		T.		M.		F.			T.		M.		F.		T.																									
Colaba	58	8	31	66	6	51	1	1	68	15	38	4	2	20	2	41	2	2	9	48	4	49	1	1	3	22	16	38	28	2	9	3	2	15	8	21	17	2	10	5	5	7	8	8	38	11	5	2	14	2	8										
Native	196	45	241	70	14	84	12	8	16	278	62	260	28	8	41	12	1	22	8	67	6	63	24	4	28	127	68	264	199	4	4	1	1	2	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10								
Poona	70	24	94	88	0	44	108	22	138	16	2	17	5	4	10	21	3	27	8	6	14	78	21	97	74	0	23	0	11	2	6	17	20	5	7	17	16	20	1	14	4	29	22	3	50	1	6										
Native	25	12	45	2	...	2	30	12	42	2	2	5	1	1	3	3	6	1	1	2	95	9	85	20	6	11	4	28	0	0	2	3	7	28	2	19	1	2	100	0	250	0	30	0	50	0										
Hyderabad	80	12	92	14	0	20	97	19	116	2	2	8	2	5	5	10	3	3	6	90	12	102	20	2	14	3	9	0	0	0	7	10	1	8	0	0	11	8	60	0	21	7	11	7	13	0										
Native	117	6	123	22	2	20	150	12	162	12	...	12	6	1	7	20	1	21	19	1	20	111	10	121	119	4	9	13	0	0	5	7	10	1	8	2	16	9	10	4	15	5	23	4	23	2	25	6									
Native	69	17	86	10	5	15	88	23	111	5	1	4	2	5	5	1	1	2	51	21	72	50	7	18	5	6	0	0	4	1	3	8	2	9	...	2	30	0	20	0	12	3	12	3										
Total for 1891	662	126	788	309	43	262	15	6	19	784	178	961	74	10	90	68	6	77	31	2	12	2	2	169	36	189	67	13	70	67	124	708	580	8	127	12	12	11	6	9	9	23	0	24	0	33	3	27	8	26											
Total for 1890	680	134	814	282	40	322	16	4	19	828	178	1,006	97	17	114	90	17	107	19	4	14	2	2	200	38	238	68	12	78	69	128	600	573	7	120	8	12	11	4	8	2	11	0	39	1	38	6	27	2	26	7										

* Two Civil Lunatics escaped.

(2).—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891.

Asylums.	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9					
	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily average strength.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Colaba	48	3	51	14	3	17	...	...	...	62	5	67	10	2	12	2	1	3	50	2	52	48	2	50	2	4	6			
Ratnagiri	11	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15	1	1	2	...	...	...	10	3	13	10	7	17	2	7	9	14	4	18
Poona	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1
Itharwar	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	0	...	0	7	1	8
Ahmedabad	11	1	12	5	1	6	...	...	...	16	2	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	2	17	18	7	25	1	7	8	15	4	19
Hyderabad	16	...	16	5	...	5	...	...	...	21	...	21	2	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	15	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14
Total for 1891	98	9	107	27	8	35	...	...	...	120	12	132	16	4	20	5	1	6	99	7	106	95	4	99	8	8	16	10	0	10
Total for 1890	101	11	112	31	2	33	...	...	...	129	18	147	10	2	12	19	2	21	93	9	102	94	1	95	8	9	17	10	0	10

1891-92]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. VI. C. (1) & (2).

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
THE WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
1	Khândesh	1,460,919	147	26	{ P. 19,757 R. 540	19,914 176	39,671 716	1,553	
2	Násik	841,087	142	17	{ P. 13,009 R. 144	13,151 76	26,160 220	1,552	
3	Thána	904,203	230	16	{ P. 12,709 R. 1,583	12,601 305	25,310 1,948	1,704	
4	Kolába	509,543	281	15	{ P. 8,113 R. 341	7,806 225	16,009 566	1,105	
5	Native States ...	Mowás Estates ... ..	...	...	{ P. 595 R. 150	575 134	1,170 284	1,454
6		Dáng Territory	32,020	...	1	P. 321	278	599	599
7		Jawhár	52,831	99	1	{ P. 853 R. 87	807 31	1,660 118	1,778
8		Janjira	81,780	252	2	{ P. 1,483 R. 43	1,416 25	2,899 68	1,483
9		Surgána	12,398	...	1	{ P. 208 R. 6	149 1	357 7	364
Totals by establishments in Western Registration District.									
	Cantonment	6,052	...	1	{ P. 120 R. 6	119 2	239 8	247	
	Municipal	163,092	...	8	{ P. 3,009 R. 1,304	3,023 123	6,032 1,426	840	
	Local Fund	2,546,008	...	65	{ P. 50,399 R. 1,298	50,420 718	100,819 2,016	1,552	
	Native States	179,929	...	5	{ P. 3,460 R. 586	3,225 191	6,685 477	1,432	
	Total ...	3,895,081	333	70	{ P. 57,048 R. 2,894	56,787 1,033	113,835 3,927	1,491	
THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.									
10	Bombay City (Municipal)	806,144	80,643	8	{ P. 10,781 R. 4,993	10,437 1,264	21,218 6,247	3,433	
THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
11	Ahmednagar	887,656	133	15	{ P. 15,004 R. 366	15,881 32	31,876 398	2,152	
12	Poona	1,061,449	198	19	{ P. 18,402 R. 1,604	17,739 86	36,141 1,780	1,996	
13	Sholápur	750,255	166	14	{ P. 13,747 R. 139	12,985 19	26,732 158	1,921	
14	Sátára	1,225,511	246	20	{ P. 22,083 R. 938	21,373 43	43,456 981	2,221	
15	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	282	16	{ P. 17,076 R. 930	16,478 205	33,554 1,135	2,168	
16	Native States ... Akalkot	75,774	152	1	{ P. 1,081 R. 11	1,069 ...	2,150 11	2,161	
17	Sátára Jágíra ...	Pant Pratinidhi... ..	65,146	146	2	{ P. 1,197 R. 6	1,110 3	2,307 9	1,158
18		Pant Sachiv	155,669	105	3	P. 2,512	2,546	5,058	1,686
19		Phaltan	66,383	167	1	{ P. 1,086 R. 4	964 ...	2,050 4	2,054
	Total ...	287,198	123	6	{ P. 4,795 R. 10	4,620 3	9,415 13	1,571	
20	Sávantvádi	192,948	214	5	{ P. 2,048 R. 264	2,025 113	5,973 377	1,270	

NATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1891-92.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vac-nation.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
39,726	22,595	7,436	37,139	716	371	93-62	51-82	25-69	37,796	25-68	782	0-54
26,185	17,997	6,047	24,092	220	123	92-09	95-94	28-79	20,521	24-39	277	0-33
25,330	16,215	7,831	24,392	1,948	516	96-37	26-49	28-41	21,106	23-34	211	0-23
18,092	12,201	2,544	18,004	566	394	98-72	69-61	31-79	14,912	29-26	111	0-22
1,170	140	360	1,139	284	145	97-85	51-06	...	391	...	...	...
809	141	292	535	...	...	89-31	...	16-07	401	12-18	...	...
1,660	1,267	287	1,660	118	118	100-00	100-00	33-65	1,670	31-61	...	...
2,918	2,248	584	2,860	69	64	98-62	94-11	35-75	2,487	30-41	...	...
872	198	156	853	7	7	98-59	100-00	29-04	41	0-99	...	...
240	160	37	218	8	5	91-21	62-50	36-65	169	27-92	1	0-17
2,092	4,440	1,179	5,669	1,426	87	92-96	6-10	35-26	5,435	33-63	56	0-34
100,951	72,288	22,645	95,546	2,016	1,312	94-77	65-08	27-31	88,631	25-01	1,324	0-37
6,719	4,094	1,878	6,547	477	334	97-93	70-02	38-24	4,990	27-57	...	...
114,002	81,002	23,559	107,974	3,927	1,738	94-84	44-26	28-17	99,225	25-49	1,381	0-35
21,827	16,478	2,114	20,507	6,947	4,742	96-65	75-91	31-32	18,653	23-14	215	0-27
31,594	25,711	3,880	29,749	308	252	93-53	63-32	33-80	29,778	33-56	95	0-11
24,160	25,613	2,032	23,844	1,780	556	93-64	31-24	32-41	30,718	28-94	252	0-24
24,739	20,820	4,043	25,026	168	77	93-61	48-73	33-45	24,680	32-90	74	0-10
42,475	34,623	5,572	40,340	981	544	92-83	55-45	33-36	39,944	32-59	47	0-04
23,596	22,941	6,111	32,427	1,125	683	95-64	60-18	29-94	31,973	28-91	131	0-12
2,150	1,662	368	2,031	11	8	94-47	72-73	26-91	1,962	25-89	...	...
2,315	1,484	536	2,022	9	6	87-65	68-67	31-13	1,630	25-02	...	...
2,058	2,966	1,771	4,516	...	...	95-22	...	30-94	4,608	29-61	...	...
2,050	1,603	343	1,951	4	2	95-17	50-00	29-42	1,985	29-90	...	...
8,423	6,033	2,650	8,789	13	8	93-35	61-54	30-63	6,223	28-63	...	...
4,995	4,517	1,232	5,773	377	235	96-65	62-33	31-14	5,433	28-16	...	...

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6			7		
THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT—contd.										
	Totals by establishments in Central Registration District.	Cantonment	40,883	4,654	1	P. 996 R. 323	651 1	1,647 324	1,971	
		Municipal	297,355	34,747	0	P. 6,512 R. 2,068	6,187 136	12,679 2,203		
		Local Fund	4,602,495	185	74	P. 79,794 R. 1,676	77,638 249	157,432 1,925		2,153
		Native States	555,920	145	12	P. 8,824 R. 285	8,714 116	17,538 401		
		Total ...	5,586,653	181	96	P. 96,126 R. 4,362	93,170 501	189,296 4,863		2,022
THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.										
21	Belgaum	1,011,463	217	18	P. 18,241 R. 4,080	17,229 693	35,470 4,773	2,236		
22	Dhárwár	1,050,533	232	22	P. 17,265 R. 3,362	16,823 259	34,088 3,621	1,714		
23	Bijápúr	796,286	138	13	P. 14,043 R. 3,047	14,547 435	29,490 4,082	2,582		
24	Kánara	446,166	114	16	P. 8,853 R. 1,934	8,140 921	16,993 2,855	1,240		
25	Southern Marátha Jágirs.	Sángli	238,945	267	7	P. 3,500 R. 933	3,144 253	6,644 1,186	1,110	
26		Jamkhandi	102,162	208	2	P. 1,825 R. 140	1,804 38	3,629 178	1,903	
27		Mirnj (Senior)	88,343	200	2	P. 1,412 R. 232	1,351 6	2,764 238	1,501	
28		Do. (Junior)	35,487	171	1	P. 469 R. 39	399 ...	868 39	907	
29		Kurundvád (Senior)	43,809	241	1	P. 725 R. 169	672 18	1,397 187	1,584	
30		Do. (Junior)	32,528	285	1	P. 563 R. 86	535 25	1,098 111	1,209	
31		Mudhol	61,815	171	1	P. 1,224 R. 423	1,230 164	2,454 587	3,041	
32		Rámdurg	36,181	258	1	P. 705 R. 392	691 50	1,396 442	1,838	
33		Jath	79,786	81	2	P. 1,704 R. 672	1,668 235	3,412 907	2,169	
		Total ...	719,056	381	18	P. 12,188 R. 3,086	11,494 789	23,682 3,875	1,531	
34	{ Under the Dhárwár Agency. } Savanúr State	16,976	243	1	P. 430 R. 124	409 41	839 165	1,004		
35	Kolbápur State	913,131	324	13	P. 13,622 R. 5,269	13,093 1,238	26,715 6,604	2,563		
	Totals by establishments in Southern Registration District.	Municipal	219,366	8,401	8	P. 6,658 R. 1,774	5,055 155	10,713 1,929	1,580	
		Local Fund	3,085,072	164	61	P. 53,614 R. 11,249	51,684 2,153	105,328 13,402	1,946	
		Native States	1,648,163	354	32	P. 20,240 R. 8,478	24,996 2,166	51,236 10,644	1,934	
	Total ...	4,953,591	195	101	P. 85,542 R. 21,501	81,735 4,474	167,277 26,975	1,913		

NATION—continued.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1891-92—continued.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Total of all ages.									
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
1,647	1,101	477	1,594	324	175	96.78	54.01	43.27	2,085	50.95	5	0.12
12,679	8,619	3,066	11,975	2,203	777	94.44	35.28	42.88	11,504	38.69	121	0.41
157,538	1,20,988	26,095	147,817	1,925	1,160	92.62	60.26	31.75	143,504	30.58	473	0.10
17,568	12,238	4,245	16,593	401	251	94.61	62.59	30.30	15,618	28.09	...	...
189,432	1,42,946	33,883	177,979	4,853	2,363	94.02	48.69	32.28	172,711	30.01	599	0.11
35,592	22,802	10,215	33,640	4,773	3,246	94.84	68.01	36.47	30,279	29.94	74	0.07
34,227	21,725	8,762	31,304	3,621	2,817	91.84	61.22	31.91	29,808	28.38	223	0.21
29,620	19,466	8,185	28,051	4,082	2,587	95.12	63.38	38.46	26,916	33.82	139	0.17
17,129	5,277	7,669	15,090	2,855	1,984	88.80	69.49	38.27	12,019	26.94	123	0.28
6,652	5,028	1,022	6,104	1,186	699	91.72	58.94	28.47	5,668	23.72	...	...
3,636	2,466	1,090	3,591	178	174	98.95	97.75	36.85	3,355	32.84	...	...
2,766	1,890	778	2,692	235	231	97.39	97.06	33.09	2,692	30.47	...	...
870	398	404	803	39	39	92.51	100.00	23.73	751	21.16	...	...
1,397	485	654	1,339	187	144	95.85	77.01	33.85	1,150	26.25	...	...
1,098	549	432	981	111	100	80.24	90.09	33.26	818	25.15	...	...
2,493	2,021	375	2,408	587	464	98.13	79.05	46.46	2,408	38.95	...	...
1,408	829	430	1,276	442	149	91.40	33.73	39.39	1,216	33.61	...	...
3,434	2,234	765	3,010	907	669	87.70	73.76	46.11	2,745	34.40	...	...
23,754	15,900	6,150	22,204	3,875	2,669	93.76	68.88	34.59	20,803	28.93	...	...
842	532	239	785	165	144	93.56	87.27	54.72	784	46.18	...	...
26,505	17,771	7,868	25,973	6,604	4,286	97.23	64.90	33.14	28,561	31.28	...	...
10,725	6,155	3,403	10,189	1,929	1,356	95.11	70.29	52.63	7,942	36.21	64	0.29
105,833	63,115	31,428	97,896	13,402	8,678	92.55	64.75	34.54	90,870	29.45	495	0.16
51,401	34,203	14,257	48,963	10,644	7,099	96.56	66.69	38.99	50,358	30.54	...	...
167,669	103,473	49,088	157,047	25,975	17,133	93.38	65.99	35.16	149,170	30.11	559	0.11

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	
THE GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.									
36	Surat	649,824	391	11	{ P. 9,488 R. 300	9,465 41	18,953 341	1,754	
37	Broach	341,450	235	6	{ P. 5,029 R. 790	4,855 141	9,884 931	1,802	
38	Kaira	671,529	542	11	{ P. 14,121 R. 151	11,979 16	26,100 167	2,358	
39	Panch Mahals	313,331	194	6	{ P. 5,370 R. 128	5,169 17	10,539 145	1,781	
40	Ahmedabad	920,928	241	15	{ P. 14,756 R. 155	14,120 47	28,876 202	1,938	
41	Native States ...	Rewa Kantha	726,106	...	16	{ P. 18,494 R. 230	12,836 90	26,330 320	1,666
42		Mahi Kantha	581,568	53	8	{ P. 7,549 R. 31	6,942 7	14,491 38	1,816
43		Cambay	89,722	256	1	{ P. 1,202 R. 6	991 ...	2,193 6	2,199
44	Surat Agency ...	Dharampor	120,498	152	3	{ P. 2,418 R. 29	2,413 4	4,831 33	1,621
45		Banasda	41,373	108	1	{ P. 801 R. 1	865 3	1,666 4	1,670
46		Sachin Local Fund	19,337	460	...	{ P. 318 R. 10	318 ...	636 10	646
47	Jambughoda Local Fund	7,400	...	...	P. 198	191	389	389
Totals by establishments in the Gujarat Registration District.									
	Municipal	338,498	42,809	7	{ P. 5,674 R. 435	5,485 35	11,159 470	1,661	
	Local Fund	2,774,375	268	42	{ P. 43,593 R. 1,099	40,607 227	84,200 1,326	2,036	
	Native States	1,566,667	90	29	{ P. 25,404 R. 297	24,047 104	49,511 401	1,721	
	Cantonment	3,576	...	...	P. 13	5	18	18
	Total	4,683,116	169	78	{ P. 74,744 R. 1,831	70,144 366	144,888 2,197	1,886	
THE RAJKOT AGENCY CIRCLE.									
48	Kathiawar States... ..	2,752,404	...	36	{ P. 41,785 R. 486	40,998 173	82,783 659	2,317	
49	Patanpur	645,526	...	11	{ P. 10,910 R. 25	10,533 8	21,443 33	1,952	
Totals by establishments in the Rajkot Agency Circle.									
	Government	106,018	...	2	{ P. 1,791 R. 18	1,794 5	3,585 18	1,801	
	Cantonment	19,719	...	...	{ P. 269 R. 15	243 1	512 16	264
	Native States	3,272,193	...	45	{ P. 50,635 R. 483	49,494 175	100,129 658	2,239	
	Total	3,397,930	...	47	{ P. 52,695 R. 511	51,531 181	104,226 692	2,232	

D.—VACCI

(1).—Statement showing the particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of districts according to Census of 1891	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
50	Karachi	561,018	40	17	P. 10,255 R. 2,058	9,384 1,607	19,639 3,665	1,371
51	Hyderabad	918,048	102	14	P. 13,022 R. 1,875	11,375 649	24,397 2,524	1,923
52	Thar and Parkar	298,189	23	7	P. 4,975 R. 391	4,142 1,053	9,117 1,434	1,507
53	Shikarpur	915,058	99	21	P. 16,557 R. 1,739	14,062 3,893	31,219 5,632	1,755
54	Upper Sind Frontier	174,469	61	4	P. 3,065 R. 395	2,781 538	5,846 933	1,695
55	Native State ... Khairpur State ...	131,937	21	3	P. 1,508 R. 3	1,247 1	2,755 4	920
Totals by establishments in Sind Registration District.								
	Municipal	252,212	...	9	P. 5,241 R. 1,197	4,844 801	9,885 1,998	1,321
	Local Fund	2,614,565	...	54	P. 42,633 R. 5,251	37,700 6,939	80,333 12,190	1,713
	Native States	131,937	...	3	P. 1,508 R. 3	1,247 1	2,755 4	920
	Total ...	2,998,714	...	66	P. 49,382 R. 6,451	43,591 7,741	92,973 14,192	1,624
THE BARODA CIRCLE.								
56	Baroda States	*2,185,005	255	36	P. 36,556 R. 814	33,833 130	70,389 944	1,981
THE CATCH CIRCLE.								
57	Cutch States... ..	558,415	86	17	P. 10,932 R. 7	10,661 3	21,593 10	1,371
ADEN.								
58	Aden Municipality... ..	44,070	3,800	2	P. 604 R. 106	287 ...	891 106	445
BY ESTABLISHMENTS.								
Total of the Bombay Presidency.								
	Government	106,018	...	2	P. 1,791 R. 13	1,794 6	3,585 18	1,801
	Municipal	2,120,736	...	51	P. 37,539 R. 11,877	35,098 2,502	72,637 14,379	1,706
	Cantonment	70,230	...	2	P. 1,398 R. 344	1,018 4	2,416 348	...
	Local Fund	16,712,515	...	296	P. 270,063 R. 20,573	258,049 10,286	528,112 30,859	1,888
	Native States	10,099,229	...	170	P. 108,619 R. 10,658	156,217 2,886	319,836 13,539	...
59	In British Territory	19,009,499	152	361	P. 310,275 R. 32,797	295,450 12,797	605,725 45,594	...
60	In Native State Territory	10,099,220	168	170	P. 164,136 R. 10,663	156,726 2,886	320,861 13,549	...
	Total for 1891 ...	29,108,728	156	530	P. 474,410 R. 43,460	452,176 15,683	926,586 59,143	...
	Total for 1890 ...	25,637,070	124.86	521	P. 449,889 R. 30,802	426,740 12,738	876,629 43,600	1,786

* The Population for Baroda State is taken from the Census

NATION—concluded.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1891-92—concluded.

Total.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5 years.	Total of all ages.									
6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,728	11,923	5,697	18,078	3,665	2,068	91-64	56-43	35-91	16,306	29-07	236	0-12
24,444	16,175	6,413	22,792	2,524	1,807	93-44	71-59	26-79	23,556	25-66	270	0-29
9,125	4,820	3,448	8,480	1,436	888	93-01	61-92	31-43	10,934	36-67	31	0-10
31,306	25,363	3,491	28,999	5,632	3,126	92-89	55-50	36-11	32,373	35-38	150	0-16
5,917	4,307	1,061	5,400	937	525	92-37	56-27	33-96	6,160	35-31	14	0-06
2,759	1,795	755	2,626	4	---	95-31	---	19-90	3,233	24-88	---	---
9,934	8,116	1,065	9,346	1,998	1,518	94-55	75-98	43-07	10,602	42-04	151	0-59
80,586	54,472	19,035	74,402	12,196	6,896	92-63	56-57	31-09	78,727	30-11	550	0-21
2,759	1,795	755	2,626	4	---	95-31	---	19-90	3,233	24-88	---	---
93,279	64,333	20,855	86,374	14,198	8,414	92-90	59-29	31-61	92,612	30-88	701	0-23
70,509	63,047	4,928	68,163	944	576	96-7	60-9	31-1	68,457	31-33	---	---
21,781	15,846	4,417	20,503	10	7	94-95	70-00	38-38	21,292	38-13	---	---
891	80	202	663	106	66	74-41	81-13	16-99	702	15-93	---	---
3,589	2,528	907	3,445	18	12	96-09	66-66	32-60	3,854	36-35	---	---
72,847	53,512	13,281	69,258	14,380	8,764	95-35	61-09	36-80	65,623	30-94	645	0-30
2,418	1,573	736	2,331	348	194	---	---	---	2,592	---	6	0-12
529,333	351,104	110,822	497,694	30,876	18,831	94-28	61-02	30-92	485,340	29-04	3,046	0-18
320,651	232,422	70,726	307,810	13,539	8,958	---	---	---	304,412	---	---	---
607,162	438,036	125,453	571,949	45,612	27,802	---	---	---	552,779	29-05	3,697	0-20
321,676	233,103	71,019	308,789	13,549	8,977	---	---	---	309,042	30-87	---	---
928,839	671,139	196,472	880,738	59,161	36,779	---	---	---	861,821	---	3,697	---
878,665	617,675	204,920	834,314	43,611	26,739	95-17	61-33	33-59	857,360	33-44	3,664	0-14

of 1891 as the last Census Population is not available.

CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1891-92.

(For details, see Statement No. III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand total..	Percentage of		
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total of Public Institutions.	Ad- vanced.	Elemen- tary.				
				Arts Col- leges.	Profes- sional Col- leges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Train- ing Schools.	All other Special Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
158,071 ...	Towns ... 358	Males ... 13,841,959 ... Females ... 19,992,346 ...	Institutions ...	For Males ...	9	4	363	8,364	8	32	9,759	83	2,637	11,479	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. } 30.29	
	Villages ... 40,166			For Females ...	...	...	58	677	7	...	742	...	51	703	
	Total ... 40,514	Total ... 26,834,305 ...	Total ...	Total ...	9	4	410	9,031	15	32	9,501	83	2,688	12,972		
				Scholars ...	Males ...	1,331*	488	39,350	455,199	674	2,209	499,174	1,138	61,114	501,421	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† } 37.04
					Females ...	1	7	4,070*	63,155	179	20	67,432	37	5,548	73,017	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† } 8.76
			Total ...	Total ...	1,332	495	43,420	518,234	853	2,229	566,606	1,170	66,662	634,438	15.76	

* A place containing 5,000 inhabitants or upwards is treated as a town, and a place containing less than 5,000 inhabitants as a village, but municipalities are treated as towns whatever their population.
 † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(2).—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

(For details, see Statement No. IV.)

1891-92.]

1.	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.			University.	Dirac-tion.	Inspec-tion.	Scholar-ships.	Build-ings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Appa-ratus.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Institutions ..	For Males ..	2,14,300	1,16,263	15,62,080	21,92,687	1,11,077	2,23,975	47,11,092	1,17,572	46,483	2,00,037	98,433	4,45,363	23,101	6,381	10,08,200	57,10,351
	For Females	2,10,773	2,00,107	44,083	2,01,263	2,01,263
	Total ..	2,14,300	1,16,263	15,72,853	21,92,684	1,55,000	2,23,975	52,72,435	1,17,572	46,482	2,00,037	98,433	4,45,363	23,101	6,381	10,08,200	59,10,704
B.	(a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction ..	6.9	3.4	17.8	23.3	4.8	8.8	74.2	8	2.3	10.7	1.8	9.7	25.8	100
	(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	84.8	4.4	8.2	91.0	1.9	6.6	8.1	100
	(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction ..	2.0	18.8	78.9	..	4.6	91.5	8.9	5.8	100
	(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction ..	6.0	1.8	25.1	44.8	3.5	8.2	83.9	1.9	..	4.3	1.6	7.1	16.1	100
C. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.									
Government Institutions ..	Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	206 14 8	140 2 7	20 5 1	9 1 10	125 6 4	158 6 9	48 10 8									
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	1 1 0	0 15 4	60 0 1	1 4 0	3 12 11								
	Total cost ..	410 8 5	229 10 5	49 1 1	8 11 8	185 7 7	160 3 8	74 7 4									
Local Fund Schools ..	Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	....	....	2 8 11	2 1 4	63 5 4	40 5 8	2 1 11								
	Cost to Local Funds ..	....	....	2 2 5	2 14 0	211 13 4	24 1 7	2 15 2								
	Total cost ..	....	....	10 4 7	5 9 8	270 13 4	130 4 11	5 11 8								
Municipal Schools ..	Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	....	....	4 2 4	1 10 9	11 10 8	10 3 5	1 12 8								
	Cost to Municipal Funds ..	....	....	7 14 0	2 1 8	25 4 7	32 15 8	2 8 5								
	Total cost ..	....	....	21 8 0	6 8 0	58 5 9	61 8 8	7 9 0								
Institutions in Native States ..	Cost to Native State Revenues ..	289 3 0	....	22 5 0	2 9 2	162 12 10	44 12 1	4 15 8								
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	1 6 2	0 7 7	....	3 1 11	0 8 4								
	Total cost ..	435 3 0	....	41 8 5	4 11 1	162 12 10	49 15 10	7 0 8								
Aided Institutions ..	Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	74 1 0	....	10 1 8	0 11 8	40 1 0	61 14 0	2 7 1								
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	23 8 10	....	0 15 4	0 10 7	....	29 4 0	1 1 2								
	Total cost ..	222 3 10	077 0 0	40 6 0	8 11 8	154 5 10	140 8 0	15 1 9									
Unaided Institutions ..	Total cost ..	81 5 1	....	23 8 11	8 8 8	....	....	10 4 10								
	Total cost ..	108 14 8	130 14 1	8 1 10	1 4 11	100 12 10	86 15 11	2 10 9									
All Institutions ..	Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	108 14 8	130 14 1	8 1 10	1 4 11	100 12 10	86 15 11	2 10 9									
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	10 11 7	....	1 8 0	1 15 11	49 10 8	17 15 1	2 1 4								
	Total cost ..	210 8 11	231 2 8	87 0 4	8 0 0	150 14 4	103 7 10	9 10 8									

The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[APP. VII A. (2)]

B-741-72-99

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A.—EDUCATION

(S).—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Bombay

Class of Institutions.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																				
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													UNDER PRIVATE							
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District Local Boards.				Managed by Municipal Boards.					Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																						
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																						
	English	2	387	353	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	69	74	70	4	613	562	546
	<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.</i>																					
	Law	2	322	341	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Medicine	1	323	190	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	50	65	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6	681	656	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	69	74	70	4	614	563	547
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																						
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																						
	For Boys—English ...	28	7,238	6,914	6,123	13	296	267	312	70	3,180	3,061	3,541	76	6,419	6,193	5,304	110	14,912	14,691		
	For Girls—English ...	2	103	103	85	...	...	...	...	1	19	16	10	1	25	24	17	61	3,706	3,602
	Total ...	30	7,341	7,017	6,207	13	296	267	312	71	3,199	3,077	3,551	76	6,444	6,217	5,321	161	18,737	18,293		
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>																					
	For Boys	31	2,178	2,142	1,473	4,064	222,306	213,659	165,826	663	71,637	69,040	63,403	1,838	107,048	105,471	79,866	1,767	60,855	60,456		
	For Girls	3	283	348	167	129	6,144	5,813	3,590	164	11,706	11,146	6,800	175	11,241	10,725	6,634	201	11,864	11,316		
	Total ...	34	2,461	2,490	1,640	4,193	228,450	219,472	169,416	727	83,343	80,186	70,203	2,013	118,289	116,196	86,500	1,968	72,719	71,772		
Schools for Special Instruction.																						
	Training Schools for Masters	5	619	518	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	82	70	1	70	69	67
	Training Schools for Mistresses	2	87	83	67	1	12	12	11	1	33	28	25	2	21	23	20	1	26	22		
	Schools of Art	1	296	263	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	3	209	209	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering & Surveying Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	1	126	127	107	1	150	143	113	3	71	63	44	3	106	154	124	9	707	610		
	Other Schools	5	175	134	103	3	26	31	23	1	84	74	63	...	11	11	9	1	180	116		
	Total ...	17	1,402	1,332	1,133	5	196	186	157	4	188	154	122	7	283	270	223	14	1,004	964		
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	67	12,040	11,629	9,737	4,231	229,944	220,134	169,794	801	87,020	84,238	61,042	2,096	126,005	122,753	91,514	2,147	101,864	97,544		

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED TEACHING—	
(a) Arabic or Persian ... ..	...
(b) Sanskrit ... ..	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic ... ..	...
2. ELEMENTARY TEACHING—	
(a) A Vernacular only or mainly	For Boys
	For Girls
(b) The Koran only	For Boys
	For Girls
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards	For Boys
	For Girls
Total ...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...

—continued.

Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

MANAGEMENT.					Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31st OF MARCH, LEARNING															CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31st OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.					REMARKS.
SCHOOL.						English.	A. Classical languages.	A. Vernacular languages.	Europeans and Europeans.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Musals.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.					Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.					
1	2	3	4	5										6	7	8	9	10				11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	243	222	162	12	1,322	1,302	1,322	—	11	30	6	275	15	606	250	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	2	222	222	—	6	10	1	61	6	108	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	1	222	222	—	6	28	1	69	3	20	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	1	60	50	—	6	2	1	8	2	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
1	243	222	162	12	1,327	1,327	1,322	—	68	77	7	372	64	774	457	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—			
86	7,269	7,099	6,020	322	30,309	30,342	12,323	21,011	1,974	2,161	302	4,726	2,104	14,128	12,843	78	8	73	694	—	—	—	—			
2	110	96	26	48	4,052	4,052	489	755	1,584	1,301	45	600	12	46	101	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	578			
36	7,403	7,113	6,106	610	30,420	30,396	12,392	22,166	2,420	4,543	308	4,326	2,117	14,178	12,944	78	8	73	504	578	—	—	—			
24	1,007	2,264	2,246	4,164	677,081	227	2,261	673,828	5	3,520	674	4,580	69,089	78,028	398,116	9,823	6,360	640	23,251	—	—	—	—			
5	127	128	127	677	41,258	2	1,100	41,114	1	856	206	2,878	6,627	8,276	21,741	415	18	11	—	1,340	—	—	—			
29	2,197	2,147	2,272	9,781	516,294	129	2,769	615,042	6	4,376	309	7,459	94,766	63,204	309,267	10,940	6,978	551	23,251	1,340	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	8	674	27	604	674	—	62	—	—	65	259	179	9	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	2	179	69	15	159	20	17	1	1	22	41	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	1	244	—	—	—	14	26	4	30	5	66	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	4	216	116	—	—	3	12	8	3	15	67	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	1	14	14	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	14	1,229	16	—	—	71	67	6	112	109	219	401	18	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	10	498	17	—	—	6	6	6	157	57	94	129	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	67	3,073	220	619	1,583	115	221	27	291	279	967	1,137	30	—	—	6	20	—	—			
130	10,282	10,236	8,281	2,501	308,916	65,486	19,808	686,791	6,943	9,216	1,311	13,467	97,156	50,219	254,206	10,148	6,266	687	23,573	1,925	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	29	529	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	50	571	—	571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	6	96	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	1,797	41,946	179	247	62,729	—	—	204	75	253	6,416	4,082	31,296	624	166	1	776	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	467	12,771	—	2,456	10,111	—	—	—	—	859	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	15	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,314	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	54	2,114	—	2,064	5,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	2,771	67,232	2,229	3,242	41,227	6	241	442	2,260	62,208	5,443	33,418	1,094	179	50	3,766	1,925	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	11,272	674,426	67,277	22,406	696,615	4,940	9,436	1,327	16,307	119,362	104,668	356,313	11,166	7,156	687	23,573	2,341	—	—			

A.—EDUCATION

(4).—Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the

		PUBLIC																	
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																	
Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.						Managed by District Local Boards.						Managed by Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenue.	Local Cost.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Cost.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Cost.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																			
Arts Colleges.																			
English	94,221			34,572	16,123	1,44,916													
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																			
Law	—2,510			13,188	2,029	12,703													
Medicine				19,029	2,021	21,047													
Engineering	72,871			8,063		80,939													
Total	1,64,592			76,448	20,172	3,60,202													
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																			
Secondary Schools.																			
For Boys, English	1,33,684		7,237	1,33,859	6,843	3,31,773	600	841		2,300	607	4,348	12,750	650	23,860	27,086	597	64,988	
For Girls, English	8,807		562	357	2,802	12,528									360			360	
Total	1,42,491		7,799	1,34,216	9,645	3,44,301	600	841		2,300	607	4,348	12,750	650	24,220	27,086	597	65,298	
Primary Schools.																			
For Boys	3,160		1,876	1,651		6,697	4,40,984	6,14,172		1,37,300	8,400	11,04,818	1,12,282	47,500	1,09,835	81,080	2,000	4,42,803	
For Girls	1,903	30	130	43	193	2,358	8,106	24,594			51	82,783	28,180	7,723	53,091	1,283	1,695	86,960	
Total	5,123	30	1,906	1,694	193	9,040	4,58,042	6,38,766		1,37,300	8,460	12,27,668	1,35,448	55,224	2,51,020	82,969	4,295	5,29,763	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																			
Schools for Special Instruction.																			
Training Schools for Masters	61,079	29,933		5	40	91,067													
Training Schools for Mistresses	18,225	3,614				21,800	1,000	4,102	1,820			6,922	320	460	708			1,493	
Schools of Art	37,407			4,460	7,192	49,068													
Medical Schools	33,999	917		2,285	110	37,198													
Engineering and Surveying Schools																			
Industrial Schools	—81				6,318	6,197	6,500	5,383		100	6,899	18,878	1,880	510	4,541	5	487	6,982	
Other Schools	44,860			2,124		46,984	600	1,240	240		1,831	3,617			78			78	
Total	7,95,426	34,464		8,883	13,800	2,52,833	8,000	10,731	2,080	106	8,720	29,617	1,715	966	5,827	5	487	8,503	
Buildings							87,246	52,229	95		10,075	1,50,846	6,010		12,105		8,881	31,966	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	5,229					5,229							2,279		2,061		72	4,412	
Total	6,229					5,229	87,246	52,229	95		10,075	1,50,846	8,289		14,100		8,953	26,408	
University																			
Direction																			
Inspection																			
Scholarships held by																			
(Arts Colleges)																			
Professional Colleges																			
Secondary Schools																			
Primary Schools																			
Special Schools other than Training Schools																			
Miscellaneous																			
Total																			
Total expenditure on Public Instruction	6,13,002	34,494	9,795	2,70,241	43,572	8,71,106	5,53,899	7,02,567	2,180	1,29,706	28,762	14,12,078	1,48,202	50,859	2,05,648	1,10,040	9,332	6,30,061	

—continued.

Embassy Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

INSTITUTIONS.																										
USING PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM											
Maintained by Native States.						Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.									Unaided.										Grand Total.	
Native State Name.	Local Govt. aided in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Govt.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Native State Name, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Govt.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
28,735			2,400		22,335	43,122	2,024	10,000	61,356	71,538		1,33,948	7,385		7,385	1,37,333	2,624	10,000	97,281	76,142						3,34,300
									400	877		977				-2,610			17,595	2,405					13,880	
																72,571			19,626	2,021					21,647	
																			9,045						9,045	
21,720			2,800		22,520	40,132	2,824	10,000	61,756	82,570		1,30,326	7,325		7,325	2,07,714	2,624	10,000	1,23,567	80,760					4,30,523	
1,32,170	7,028	260	91,020	10,000	2,12,458	1,30,470	8,040	11,000	1,39,170	1,42,215	2,325	8,102	1,31,747	34,670	1,66,417	2,82,834	6,503	43,097	6,16,408	4,71,975						13,62,080
2,412			264		2,676	1,100	8,204		9,604	79,367	1,500	1,30,867			1,30,867	57,071		1,437	79,201	88,084						2,16,723
1,30,007	7,024	260	91,710	10,000	2,12,731	1,30,914	8,066	11,000	1,39,980	1,42,945	2,325	7,385,703	1,32,000	35,368	1,67,363	3,30,866	6,503	43,097	6,16,500	4,60,042						13,73,523
2,44,000	64,734	1,607	63,320	9,140	6,47,151	40,832	32,546	7,587	61,060	1,79,420	2,136	2,25,304	30,238	15,353	25,646	4,06,946	6,56,197	1,04,236	1,45,539	6,27,413						6,32,597
1,10,000	1,000		1,000		1,100	1,100			1,100	1,100		1,100			1,100	1,100			1,100	1,100						1,100
6,11,327	50,281	6,120	63,120	10,720	5,46,228	56,246	36,289	15,064	67,673	2,08,706	2,316	4,44,687	10,200	16,196	26,396	6,54,981	7,30,200	2,08,974	3,53,864	7,25,268						13,73,523
12,754					22,813	2,000				6,107		6,107				61,073	20,803		64	16,901						1,11,977
7,000				200	7,200	1,600			1,600	2,246		5,946				21,197	8,173	2,223	1,950	11,131						44,083
																31,407	1,407		4,460	7,192						40,082
																33,266	1,407		2,267	166						37,336
7,385	875			344	8,504	2,000	1,200		150			3,303				2,000	1,542		150							3,302
						53,141	14,500	11,811	10,000	82,923		1,20,221				53,141	14,500	16,253	10,121	84,770						1,79,477
						43,710	1,348		912	1,264		3,222				43,710	1,348	313	3,000	3,720						54,102
27,620	513		50	747	28,930	51,679	10,222	11,811	22,125	74,286		1,40,532				2,56,620	56,868	19,108	21,175	1,25,268						4,73,985
30,000	904				30,904	94,827	5,500	2,207	300	74,204		1,73,508			564	564	1,80,748	57,229	14,407	160	1,82,334					4,45,383
1,100				80	1,180	1,740			2,412	2,467		7,017			250	250	9,256		3,061	2,512	10,972					25,101
1,100	904			80	1,614	89,226	5,500	2,207	2,912	76,731		1,86,906			814	814	1,96,800	57,229	16,468	2,512	1,94,354					4,70,466
																15,000				65,217						1,17,572
																42,443				45,622						45,622
																2,11,153	1,961	1,470	12,020	43,334						2,60,837
																7,826				12,131						21,263
																5,904										16,619
																10,445	3,171	154	2,206	17,265						34,132
																34	2,147	1,064	560	9,111						13,945
																4,538	6,165	971		7,610						19,584
																6,381										6,381
																1,04,513	13,404	3,663	1,82,885	1,11,233						5,37,506
1,12,100	20,600	2,210	1,50,790	88,687	9,64,200	6,24,026	40,281	52,479	4,12,515	6,91,700	7,843	14,30,646	1,50,827	52,780	1,63,627	15,61,622	9,27,066	3,63,756	1,30,027	17,47,626						20,704

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(5).—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1891-92.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.			
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.									
			1			2			3			4			5						
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Government .. English ..	28	7,278	4,348	..	4,348	3,802	..	3,802	23	..	23	65	..	65	7,238	..	7,238
	Local Fund .. English ..	15	296	3	..	3	283	..	283	196	..	196
	Municipal .. English ..	70	3,180	767	..	767	2,413	..	2,413	3,180	..	3,180
	Native States .. English ..	76	6,419	2,261	..	2,261	4,145	1	4,146	2	..	2	7	..	7	6,419	1	6,420
	Aided .. English ..	110	14,942	4,949	65	5,014	5,584	123	5,707	1,406	131	1,537	2,023	191	2,214	79	33	111	14,401	541	14,942
	Unaided .. English ..	68	7,393	3,012	..	3,012	4,951	14	4,965	38	7	45	137	21	148	13	10	23	7,241	62	7,303
Total	353	39,368	15,343	63	15,406	19,568	137	19,705	1,529	138	1,667	2,222	217	2,439	92	43	135	38,774	594	39,368	
For Girls	Government .. English ..	2	103	..	25	25	..	78	78	103	103
	Local Fund .. English
	Municipal .. English ..	1	19	..	3	3	..	16	16	19	19
	Native States .. English ..	1	25	..	5	5	..	30	30	25	25
	Aided .. English ..	81	3,793	2	310	312	53	643	695	68	745	606	336	1,081	1,367	118	297	415	567	3,228	3,795
	Unaided .. English ..	8	110	58	58	1	9	10	5	31	36	2	3	5	9	101	110
Total	66	4,063	2	343	345	53	1,017	1,070	79	784	813	341	1,083	1,403	121	300	421	576	3,476	4,062	
Total Secondary Schools	410	43,430	15,345	408	15,751	19,641	1,134	20,735	1,608	862	2,480	2,563	1,274	2,837	213	312	566	39,350	4,070	43,420	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Government ..	31	2,178	..	..	..	..	..	642	..	642	765	..	765	781	10	771	2,168	10	2,178
	Local Fund ..	4,084	322,306	..	..	..	..	..	64,314	572	64,886	80,079	2,740	82,419	64,580	9,321	73,801	200,673	12,063	222,306
	Municipal ..	523	71,827	..	..	..	..	..	76,477	58	76,535	27,631	292	27,923	16,504	675	17,379	70,612	1,224	71,837
	Native States ..	1,836	107,948	..	..	..	..	..	35,421	42	35,463	44,633	258	44,891	28,667	927	27,594	100,711	1,207	107,918
	Aided ..	1,767	69,855	..	..	..	..	..	10,167	213	10,380	30,703	4,269	34,972	20,049	2,551	21,599	81,819	8,030	90,849
	Unaided ..	74	3,007	..	..	..	..	..	798	3	801	1,258	22	1,280	611	113	724	2,467	140	3,007
Total	8,354	477,031	..	..	..	..	..	137,819	600	138,419	185,689	7,380	193,319	130,272	14,801	145,073	453,740	23,251	477,031	
For Girls	Government ..	3	238	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	81	104	..	104	90	..	90	238	..	238
	Local Fund ..	120	6,144	..	..	..	..	..	750	750	..	1,616	1,616	..	3,372	3,372	..	6,144	..	6,144
	Municipal ..	164	11,796	12	1,705	1,717	35	4,139	4,174	46	3,859	3,905	..	11,796	..	11,796
	Native States ..	175	11,241	..	..	..	..	..	1,725	1,735	..	3,914	3,942	..	5,374	5,374	..	11,241	..	11,241
	Aided ..	201	11,034	82	2,672	2,654	701	4,293	4,094	406	3,687	4,093	1,346	10,695	..	11,034
	Unaided ..	6	180	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	1	61	6	73	79	..	180	..	180
Total	677	41,253	..	..	..	..	..	94	9,829	9,923	737	14,336	14,005	519	18,717	19,238	1,349	39,904	41,253	
Total Primary Schools	9,031	518,284	..	..	..	..	..	137,913	7,719	146,632	186,426	21,915	209,314	130,790	33,618	164,304	453,120	23,155	518,284	
GRAND TOTAL	9,441	561,704	15,345	408	15,751	19,641	1,134	20,735	1,608	862	2,480	2,563	1,274	2,837	213	312	566	404,479	47,226	501,704	

A—EDUCATION—continued.

2.—Enrolment during the results of prescribed examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1951-52.

Year of Examination.	Year of Examination.				Year of Examination.				Race or Class of Examinee.											
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsees.	Muslims.	Hindus.	Aboriginal or Hill Tribes.	Others.
1951-52																				
1950-51																				
1949-50																				
1948-49																				
1947-48																				
1946-47																				
1945-46																				
1944-45																				
1943-44																				
1942-43																				
1941-42																				
1940-41																				
1939-40																				
1938-39																				
1937-38																				
1936-37																				
1935-36																				
1934-35																				
1933-34																				
1932-33																				
1931-32																				
1930-31																				
1929-30																				
1928-29																				
1927-28																				
1926-27																				
1925-26																				
1924-25																				
1923-24																				
1922-23																				
1921-22																				
1920-21																				
1919-20																				
1918-19																				
1917-18																				
1916-17																				
1915-16																				
1914-15																				
1913-14																				
1912-13																				
1911-12																				
1910-11																				
1909-10																				
1908-09																				
1907-08																				
1906-07																				
1905-06																				
1904-05																				
1903-04																				
1902-03																				
1901-02																				
1900-01																				

A.—EDUCATION—continued.

(7).—Return showing the distribution of Local Board and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1891-92.

Objects of expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY				IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY						
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Grants.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Board expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Boards Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Arts Colleges.																															
English													2,624	2,624																	
Secondary Schools.																															
For Boys (English) ..	13	296	267	212	600	841		2,300	607	4,345		656	5,068	70	3,180	3,001	2,641	12,760	23,860	656	27,066	607	64,938	7,237		11,901	43,007	49,600			
For Girls do. .. .															1	19	16	10		360				300	602		518	43,007	1,437		
Total	13	296	267	212	600	841		2,300	607	4,345		656	5,068	71	3,199	3,017	2,651	12,760	24,220	656	27,066	607	65,238	7,792		12,419	44,534	51,697			
Primary Schools.																															
For Boys	4,084	222,206	218,839	185,826	4,49,934	6,14,172		1,37,300	3,409	11,24,818		47,509	32,506	6,95,187	662	71,637	69,949	62,403	1,12,362	1,96,835	47,509	81,660	2,400	4,42,602	1,876		7,597	2,08,298	9,03,485		
For Girls	129	6,144	6,812	3,699	8,108	24,594			51	32,753		30	7,725	32,763	164	11,706	11,148	6,569	23,184	53,091	7,725	81,660	2,400	4,42,602	1,876		7,597	69,878	96,790		
Total	4,213	228,350	225,651	189,425	4,58,042	6,38,766		1,37,300	3,460	13,37,568		80	56,234	36,269	726	83,343	81,097	69,072	1,35,546	2,51,926	53,234	82,960	4,396	5,29,874	1,902		15,194	2,68,176	9,99,275		
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
Training Schools for Masters.													29,933																		
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	1	12	12	11	1,000	4,102	1,520			6,922	3,814	460		8,175	1	33	28													29,933	
Medical Schools ..																															
Engineering and Surveying Schools ..																															
Industrial Schools ..	1	150	143	118	6,500	5,333		106	5,689	18,873		510	9,000	14,893	2	71	62														
Other Schools	3	36	31	28	500	1,246	240		1,831	8,817				1,246	1	84	74														
Total	5	198	186	157	8,000	10,731	2,060	106	8,720	29,617	34,464	969	10,922	56,966	4	188	164	122	1,718	5,327	969	5	487	8,503		2,060	11,511	19,198	76,184		
Buildings					87,246	62,229	96		10,975	1,40,645			5,500	57,729					6,016	12,105			3,881	21,996		93	2,207	14,407	72,130		
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ..																															
Total					87,246	62,229	96		10,975	1,40,645			5,500	57,729					2,279	2,061			72	4,412				2,061	2,061		
Inspection																			8,289	14,106			3,053	26,408		98	2,207	16,468	74,197		
Scholarships held in ..																															
Secondary Schools ..																															
Primary Schools ..																															
Special Schools other than Training Schools ..																															
Miscellaneous																															
Total																															
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,231	228,548	225,124	189,794	4,63,889	7,02,567	2,166	1,20,706	33,762	14,12,076	34,494	60,859	60,261	8,67,806	801	87,020	84,339	61,916	1,68,802	2,04,948	56,369	1,10,040	9,352	6,30,081	1,719	2,166	52,418	3,63,760	12,31,434		

A—EDUCATION—continued.

(2).—*Distribution of the Schools in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to its administrative supervision.*

Districts and Native States.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited villages.	Estimated population.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1912.	INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE YEAR.				Number of schools not yet completed by the District and State Boards and of State Board No. 1.	Number of pupils in such schools.	Percentage of total pupils in Government and State Board No. 1.	Number of villages with schools.	Average number of pupils in each village with a school.
						SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Central Division.														
Bombay—														
Poona	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Deccan	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Amravati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Beed	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Sholapur	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Yashwantrao Chavan	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Amalner	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chandrapur	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Sambhaji	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shahu	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Western Division.														
Amalner	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chandrapur	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Sambhaji	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shahu	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Southern Division.														
Amalner	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chandrapur	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Sambhaji	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shahu	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
And.														
Amalner	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chandrapur	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Sambhaji	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shahu	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Other.														
Amalner	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chandrapur	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Sambhaji	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shahu	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chhatrapati Shri Chhatrapati	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Grand Total.														
	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1).—Abstract showing the total number of books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of books.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.		BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE PRESIDENCY.									BOOKS PUBLISHED IN INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Portuguese.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Hindi.	Bri.	Mirathi.	Kanarese.	Urdu.	Hindu-Sindhi.	Arabic-Sindhi.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Zend.	Hebrew.		
Original Works ...	119	1	298	449	14	...	1	33	18	2	16	9	6	1	...	1	57	1,021
Translations ...	3	...	36	41	4	...	...	4	3	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	64	161
Republications ...	15	...	53	37	4	5	1	2	4	...	1	53	9	1	1	1	35	222
Total ...	137	1	387	527	22	5	2	39	25	2	22	62	15	3	1	2	156	1,401
Total ...	138		1,031									83					156	1,401

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1891.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts ...	12	53	.....	2	6
2	Biography ...	.....	30	1	.....	3
3	Drama ...	.....	63	1	1	6
4	Fiction ...	1	71	.....	3	7
5	History ...	1	17	9	.....	2
6	Language ...	4	34	8	40	8
7	Law ...	9	9	.....	.....	1
8	Medicine ...	2	20	.....	11	3
9	Miscellaneous ...	97	476	12	23	60
10	Poetry ...	2	188	32	24	24
11	Politics ...	1	5	.....	.....	.....
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	.....	22	3	23	5
13	Religion ...	1	8	17	24	6
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	8	.....	.....	1
15	Science (Natural and other)	1	25	.....	.....	2
16	Voyages and Travels ...	1	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	138	1,031	83	156	1,401
1	Original Works ...	120	831	17	57	1,021
2	Translations ...	3	93	1	64	161
3	Republications ...	15	107	65	35	222
	Total ...	138	1,031	83	156	1,401
1	Educational Works ...	15	94	2	33	14
2	Non-educational Works...	123	937	81	123	1,26
	Total ...	138	1,031	83	156	1,401

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREBY.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City.</i>					
Frere Road ...	Bombay Samáchr Press...	Mánékji Barjorji ...	Bombay Samáchr (Daily), Loko Mitra, Hindi Panch.	Vidya Mitra (monthly), Pickings from the Hindi Panch.	
Bank Street ...	Anglo-Lusitano Press ...	LeAndro Mascarenhas ...	Anglo-Lusitano, Anglo-Indian Advocate.	Nil.	
Dalál Street ...	Albert Printing Press ...	Joaquín D. Souza ...	Boletim Indiano O'Conca- nim.	Nil.	
Meadow Street...	Commercial Reporter's Press.	Gustádjí Nasarránjí Re- porter.	Nil.	Nil.	
Páris Bázár Street.	Eastern Printing Press ...	Mahomed Gulám Hussain.	Nil.	Nil.	
Mayo Road ...	High Court Press ..	Government High Court...	Nil.	Publishes the High Court judgments only.	
Páris Bázár Street.	Standard Printing Press ...	Jehángir B. Kartni and Company, Limited.	Páris Critic (Páris Tiká- kár).	Dnyána Vardhaka.	
Apollo Street ...	Hebrew and English Press.	Ezekiel Shemtole David ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Tamarind Lane.	Fort Mercantile Press ...	Mánékji Hoshangji and Son.	Nil.	Nil.	
Bázár Gate Street	Commercial Press ...	Dostbhái Edalji Nárial- wála.	Nil.	Nil.	
Colaba Road ...	Regimental Printing Press.	Captain Holt, 2nd Batta- lion K. O. York.	Nil.	Nil.	
Custom House Road.	Government Central Press.	Government of Bombay ...	Bombay. Government Gazette (weekly).	Bombay Civil List (quarterly); History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving in the Bombay Presidency (annually); Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, (monthly); Classified List and distribution Return of the Public Works Department Establishment (half- yearly).	
Apollo Road, Dalál Street.	Eagle Printing Press ...	Dádsbhoy Bamanji ...	Satya Mitra (Gujarátí) printed for about three months.	Nil.	
Church Gate Street.	Public Works Department Press.	Government ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Old Modykhána Street.	Bombay Merchants Press .	Burjorji Hormasji Chhá- khanáwála.	Nil.	Nil.	
Hornby Road ...	Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Press.	Framji C. Mehta ...	Kaiser-i-Hind ...	Stri Mitra.	
Páris Bázár Street.	Times of India Steam Press.	Curwen, Kane and Co. ...	Times of India (daily); Overland Summary, Weekly edition; Bi- weekly edition, Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Times of India Calendar and Directory; A B C. Railway Guide.	
Meadow Street...	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Printing Press.	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Printing Press Company, Limited.	Anglo-Indian Advocate ...	Young Women's Chris- tian Association month- ly letter.	
Forbes Street ...	Oriental Printing Press ...	Jan Mahomed Khalakdina.	Nil.	Swadeshi Wartha.	
Apollo Street, Marine Lane.	Postal Press ...	Government ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Marine Street ...	Bombay East Indian Printing Press.	Bombay East Indian Com- pany, Ld.	Bombay East Indian (weekly).	Nil.	
Dalál Street ...	Apollo Printing Works ...	A. C. D. Souza and Brothers.	Nil.	Nil.	
Bázár Gate Street.	English and Gujarátí Job Printing Press.	Jivanji Framji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Frere Road ...	Nasri Lithographic and Printing Press.	Mirza Ibrahim ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Custom House Road.	Bombay Circulating Li- brary Printing Works.	John Joseph De Silva ...	Bombay Advertiser; O. Portuguez Britannico.	Nil.	
Bázár Gate Street.	The Gujarátí Printing Press.	Icháram Suryarám Desai .	The Gujarátí ...	Nil.	
Hummum Street.	Industrial Press ...	Burjorji Kharsedji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Páris Bázár Street.	National Printing Press ...	Ibrahim Alibhai ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Marine Street ...	Caxton Printing Works ...	G. Claridge... ..	English Mail, Deccan Budget.	Oriental Travellers Ga- zette Textile Journal. Fursad.	
Borah Bázár Street.	Fort Printing Press ...	Tehmursá Dinsháji Ankle- saria.	Nil.		
Meadow Street...	Examiner Press ...	His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.	Bombay Catholic Exami- ner.	Pastoral Gazette, Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
Armonian Lane...	Bombay Gazette Press ...	Grattan Geary ...	Bombay Gazette (daily) ...	Bi-weekly Bombay Gazette; Weekly Budget and Overland Summary; Weekly Bombay Price Current; Monthly Indian Travellers Guide; Yearly Maclean's Guide to Bombay.	
Hornby Road ...	Voice of India Press ...	B. M. Malabari ...	Indian Spectator; Voice of India.	Nil.	
Parsi Bazar Street.	Akhbar-i-Soudagar, Samachar Darpan and Bombay Chabook Press.	Kavasji Dadaabhai Dri-vala.	Akhbar-i-Soudagar, Samachar Darpan and Bombay Chabook.	Gujarati Calendar (annually).	
Kavasji Patel Street.	Daftar Ashkara Press ...	Behramji Fardunji and Co.	Rast Goftar and Satya Prakash.	Stri Bodh; Noor-ellum.	
Bank Street ...	Jehangir B. Murzban and Company's Steam Printing Works.	Jehangir B. Murzban & Co.	Jam-e-Jamshed; Advocate of India.	Gapsap; Gujarati Calendar.	
Church Gate Street.	Agency Office Press ...	B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.	Nil.	Nil.	
Mayo Road ...	Secretariat Printing Press.	Government ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Dongri Koli Street.	Thokersi Govindji Press ...	Thokersi Govindji...	Nil.	Nil.	
Jambli Street ...	Ganpat Krishnaji's Printing Press.	Atmaram Kanoba...	Nil.	Vivid Dnyana Vistar.	
Dongri Street ...	Jailor Printing Press ...	Jehangirji Kavasji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Samuel Street ...	Gulam Hussain Press ...	Alladin Gulam Hussain ...	Nil.	Fazayle Moortzavi and Sansiro Haidary.	
Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar).	Kasid-i-Mumbai ...	G. A. Hussain ...	Kasid-i-Mumbai ...	Nil.	
Parel Road (Bhendy Bazar).	Rajyabhakta Printing Press.	Kalidas Sakalchand ...	Rajyabhakta and Svadharwanista.	Nil.	
Tandel Street ...	Datta Prasad Press ...	Ramji Mahadu and Ganpat Umaji.	Gul Dasta; Manshoor Shafat Kankab Nasari, India Gazette.	Nil.	
Jackeria Masjid Street.	Fathul Karim Press ...	Kazi Abdul Karim and Kazi Rahimtulla.	Nil.	Nil.	
Old Nagpada ...	Joint Stock Printing Press.	Balkrishna Narayan ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Nishanpada Road ...	Shivji Gulam Hussain Press.	Shivji Gulam Hussain ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Abdul Rahiman Street.	Rising Star Printing Press.	Mahomed Ali Dawoodkhan.	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhaji-pala Street.	Royal Press ...	Eusufali Abdul Tyab ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Agari Lane ...	Nicholas Printing Press ...	N. De Almeida ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Shaik Memon Street.	Vonkateshvar Press ...	Gangavishnu Shri Krishnadas.	Nil.	Nil.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Bapu Harshet Devalekar's Printing Press.	Dhondu Bibaji Devalekar.	Nil.	Marathi Almanac (Panchang.)	
Cavel Street ...	Karnatak Printing Press...	Mangesh Shantappa Nalkarni.	Nil.	Nil.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Narayan Bhikshet Press...	Narayan Bhikshet Khato.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dharamji Street, Ful Gali.	Mat Bai Hussain Press ...	Abdul Hussain Mulla Valiji.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dady Shett Agari Lane.	Family Printing Press ...	Balaji K. Raghunathji ...	"Vartahar," Tri-weekly; weekly advertiser.	Nil.	
Kavasji Patel Tank Road.	Goverdhan Mudralaya Press.	Gulabdas Karsandas ...	The Mussalman of India (weekly).	Nil.	
Girgaum Road (Dhobi Talav).	Bombay Vartman Press ...	Mancherji Hoshangji Jangoo.	Nil.	Zoroastrian Calendar.	
Chimna Butcher Street.	Mathai Alavi Press ...	Talibali and Jamnadas ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Cavel Lane ...	Vishwa Mitra Press ...	Bhaskar Sundarji Thakor.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kolhat Lane ...	Chitrottejak Press ...	Hari Gir Bava Gosavi ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbatlevi Road.	Nirnaya Sagar Press ...	Javji Dadaji ...	Dnyanodaya ...	Kavyamala; Kavyasangrah; Balbodha; Keral Kokil; Dnyana Sangraha; Arya bhishaka; Yogavashista and Ramayana.	
New Hanuman Lane.	Bapu Sadashiv Printing Press.	Moreshtar Bipuji...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kalbatlevi Road...	Dnyana Sagar Printing Press.	Ramvalabh Vajnoath ...	Nil.	Chandu Panchang (an almanac).	
Durgalevi Road ...	Victoria Chitra Press ...	Tusanji Sundardas ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Shaikh Memon Str.	Parsi Printing Press ...	Dhanbhai Pallanji ...	Nil.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS PUBLISHED.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Bombay City</i> —continued.					
Kidderlee Road.	Imperial Press	Fransis Navroji	Christian Citizen.	Nil	
New Hamman Lane.	Gopal Narayan & Co's Printing Press.	Vinayak Narayan, trading under the name and firm of Gopal Narayan & Co.	Gopal Narayan and Co's weekly advertiser.	Ganitha (Monthly).	Karmamala
Jamod Well.	Canon Press	Nimshah Bostampji Rama.	Nil	Nil	
Kivraji Tana Road.	Patel Advertiser Press	Fransis Kivraji Gatin	Nil	Nil	
Kidderlee Road.	Rapon Printing Press	Bhuvanji Jansodji Mavri and Ardour Fransis Mavri.	Nil	Nil	God Aishan, Vartamala.
Gangotri Maholia.	Mathani-Hann Press	Munshi Mahomed Sirik	Nil	Nil	
Kivraji Tana Road.	Patel Indu Prakash Press	Sakhirao Patashirao Pandit.	Indu Prakash	Nil	
Chhatrapati Kivraji Tana Road.	Patel Chitra Prabha Press	Amarnand Shivaji V. N. Bote	Makhoir	Nil	
Patel Tana Road.	Bombay New Press	Nil	Nil	Nil	Truth Sayer or Ehasa Prakash. Tenconer.
Patel Tana Road.	Dvare Printing Press	B. Krishna Karoba Devira.	Nil	Nil	
Old Sontpur Lane.	Dnyana Mitra Press	Narayan Vasudev Ghansar	Nil	Nil	
New Hamman Lane.	Sakhirao Bikhshat Press	Sakhirao Bikhshat Khan.	Nil	Nil	
Kivraji Tana Road.	Patel Vikarabhai Press	Ganesh Vinayak	Nil	Nil	
Dumagan Road.	Pindarang Printing Press.	Pindarang Govindrao and Brothers.	Nil	Nil	
Kidderlee Road.	Sri Kaipatara Press	Mahadev Bhuvani	Nil	Nil	
Ganesh Street, Ghatia.	Sri Hari Vardha Printing Press.	Bhaji Anant Tembhakar	Nil	Nil	
Kivraji Tana Road.	Patel Jagdishrao Press	Narayan Ramchandras Shivaji.	Nil	Nil	
Girgaon Road.	Schoda Prakash Press	Moro Vishal Valvekar	Subodh Patrika, Modern Thought, Mahomedan Herald.	Student's friend, Mitala Maja, Madhur Vachan, Arya Dharama Prakash, Charitra Mala.	Nil
Kivraji Tana Road.	5th Prabhakar Press	Shivaji Ramchod Kojari	Prabhakar	Nil	
Beach Road.	Candy Bombay City Press	Krishaji Bhikaji Sobhani and Lakshman Anant Kumbharwar.	Nil	Nil	
Mughat Lane.	Madhuk Mitra Press	Narayan Lakshman	Nil	Nil	
Kivraji Tana Road.	Main Bombay Guardian and Anglo Vernacular Printing Press.	Alfred Stace Dyer	Bombay Guardian	Banner of Asia, India Watchman.	
Hann Lane.	Litographic Press	Shekh Yasin Shekh Fira.	Nil	Nil	
Girgaon Road.	Native Opinion Press	Hari Mahesh Paranjpe	Native Opinion	Nil	
Tanandev Road.	Aryasarak Press	Ganesh Mahadev Jansakar.	Nil	Nil	Erigavathartha Darshana Adhyatmacamoyana Artabodha.
Girgaon Road.	Civil and Military Orphanage Press.	Pandit Govindrao Vaidya	Pacific or Civil and Military Instructor.	Nil	
Kidderlee Road.	Indian Printing Press	Sadashiv Bilalishan Patekar.	Kamgar (Marathi) Daivadya Samachar.	Vidya Bhasan, Dnyan Deep, Arya Bhagat, Sarvajit.	
Mughat Lane.	Parvatibai Press	Ganesh Kankar Karamchandra.	Nil	Nil	
Kivraji Tana Road.	Main Yatra Varnash Press	Takaram Tatin	Nil	Nil	Passes, Maharashtra, Hind and Culture.
Tana Road.	Private Press	Munshi Petit Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	Nil	Nil	
Ghatia Street.	Esperanza and Co's Press.	Jensager Navroji	Nil	Nil	
Patel Tana Road.	B. Lokentia Press	S. H. Benjamin	Nil	Nil	
Kidderlee Road.	Chhatrapati Printing Press	Lakshman Pooji Koptkar.	Nil	Nil	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Bombay City—concluded.</i>					
Byculla ...	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Nil.	Indian Antiquary; Bombay Army List; Bombay Educational Record; Bālbodha Mewa, Bombay Diocesan Record; Journal of the Anthropological Society; Bombay Natural History Society; Oriental List.	
Kāmātipura 5th Lane.	Subdāri Press ...	Shekh Nurudin Jivakhan.	Nil.	Nil.	
Haines Road ...	Dinbandhu Press ...	Nārāyan Meghaji Lokhande.	Dinbandhu...	Nil.	
Two Tanks, Grant Road.	Mahomodi Press ...	Akbbāi Sharaf Ali ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Parel Road ...	Viahva Prakash Press ...	Bhagwant Lakshman ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kāmātipura 5th Lane.	Gouri Manmohan Press ...	Vithal Bālkriahna Ponda.	Nil.	Nil.	
Ripon Road, Byculla.	Salvation Army Press ...	William Booth ...	Indian War Ory, Mukti Samachār.	Nil.	
Lal Bag, Parel ...	Jamsedji Nasarwānji Petit Pāsi Orphanage Captain Printing Press.	Nasarwanji Manokji Petit Charity Fund.	Nil.	Nil.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Ahmedābād ...	Ahmedābād Times Press ...	Kālidās Sankalchand ...	Ahmedābād Times (weekly).	Indian Law Report (monthly). Gujarāt Shālāpatra, (monthly), Madhukar, (monthly), Dnyānsudha (fortnightly). Vedārth (monthly).	Miscellaneous Job-work.
	United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchodlal Gangārām ...	Nil.		
	Hitechhu Press ...	Jeysing Mulji ...	Hitechhu (weekly)		
	Victoria Press ...	Chhaganlal Umedrām ...	Nyāya Darshak (weekly).		
	Shamsher Bāhādūr ...	Savāibhāi Raibhand ...	Shamsher Bāhādūr (weekly).	Jangipokār (monthly).	
	Satya Prakash ...	Bulakhi Nārāndās... ..	Nil.		Miscellaneous Job-work.
	Union Press ...	Gholābhāi Narsinhās ...	Nil.	Vidyā-Hunar-ano-Hind (monthly), Avdich Hitechhu (monthly).	
	Chhaganlal Maganlal ...	Chhaganlal Maganlal ...	Nil.		Miscellaneous Job-work.
	Lallu Kevaldās ...	Lallu Kevaldās ...	Nil.		Do.
	Bhānu Prakash Printing Press.	Keshavlal Lallubhāi ...	Nil.		Do.
	Vijayapravartak Press ...	Kirpāshanker Dolatrām ...	Nil.		Do.
	Desāibhāi Hirāchand ...	Desāibhāi Hirāchand ...	Nil.		Do.
	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Nil.		Do.
	Gujarāt Gazette ...	Chhaganlal Girdharlal ...	Nil.		Do.
	Aryodaya Press ...	Ranchod Khushāl... ..	Nil.	Māsik Sār Sangraha, Kelavni Bhudhi Prakash, Mhod Brahmin-gnāti Subhechhak, (monthly); Prāchin Kāvya, Bhogti Bhushan, Swadesh Hitbodhak (quarterly). Nil.	
	Hindustan Press ...	Vanmālī Lābhābhāi ...	Hindustan (weekly)		
	Anglo Vernacular Printing Press.	Nathubhāi Ratanchand ...	Nil.	Jain Dharma Prakash, Swadesh Vataal, Mahākāl (monthly).	
Kaira ...	Khedā Vartmān Press ...	Kāndās Fulchand ...	Khedā Vartmān (weekly).		
	Khambhāt Samāchār Press.	Manishankar Sikrashna ...	Khambhāt Samāchār (weekly).		
	Chandra Prakash Press ...	Mansukh Lala ...			
	Vidya Sagar Press ...	Harjivan Parahotam ...			
	Satya Sagar Press...	Ranchodlal Khushāldās ...		Kheda Khetivādi Patra (monthly journal).	Publishes miscellaneous notices, &c.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(7).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Northern Division—concluded.</i>					
Kaira—contd.	Gujarāt Printing Press	Chaturbhāi Shankarbhai	.....	"Sudarsan", a monthly journal.	
	Swadesh Bandhu	Desai Maneklal Khushaldas.	Khambhāt Gazette and Swadesh Bandhu (weekly).	.....
Panch Mahals	Vidyotējak Press	Desai Manilal Bhailal	.....	.....	Publishes miscellaneous notices, &c.
	Borsad Samāchar Press	Joshi Dāda Bechar	.....	.....
	Rājāram Press	Manilal Rājāram	.....	.....
	Rova Kantha Samāchar Press at Godhra.	Mathur Dwarkadas	.....	.....
Broach	Dohad Sila Press	Shivlal Kalidas	.....	.....
	Satyodaya Press	Gopaldas Bhagvandas	Satyodaya	.....
Surat	Prince of Wales Printing Press.	Ardesar Dinahaji Gandhi	Broach Samāchar	Mechanics.	
	Dnyanodaya Printing Press.	Ichhalal Amratlal	.....	.....
	Narbada Printing Press	Rangildas Gopaldas	Dinmani	.....
	Victoria Printing Press	Bomanji Dinahaji	Broach Mitra	.....
	Victoria Press	Manchharām Ghelabhai	Gujarāt Mitra and Desai Mitra (weekly).	.....	Job-work, &c.
	Gujarāt Standard Press	Hormasji Jamsedji	Gujarāt Darpan (bi-weekly).	.....	Do.
	Mission Press	Rev. Mr. Shillidy	.....	Satyodaya (monthly).	Do.
	Sodagar Press	Nagindas Dayabhai	Surya Prakash (weekly)	.....	Do.
	Akhbar Press	Narotandas Govindram	Surat Akhbar (weekly)	.....	Do.
	Niti Darpan Press	Bhagvandas Lalubhai	.....	.....	Do.
Khodabakhsh Press	Mancherji Jamsedji	.....	Ajab (monthly).	Do.	
Rising Star Printing Press.	Gangaram Atmaram	.....	.....	Do.	
New Sodagar Press	Dulabhrām Manchharām	.....	.....	Do.	
Ambika Press	Bhavanishankar Ravishankar.	.....	.....	Not working.	
Thana	Arunodaya	Kashinath Vishnu Phadke.	Arunodaya	.....	600 copies published every Sunday.
	Suryodaya	Ganesh Krishna Shahane	Suryodaya	.....	300 copies published every Monday.
			Hindu Panch	.....	700 copies published every Thursday.
<i>Central Division.</i>					
Nasik	Gangalahari	Vishnu Janardhan Thakur.	Gangalahari	.....
	Nasik Vritta	Hari Trimbak Kale	Nasik Vritta	.....
	Raghav Bhushan	Gulab Bhagirath Kavishtya.	Raghav Bhushan	.....	A monthly periodical called "The Dinmitra."
Khandesh	Khandesh Vaibhav	Madhav Pandurang Joshi.	Khandesh Vaibhav	.....	These are merely local papers with a poor circulation and exercising little or no influence.
	Aryavarta	Vithal Laxuman Upasni.	Aryavarta	.....
	Chitragupta	Balvant Ravi Shindekar	Chitragupta do.	.....
Ahmednagar	Shrimat Jagatguru	Narayan Narsinh	Prabodh Chandrika	.....
	Nyaya Sindhu	Daji Chimanji Kukde	Nyaya Sindhu	.....	175 copies published every Monday morning.
	Nagar Samāchar	Abana Linguji	Nagar Samāchar	.....	150 copies published every Saturday evening.
	Jagadadarsha	Kashinath Bahirav Limaye.	Jagadadarsha	.....	352 copies published every Sunday morning.
		.....	Mutchadi	.....	467 copies published every Thursday evening.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(5).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREBY.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	5
<i>Central Division—continued.</i>					
Ahmednagar— <i>contd.</i>	Balaji	Lakhmichand Jaischand ...	.....	.....	250 copies published every Friday morning.
	Tukaram	Gunpat Sakharam Patil ...	Tukaram ... ..	.....	Is used only for printing job-work.
Poona	Dnyan Prakash	Waman Govind Ranade ...	Dnyan Prakash and Darbari.	.....	Books, almanacs, &c., are printed.
	Dnyan Chakshu	Bhan Govind Sapkar ...	Dnyan Chakshu ... ..	.....	Do.
	Shri Shivaji	Krishnaji Bapuji Mando ...	Shri Shivaji ... ..	.....	Do.
	Poona Vaibhav	Shankar Vishvanath Kolkar.	Poona Vaibhav ... ..	.....	Do.
	A'rya Bhushan	Hari Narayan Gokhle ...	Maratha, Kosari, and Karmanuk.	.....	Monthly magazines and printing of all sorts.
	Municipal Press	Poona City Municipality...	.....	.....	Office forms, &c.
	Chitra Shala Press	Laxuman Krishna Chip-lunkar.	.....	.....	Lithographing of pictures, printing of books, &c.
	Datta Prasad Press	Vinayak Vithal ... ..	.....	.....	Books and almanacs.
	Vritta Prakash	Naro Appaji Godbole ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Budhi Prakash	Pandurang Vithal Ranade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagadhitechhu	Bavji Shridhar Gondbalkar.	Jagadhitechhu ... ..	.....	Do.
	Law Printing Press	Ganpatrao Hari Khandekar.	.....	.....	Law books printed.
	Police Press	Government ... ..	.....	.....	Forms, &c., in connection with Police work.
	Grantha Vardhak	Rango Ramchandra E-lunkar.	.....	.....	Books, almanacs and Pothis.
	Sujanya Mitra	Vithu Krishnaji Mane ..	Gadari ... ..	.....	Books and Pothis. The Printing Press is not working at present, the issue of the newspaper is temporarily suspended.
	A'rya Prakash	Ramji Sadoba Sangoji ...	.....	.....	All kinds of printing work.
	Amba Prasad	Narayan Ambaji ... ..	.....	.....	Do.
	Shri Shetkari	Ganesh Narayan Ghotavdekar.	Prantik Samachar...	.....	Books on agriculture.
	Anandashram	Mahadev Chinnaji A'pto.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	A'rya Vijaya	Dinodar Laxuman Divekar.	Sudharak ... ..	.....	Job-work.
	Nyayashraya	Shivram Hari Sathe ...	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Dhanvantari	Chinto Gopal Patwardhan.	.....	.....	Do.
	Suddharma Prakash	Shahaji Pratapsing Maharaj.	Brahma Patrika ... ..	.....	Job-work.
	Bhramini Prakash	Chimabai Kom Laxuman.	Bhramini Prakash ... ..	.....	Do.
	Branch Budhi Prakash Press.	Vishvanath Pandurang Ranade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Pravas Graha Vaidya	Kashinath Mahadev Kale.	.....	.....	Do.
	Poona Observer	Khurastji and Byramji Modi.	Poona Observer ... ..	.....	Books, &c.
	Chitra Prakash	Bhagwansing bin Anantsing.	.....	.....	Books, pictures and job-work.
	Vedants Prakash	Kashinath Mahadev Thatte.	.....	.....	Pothis (Religious books).
	Shiva Prasad	Balwant Shridhar Sathe ...	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Deccan Herald	Sorabji Jehangir and Sons.	Deccan Herald ... ..	.....	Books and job-work.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Central Division—concluded.</i>					
Poona—contd.	Photocincographic Press ...	Government ...	.....	.....	Maps, plans and drawings for Government.
	Orphanage Press ...	Reverend J. Small ...	.....	.....	Books and Job-work.
	Yaroda Central Jail Press.	Government ...	.....	.....	Forms, &c., for departmental use.
	Sappers and Miners' Presses	Do. ...	.....	.....	Regimental forms, &c., and occasional job-work for the general public.
	Small Arms Ammunition Factory Press.	Do. ...	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	Quarter-Master General's Office Press.	Do. ...	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Cantonment Printing Press.	Cantonment Committee ...	.....	.....	Departmental work.
	Worcestershire Regimental Press.	Worcestershire Regiment ...	.....	.....	Regimental work.
	Lancashire Regimental Press.	Lancashire Do. ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Hannah and Company's Press.	Hannah & Company ...	.....	.....	Visiting and Fancy cards.
	10th Bombay Infantry Press.	10th Bombay Infantry ...	.....	.....	Regimental work.
	2nd Bombay Lancers Press.	2nd Bombay Lancers ...	.....	.....	Do.
Sholapur	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	Govind Narayan Kalkde ...	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	.....
	Sholapur Samachar	Abana Lingoji ...	Sholapur Samachar	.....
	Wyspuri ...	Bukrishna Shrinivás ...	Wyspuri ...	.....
	Jainbodhak ...	Hirchand Nemchand ...	.....	Jainbodhak.	
	Bhishak Vilas ...	Mahadev Ramchandra Rándé.	.....	Bhishak Vilas.	
	Prabodha Ratna ...	Parling Parbhaya ...	Prabodha Ratna ...	.....
	Pandhari Vaibhav ...	Vishvanath Narayan ...	Pandhari Vaibhav ...	.....
	Pandhari Samachar ...	Govind Sakram Bidkar ...	Pandhari Samachar ...	.....
Satara	Bilimrit ...	Pándurang Babaji Bhonslé.	Maharashtra Vritta ...	.....
	Maharashtra Mitra	Ganesh Narayan Kolatpur.	Maharashtra Mitra ...	.....
	Shubha Suchak ...	Ramchandra Appaji Chitale.	Shubha Suchak ...	.....
	Sadánand ...	Tukaram Laxuman ...	.....	.....
	Bodha Sudhakar ...	Vaman Krishna Dixit ...	Bodha Sudhakar ...	.....
	Vrita Sudha ...	Ramchandra Vaman Khatavkar and Venkatesh Narayan Thakur.	Vrita Sudha ...	.....
	Rámdés ...	Pándurang Sakharám Kashikar.	.....	.....
	Viraj Vaibhav ...	Laxuman Mahadev Vaidya.	Vrittasir ...	.....
	Modavritta ...	Rango Mahadev Salvekar ...	Moda Vritta ...	.....
	Vagmandir ...	Vinayak Daji Kolgekar ...	Chandanshu ...	.....
	Pratod ...	Krishnaji Dhondu Harmalkar.	Pratod ...	.....
	A'ryamani ...	Shripad Ganesh Joshi ...	Vidushak ...	.....
	A'ryaram ...	Jaganath Balaji Sapre ...	Chitragupta ...	.....
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar	Hari Bhikaji Samant ...	Belgaum Samachar	.....
	Buntatva Prakash	Abaji Ramchandra Savant.	Chikiteak ...	.....
	Swadesh Bandhu	Hanmant Konher Fadnis ...	Swadesh Bandhu ...	.....
	Hurdas ...	Dhondo Mahadev Joshi ...	Vanapriya ...	.....
Dharwar	Dharwar Vritta ...	Antaji Ramchandra Joglekar.	Dharwar Vritta ...	.....	Forms, &c. Marathi.
	Dnyán Vardhaka ...	Raghavendra Shrinivás Tonapi.	.....	Kánarese Shalápatrak ...	Kánarese.
	Chandrodaya ...	Huchaya bin Sangaya ...	Chandrodaya ...	.....	Kánarese.
	Karnatak Book Depot Press.	Chanvir Fakirappa ...	Karnatak Vritta ...	.....	Job-work, Kánarese, Marathi and English.
	Vir Bāghava Press	Gururav Bāghvendra Mamáspur.	.....	.....	Job-work, Marathi and Kánarese.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Southern Division—concluded.</i>					
Dhárwár—contd.	Dnyán Chandrodaya at Gadag.	Gawrishanker Bámprasad.	Raak Ranjani	.....	Kánarese.
	Satya Vritta at Gadag	Ehrinivás Raghavindra Umaohiri at Gadag.	Satya Vritta	.....	Job-work, Kánarese.
	Bálsarasvati at Hombal, Táluka Gadag.	Nágoshbhat bin Narsinhbhat.	Vaidik Darpana	.....	Do.
	Wáni Vaibhava, Havasbhávi, Táluka Kod.	Timmáji Venkáji Kulkarni.	.....	.....	Do.
	Amrit Ságár, at Anuigeri, Táluka Navalgund.	Guranáth Malbár Mokási.	.....	.....	Do.
	Hindu Printing Press, Dhárwár.	Krishnaji Saajiva Ságár	.....	.....	Job-work, Kánarese, Maráthi and English.
	Maja har Bul Ajayab, Dhárwár.	Gulám Hussain	.....	.....	Job-work, Kánarese and Muwalátni.
	Karnátak Bhushak Press, Bankápur.	Chinto Lakshman	.....	.....	Job-work Kánarese.
Bijápur	Hitechhu	Báloji Báwji Vengurlekar.	Hitechhu	.....	Weekly.
	Rámadas	Sitáram Hanmant.	Rámadas	.....	Do.
	Kannad Panch	Do.	Kannad Panch	.....	Do.
	Ratnákar	Govind Ganesh Fansalkar	Ratnákar	.....	Do.
	Sidheshwar	Parsharam Shiváji Povar	Sidheshwar	.....	Do.
	Gramadbhikari	Annáji Bandu	Karnátak Vaibhav	.....	Do.
Kánara	Satya Sudha Lithographic Press, at Kárwár.	Krishnáji Raghunáth	Somanth and Satya Sudha (Maráthi weekly).	.....	Do.
	Kumta Samáchar Lithographic Press, at Kumta.	Laxmaná Báburáo Hogdey.	Kumta Samáchar (Maráthi weekly).	.....
	Dnyán Chandrodaya, at Sirsi.	Báprasád bin Shivadayá Mitra.	.....	.....
	Shri Sarasvati Press, at Siddápur.	Rámchandra Náráyan Bhatkal.	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	Jaganmitra	Jauárdhan Hari Athalye	Jaganmitra	.....	On every Monday.
	Satyashodhak	Hari Náráyan Limayé	Satyashodhak	.....	On every Sunday.
	Bakul	Shankar Sadáshiv shot Lánjekar.	Bakul	.....	Do.
	Málvan Samáchar (Vengurla Vritta).	Vithal Govind Banavalkar.	Málvan Samáchar	.....	On every Thursday.
	Vichár Darshak	Ganesh Vishram Pátkar	.....	.....
	Chandrodaya	Govind Vishnu Phadké	Chandrodaya	.....	On every Thursday.
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Bávi Hari Athavle	Satya Sadan	.....	Published at Alibág.
	Sudhákár	Náráyan Ganesh Mandlik.	Sudhákár	.....	Published at Pen.
<i>Sind Division.</i>					
Karáchi	Commissioner in Sind's Press.	Government	.....	.....	Sind Official Gazette.
	Sind Gazette and Commercial Press Company, Limited.	Colonel A. Cory, N. N. Pocháji, Doráji Nárábhái (Secretaries and Treasurers).	Sind Gazette; Sind Gazette Bulletin; Sind Times; Sind Advertiser; Sind Sudhar.	.....	.....
	Phoenix Press	Jaffer Faddoo	Phoenix, Praja Mitra	.....	.....
	Ikli Press	Mirza Mahomed Sadik-khan.	Ikli, Main-ul-Islám	.....	.....
	Muanru Press	Sind Madrasah Board	Muanru-i-Sind	.....	.....
	Mercantile Press	Bustamji Jamsotji Bamboatwála.	.....	.....	.....
	Sind Printing and Vidiá Venodé Press.	Asanmal Rijhumal	Booktree	.....	.....
	Cheap Printing Press	Náráyan Dhurmsay	.....	.....	.....
	Sudhákár Prakásh Press	Dungarai Lukhmiddá	.....	.....	.....
	Aryan Printing Press	Rámji Pethábhái	.....	.....	.....
Hyderábád	Sarasvati Press	Pribhdás Shevakram	.....	.....	Sarasvati in Arabic, Sindhi and Sudhar Patrika in Gurmukhi (monthly).
	Kaisri-Hind Press	Kundanmal Manghirsing	Prabhát in Arabic Sindhi	.....	Weekly.
	Morning Star	Tikamdas and Dalomal	.....	.....	Job-work.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—continued.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—continued.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREBY.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
<i>Sind Division</i> —concluded.					
Shikarpur	Albert Press	Haji Abdul Rahman and Sons.	Mercantile Gazette and Aftab Sind.	.....
	Victoria Press	N. B. Mancherji & Co.	Commercial Gazette	.....
	Jethanand's Press	Jethanand	Totes Sind	.....
<i>Native States.</i>					
(i) <i>Káthiáwár.</i>					
Rájkot Civil Station.	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Consolidated Local Funds.	.....	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	
	Swadash Bándhav Press	Thákar Damodar Govardhandás.	.....	.....
	Káthiáwár General Press	Kásidás Brijbhukhandás	.....	.....
	Káthiáwár Jubilee Printing Press.	Tahalráam Nenumal Varáni.	Káthiáwár Times	Dhrol Darbár Gazette.	
	Rising Star Printing Press.	Kálidás Pitsámbar Vyas	.....	.....
Wadhwa Civil Station.	Arya Vidya Prakash Printing Press.	Jodavrái Liládhár	.....	.....
	Ráj Rájeshwar Printing Press.	Prabhúsi Bhagwándás and Balvantrái Laxmishankar.	.....	.....
Junágad	Sauráshtra Niti Prakash Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad.	.....	Dasturá Amal.	
	Sauráshtra Saddhárama Survodya Press.	Bhánushankar Ranchodji.	.....	.....
	Arya Saddhárama Surya Prakash Press.	Gorábhái Rámji	.....	.....
Navánagar	Navánagar Gazette Press	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	.....	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	
	Manoranj Printing Press	Nathushankar Ambáshankar.	.....	.....
Bhávnagar	Darbári Press	His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar.	.....	Bhávnagar Darbári Gazette.	
Porbandar	Porbandar Darbári Press	Porbandar State	.....	Porbandar State Gazette.	
Dhrángadhra	Dhrángadhra Printing Press.	His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadhra.	.....	Dhrángadhra Ráj do.	
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákar Sáheb of Morvi.	.....	Morvi Darbári do.	
Gondal	Gondal Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákar Sáheb of Gondal.	.....	Gondal do. do.	
Vankáner	Kirti Ságar Press	Sheth Kirchand Manji of Vankáner.	.....	.....
Pálitána	Darbári Press	The Thákar Sáheb of Pálitána.	.....	.....
Dhrol	Harisingji Press	Liládhár Chámpsi Kothári.	.....	.....
Limbá	Sir Jasvatsingji Press	Ganeshji Jethábhái	.....	Káthiáwár Law Reports in English and Gujaráti.	
Rájkot	Káthiáwár Printing Press	Gangádhár Purshotam	.....	.....
Wadhwa	Bálsingji Ságar Press	Sha Jeshangbhái Motilál	.....	Wadhwa Darbári Gazette.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—concluded.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1892—concluded.

Name of district, street or road.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREBY.		REMARKS.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(ii) Native States.</i>					
Cutch	Bhuj Darbāri Press	Cutch Darbār ... ..	.....	Fortnightly Darabari Gazette.	
Dambay	Cambay Darbār Press	Cambay Darbār ... ..	.....	Cambay Gazette (Fortnightly).	
Kolhāpur	Dnyān Sāgar (Lithographic).	Vishnu Vithal Mañtri	Dnyān Sāgar ... ..	.....	Published every Monday.
	A'rya Prabodha (Lithographic and Typographic).	Sadāshiv Vithal Parasnāvis.	Dakshina Vritta ... ..	.....	Published every Sunday.
	Mission Press (Typographic).	The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	.....	.....
	Vidya Vilās (Lithographic and Typographic).	Shankar Baghunāth Gokhalé.	Vidya Vilās ... ..	.....	Published every Friday.
	State Press (Lithographic and Typographic).	Kolhāpur Darbār	Kolhāpur State Gazette ... ..	.....	Published every Saturday. Official orders, forms, &c., and all other State work, English and Marāthi.
<i>Southern Mahrātha Jāghira.</i>					
Sāngli	Sāngli Darbār	State ... ..	.....	Sāngli State Gazette	Monthly Official forms are printed.
Miraj Kurundvād (Junior). Jamkhandi Mudhol	Dhundirāj	State	Vijaya (Marāthi) ... ..	.....	Used in printing forms, &c. for the State
	Miraj Press				
	Kurundvād Press				
<i>Aden.</i>					
Aden.	Jail	Government ... ..	.....	.....
	No name	Cāwasji Dinsha and Brothers.	.....	.....
	No name	M. Howard & Co. ... ..	.....	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1891-92.

1	Denomination.	2		3	4	5	6				
		NUMBER OF PERSONS.						Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	Total annual income from Government.	REMARKS.
		(a) Natives.	(b) Others.								
						Rs.					
1	Church of England ...	4,000	13,427	63	53	2,40,724	45 Churches consecrated.				
2	Do. Scotland ...	1,624	22	8	20	...					
3	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Bombay ...	11,695	3,191	(a) 39	45	18,000	(a) There are besides 30 priests teaching in the two Colleges.				
4	Roman Catholic diocese of Poona ...	8,510	1,289	28	31	15,924					
5	Free Church of Scotland ...	550	200	(b) 3	4	...	(b) There are besides 9 ordained Missionaries in the Presidency.				
6	Methodist Episcopal Church ...	447	318	16	12	...					
7	Baptist Church ...	8	27	1	(c) 1	...	(c) With sitting accommodation for 300.				
8	Wesleyan Church ...	20	600	3	4	5,000					
9	Protestants ...	3,973									
10	Greek Church ...	70									
11	Armenian ...	49									
12	Syrian ...	3									
13	Jew ...	10,721									
14	Parsi ...	76,456									
15	Hindu ...	21,438,244									
16	Mahomedan ...	4,355,602									
17	Buddhist ...	555,835									
18	Jain ...										
19	Sikh ...	912									
20	Other Sects (not included in the above) ...	311,365									