

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1913-1914.



BOMBAY

AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1915

[Price—Rs. 2-4-0 or 3s. 6d.]

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN
OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

IN ENGLAND.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.,
London.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W., London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.
P. S. KING & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.,
London.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter
Lane, E. C., and 25, Museum Street, W. C., London.
B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W., London.
W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W. C.
B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Cambridge.
T. FISHER UNWIN, 1 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.

ON THE CONTINENT.

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

IN INDIA.

HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
P. R. RAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.
R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.
A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.
MANAGER, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Bombay.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co., Bombay.
SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.
GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
N. M. TRIPATHI & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.
BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.
N. B. MATHUR, N. K. H. Press, Allahabad.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

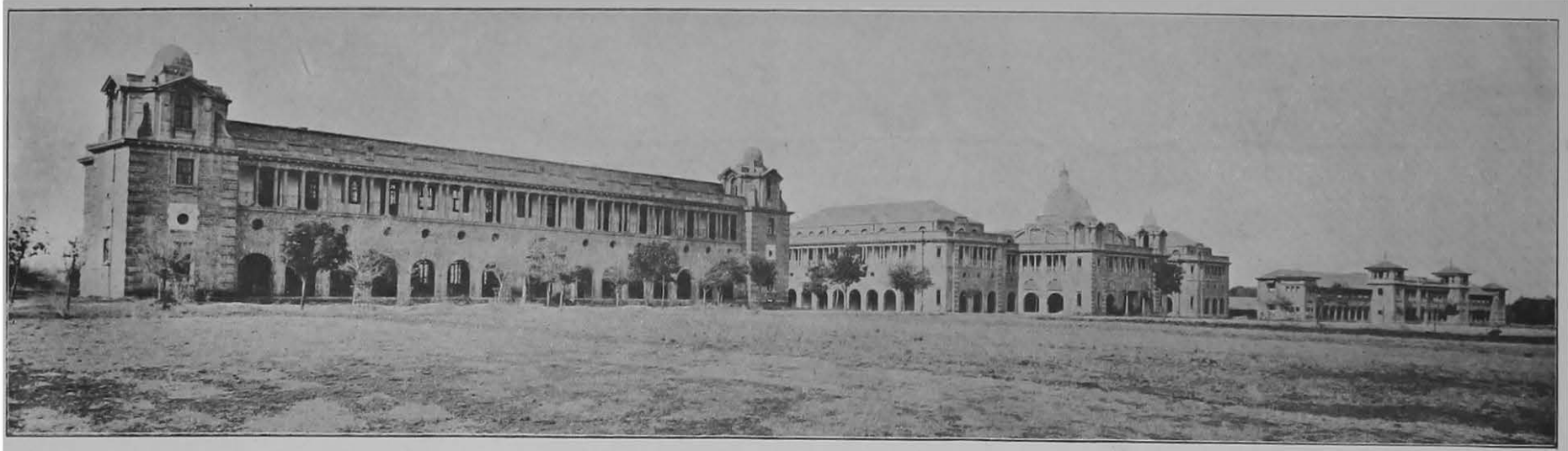
YEAR 1913-1914.



BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1915



MAIN BUILDINGS.



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, POONA.

HOSTEL, FRONT VIEW.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PART I.	
SUMMARY	i—xxv

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.	
AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS ...	} See pages 1—91 of Report for 1911-1912, Part II.
HISTORICAL SUMMARY ...	
FORM OF ADMINISTRATION ...	
CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES, SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS ...	
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS ...	
TRIBUTARY STATES.	
North Gujarát—	
Cutch	1
Káthiáwár	2
Pálanpur Agency	3
Mahi Kántha Agency	4
Rewa Kántha Agency	5
Cambay	6
South Gujarát—	
Dharampur, Bándsa and Sachin	7
Dángs	8
North Konkan, Násik and Khándesh—	
Surgána	ib.
Jawháar	9
South Konkan—	
Janjira	ib.
Sávantvádi	10
Deccan—	
Sátára Jághirs—	
Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, Akalkot, Jath and Daphlé- pur	11
Kolhápur, Southern Marátha Country States and Dhárwár—	
Kolhápur	12
Southern Marátha Country States	13
Sávanur	14
Sind—	
Khairpur	15
Aden	16
Condition of the People	17

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Surveys—	
Topographical Survey	18
Tidal and Levelling Operations	ib.
Magnetic Survey	ib.
Revenue Surveys	ib.
City Surveys	19
2.—Settlements—	
Survey Settlements	ib.
Alienation Settlements	ib.
3.—Waste Lands	20
4.—Land Records—	
Presidency Proper	21
Sind	22
5.—Wards' and other Estates under management of Government—	
Estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer	ib.
Estates in charge of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind	24
Other Estates	ib.
6.—Revenue and Rent-paying classes	ib.

	PAGE
CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.	
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	{ See pages 115— 118 of Report for 1911-1912, Part II.

1.—Course of Legislation	26
2.—Police—	
Mofussil, Sind and Railway Police	28
Rural Police	29
Additional Police	ib.
Bombay City Police	ib.
Aden Police	30
Vagrants	ib.
3.—Wild animals and venomous snakes	ib.
4.—Chemical Analysis	31
5.—Criminal Justice	ib.
6.—Prisons—Civil and Criminal	32
7.—Civil Justice	33
Execution of decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department	34
8.—Registration—	
Under Act XVI of 1908	ib.
Joint Stock Companies	ib.
9.—Local Board Administration	35
10.—Municipal Administration—	
Bombay Municipality	36
District Municipalities	38
Bombay Improvement Trust	ib.
11.—Military (Volunteering)	40
12.—Marine—	
Bombay Shipping Office	ib.
Aden Shipping Office	ib.
Bombay Port Trust	41
Karáchi Port Trust	ib.
Aden Port Trust	ib.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Agriculture—	
Area of available statistics	42
Cropped Areas	ib.
Agricultural Experiments	43
Agricultural Education	45
Advances to Cultivators	ib.
Agricultural Stock	46
Breeding operations	47
Fairs and Shows	ib.
2.—Weather and Crops—	
Meteorological Department of Western India	ib.
Note on the weather in the Bombay Presidency for 1913-14	ib.
Colába and Alibág Observatories	48
Season and Crops	ib.
Outturn of Crops	49
Insect Pests	50
Prices	ib.
Wages	ib.
Famine Relief	51
3.—Co-operative Societies	52
4.—Horticulture—	
Public Gardens	53
5.—Forests	ib.
6.—Mines and Quarries	55

	PAGE
CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—<i>continued.</i>	
7.—POWER INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS.	...
	For decennial review see pages 146—152 of Report for 1911-1912, Part II.
Review of the year 1913-14	56
The Factories Act	<i>ib.</i>
The Steam Boiler Inspection Act	57
8.—Trade—	
(1) Presidency Proper	<i>ib.</i>
Chief Port, Bombay	58
Subordinate Ports	61
Land Trade	<i>ib.</i>
(2) Sind	63
Chief Port, Karachi	<i>ib.</i>
Subordinate Ports	64
External Land Trade	<i>ib.</i>
(3) Aden	<i>ib.</i>
9.—Public Works—	
(1) Administration	65
(2) Roads and Buildings	66
Civil Buildings	<i>ib.</i>
Communications	72
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	73
Military Works	74
(3) Irrigation	
Financial Results	<i>ib.</i>
General Review	77
Sind	<i>ib.</i>
Deccan and Gujarát	83
10.—Railways	87
11.—Tramways	89

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL.

1.—Financial Review	90
2.—Mint	95
3.—Currency	<i>ib.</i>
4.—Land Revenue	96
5.—Irrigation Revenue	<i>ib.</i>
6.—Public Works Revenue	<i>ib.</i>
7.—Customs—	
Sea Customs	97
Land Customs	98
8.—Opium	<i>ib.</i>
9.—Salt—	
Presidency Proper	<i>ib.</i>
Sind	99
Aden	100
10.—Excise—	
Presidency Proper	<i>ib.</i>
Sind	103
Aden	104
11.—Cotton Duties	<i>ib.</i>
12.—Stamps	<i>ib.</i>
13.—Income Tax	105
14.—Local Funds	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

	PAGE
1.—Births and Deaths	106
2.—Emigration and Immigration	<i>ib.</i>
3.—Medical Relief	107
4.—Epidemic Diseases	108
5.—Lunatic Asylums	109
6.—Sanitation	<i>ib.</i>
7.—Vaccination	110
8.—Veterinary	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	...	See pages 207—208 of Report for 1911-1912, Part II.
1.—Education	...	112
Yeránda Reformatory School	...	114
2.—Literature and the Press—		
Books and Periodicals	...	<i>ib.</i>
Newspapers	...	115
Government Publications	...	<i>ib.</i>
LITERARY SOCIETIES	...	See pages 211—212 of Report for 1911-1912, Part II.
3.—Arts and Sciences—		
Victoria and Albert Museum	...	115
Karáchi Museum	...	<i>ib.</i>

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle	...	116
---	-----	-----

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION	...	See pages 214—217 of Report for 1911-1912, Part II.
Summary of Events in 1913-14	...	117
2.—Stationery	...	<i>ib.</i>
3.—General Miscellaneous—		
Government Central Press, Bombay	...	<i>ib.</i>
Government Printing Press, Karachi	...	<i>ib.</i>
Government Photozincographic Office, Poona	...	<i>ib.</i>

PART I.

SUMMARY.

1. Attention is often directed to the growing industrialism and commercialism of India, but the determining factor in a year's history is still the nature of the season. Generally speaking it was good both in the Presidency proper and in Sind. The monsoon reached the coast punctually and spread inland with remarkable activity. For the first half of its course the rainfall was very heavy, but an over-early withdrawal of the current from Upper India resulted in a considerable deficiency in the late rains. The chief sufferer was the Deccan, to whose cultivators the North-East monsoon is of paramount importance. The effects were most marked in the Sholápur district, which owing to the vagaries of the 1912 monsoon had not enjoyed a prosperous season in the preceding year, while parts of the Poona, Bijápur and Sátára districts were also hit. As in Gujarát in 1911-12 and in Ahmednagar in 1912-13 the situation was saved by a strong demand for labour in the surrounding parts; wages nowhere fell, in fact in the worst affected taluka of the worst affected district they actually betrayed a tendency to advance. As soon as scarcity was indicated Government imported grass into the affected areas, but except in the Sholápur district the demand for it was insignificant. The situation was saved by the people themselves; the temporary emigrants took with them the more valuable portion of their cattle, and by thus limiting the number of cattle to be maintained in the home villages prevented the prices of kadbi from reaching an absolutely prohibitive figure. Relief works were quite unnecessary and gratuitous relief was on a very limited scale. Those whose fields failed them found work in abundance near their borders, and it is a remarkable fact that although the crops in Ahmednagar were in every way satisfactory, large numbers of labourers and even of small cultivators had learnt the lesson of the previous year's famine so well that they again left their homes after the harvest to win the golden rewards of labour. The cropped area of the Presidency remained stationary, but there was a considerable increase in Sind. The commercial instinct seems already to have erased the memory of the 1911-12 famine, for the area under food crops declined and cotton resumed its triumphant march.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper did not quite reach the record figure of the preceding year. That figure, however, was swollen by large Government imports of silver for currency purposes. But if imports and exports of merchandise only be considered, it will be seen that trade activity was very pronounced. The excellence of the 1912 monsoon is especially reflected in the exports of Indian produce, which were of a value never before attained in spite of the cessation of the opium trade with China. The foreign trade of Karáchi, which had put up fresh records for four years in succession, fell away owing to circumstances quite beyond control. The import trade flourished, but bumper crops in Canada and the United States of America spoilt the European market for the Indian food-stuffs of Upper India for the export of which Karáchi is the port *par excellence*. Nevertheless the maritime trade of Sind was valued at a higher figure than in any year save the last.

The trade of Aden suffered a natural decline when the Italian blockade of the Turkish Red Sea ports came to an end. In the autumn of 1913 came the sensational failure of several Indian banking concerns. The ball started rolling in the Punjáb, and Bombay was speedily caught in the toils. The resulting financial crisis was sharp, but it was not long before a gradual recovery set in. In the light of later events it is fortunate that the crash came when it did, and that the exposure of the rash, speculative and in some cases fraudulent working of certain concerns did not aggravate the situation a year later. The contraction of credit did most damage to the mill industry, which might otherwise have experienced a prosperous year. Nevertheless the output of the mills in the first quarter of 1914 was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The health of the Presidency suffered a somewhat serious set-back in 1912-13; in the year under review the returns were markedly better. Small-pox alone of the epidemic diseases made any headway, but the ravages of cholera were brought within normal limits. The virulence of plague again abated, and inoculation made large strides in popular favour. Sanitary schemes received much attention, and the grants sanctioned by Government attained an unprecedented figure. The expenditure on education continued to increase, and for the first time the total number of persons under instruction exceeded a million. The allocation of the large grants made by the Government of India in the past few years was almost completed, although the actual expenditure of these large sums will of necessity take time. The co-operative movement gained remarkably in size and virility, and the growing interest in forms of co-operation other than the purely agricultural is particularly welcome. The financial crisis, far from affecting the movement, afforded proof of its essential stability and of the confidence it enjoys.

**Personnel
of the
Adminis-
tration.**

2. His Excellency the Honourable Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., Brevet-Colonel (R.E. retired), vacated the office of Governor and President in Council and was succeeded by His Excellency the Right Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., on the 5th April, 1913. There was no change in the members of the Executive Council, who were the Honourable Sir Richard Amphlett Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Honourable Mr. Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and the Honourable Mr. Prabháshankar D. Pattani, C.I.E.

**His Excel-
lency the
Governor's
movements.**

3. On the 12th April, 1913, His Excellency left Bombay and, after halting a day at Ganeshkhind, arrived at Maháleshwar on the 14th. On the 9th June, His Excellency left Maháleshwar and arrived at Ganeshkhind the same afternoon. On the 3rd August His Excellency proceeded to Ahmednagar and on the following day visited the remount stables, the stud farm and the hospital, and received visits from local officials. On the 5th His Excellency visited the water-works at Pimpalgaon-Malvi and the American Mission Institutes, and in the afternoon attended a garden party at the Collector's residence. His Excellency left Ahmednagar the same evening and arrived at Násik on the 6th; after receiving a municipal address His Excellency gave audience to the local Sardárs and officials and visited the King Edward Club. Her Excellency visited the Mission School and the Zenana Hospital, and the Pechey-Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children. On the 7th His Excellency inspected the Lena Caves, drove through the town of Násik to the Christian (Mission) village of Sheranpur, and visited the Police Training School. On the 8th His Excellency left Násik and after inspecting the water works and the Dárna Dam returned to Ganeshkhind the same evening. On 5th September His Excellency proceeded to Bombay to attend the jubilee celebration of the Victoria Jubilee

Technical Institute, and again visited Bombay on the 15th, returning to Ganeshkhind on 17th. On the 28th September His Excellency proceeded to Simla to confer with the Viceroy and, after visiting Delhi, Agra and Bhopál, returned to Ganeshkhind on the 12th October and proceeded to Mahábleshwar on the following day. On 31st October His Excellency visited Sátára, where an address was presented by the Municipality. Local institutions were visited by His Excellency and Lady Willingdon the same day; on 1st November His Excellency inspected the Krishna Bridge Works at Máhuli and returned to Mahábleshwar the same evening. On the 12th November His Excellency left Mahábleshwar and proceeded to Sholápur, where he inspected the land required for the extension of the G. I. P. railway station and for the Madras and S. M. railway junction. The Town Improvement Schemes were also inspected. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a ladies party at the Warad Building. His Excellency received a municipal address at the Ripon Hall and in the evening attended a reception at the Collector's bungalow. On 13th His Excellency visited the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the Sholápur Spinning and Weaving Mill, the Leper Asylum and the Fort, and attended an afternoon party given by the Honourable Ráo Bahádúr Sáthe. On the 14th His Excellency visited the Ekruk Tank and inspected the water works, and left Sholápur for Bijápur, where he received addresses from the Municipality and the District Local Board and visited various archæological monuments. On the 15th His Excellency visited Asár Mahál, Gol-Gumbaz, the Criminal Tribes Settlement, Juma Musjid, Mehtar Mahál, the Gateway (Chapel), Gagan-Mahál, the Victoria Girls' School and the High School. Her Excellency attended a pardah party. His Excellency exchanged visits with the Chief of Jath, drove to Afzalpur and Torweh, and attended a banquet and reception at the Anand Mahál, followed by a reception of Indian gentlemen. On the 16th His Excellency visited Ali Roza, the jail, Amin Dargáh, the Málik-i-Maidán, the hospital and the Bhutnal water works. On the 17th His Excellency arrived at Dhárwár, visited the Government Farm and the Male Training College, performed the opening ceremonies of the Lingáyet Hall and the Industrial Exhibition, and received a municipal address. On the 18th His Excellency arrived at Ránebennur, where he inspected the steam ploughing, received a municipal address and opened the Agricultural Show. On the 19th His Excellency arrived at Hubli, received a municipal address, drove through the town and left for Belgaum where he arrived the same afternoon. On the 20th His Excellency received a municipal address, inspected the Vaccine Depôt and the Town Extension Scheme and visited the high school and hostel and the Fort. On the 21st His Excellency visited the Leper Asylum, the new jail site and the Military Dairy Farm, and afterwards presented sanads to Khán Sáheb Ardeshir and Ráo Sáhebs Shivamurti and Mallinaik. The same afternoon His Excellency attended a garden party at the Commissioner's bungalow. On the 22nd His Excellency visited the civil hospital and received visits from representative persons of the district. His Excellency left Belgaum on the 23rd, and while *en route* to Kolhápur visited the Gokák Falls and mills, where he received an address from the Lingáyet community. At Kolhápur on the 23rd His Excellency visited the hospital, Ambabái's Temple and the Old Palace, exchanged official visits with His Highness the Mahárája and inspected Panhála, Fort. On the 25th His Excellency unveiled busts of Their Majesties and other members of the Royal Family, and inspected the irrigation tank works at Radhanagari. His Excellency left Kolhápur the same night and arrived Bombay on the 26th November. His Excellency left Bombay on the 22nd December, 1913, on a visit to the Idar State, where he stayed from the 23rd to 27th December. There His Excellency attended a garden party and banquet, witnessed the Bhil dance, inspected the Imperial Sardárs Corps and visited local institutions. On the 28th

His Excellency proceeded from Idar to Pálanpur. The following day, His Excellency exchanged official visits with His Highness the Nawáb, attended a state banquet which was followed by a reception and presented sanads. On the 30th His Excellency was engaged in sight-seeing, and on the 31st he performed the opening ceremony of the Emperor George V Club, laid the foundation stone of the new guest house, and left Pálanpur for Bombay, where he arrived on 1st January, 1914. On the 28th January His Excellency left Bombay in the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" and arrived at Karáchi on the 30th, the arrival being public. After the presentation of civil and military officers and the opening ceremony of "Willingdon Place", His Excellency drove in state to Government House. The same day he received an address from the Karáchi Municipal Corporation, visited the civil hospital and other public institutions and attended a banquet followed by a reception at Government House. Lady Willingdon also visited the Mission institutions and distributed prizes at the Wedderburn Girls' School. The following day His Excellency received addresses from the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce, the Sind Muhammadan Association and the Karáchi Indian Merchants' Association, and afterwards received visitors. In the afternoon His Excellency presented the Edulji Dinshaw Cup at the finals of the football tournament, and in the evening dined with the members of the Sind Club; on the same day Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the Convent School. His Excellency left Karáchi on the 31st and arrived at Lárkána on the 1st February and then proceeded by motor to Changroo. The following day he returned to Lárkána. On the 3rd His Excellency received visitors, visited local institutions and held a Darbár. Lady Willingdon visited the Baker Hospital and the Girls' High School. The same evening His Excellency left for Akil and embarked that night on the S. S. "Jhelum." The 4th February was spent on the Indus River, and on the 5th His Excellency arrived at Sukkur, where he received a municipal address, drove through the town visiting local institutions and inspected the water works. Lady Willingdon visited the Mission School and the Alexandra Hospital. In the afternoon His Excellency left Sukkur and cruised up the Indus to Rohri whence he proceeded to Khairpur the same day and exchanged state visits with His Highness the Mir. On the 6th His Excellency motored to Kot Diji and on his return visited the technical school and public institutions, and then witnessed the Native Gymkhana sports. Lady Willingdon laid the foundation stone of the Female Dispensary. After the state banquet His Excellency left Khairpur, and on the 7th arrived at Hyderabad, where he received a municipal address, drove through the town and visited the civil hospital, the high school and the Men's Training College; Lady Willingdon visited the Female Training College and the Dufferin Hospital. After luncheon with the Collector, His Excellency left Hyderabad, arrived at Keamári (Karáchi) and embarked the same evening on board the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," arriving in Bombay on 10th February.

Native States.

4. During the year the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi died, and was succeeded by his son who is at present being educated in England. The deaths also occurred of Her Highness the Maháráni of Cutch and the Begam Sáheba of Sachin. A son and heir was born to His Highness the Nawáb of Janjira. A somewhat serious Bhil rising on the Sunth-Banswára border was speedily put down and the ringleaders were tried and convicted by a special commission.

The season was generally good and prosperous, but there were some exceptions. The harvest was only fair in the Southern Marátha Country States, and was very poor in parts. The Sátára Jághirs for the second year in succession suffered from scarce and untimely rainfall, with the result that the crops were moderate in Aundh, poor to moderate in Akalkot and Daphlápur, and bad in Phaltan and Jath. Yet

it is satisfactory to find that there was no need to open relief works and that the rayats, like their brethren in British districts, have learnt to fend for themselves. Public health, which had been very poor in the previous year, experienced a welcome recovery. There was little epidemic disease, and in practically every State the birth-rate advanced and the death-rate declined markedly. Trade and industry flourished, and crime showed some tendency to fall. Education progresses but slowly, though most States can show a rise in the number of pupils under instruction.

5. Survey establishments continued to work in Sind and in each of the **Revenue Survey and Settlements.** divisions of the Presidency proper. An important feature of the work was the measurement of sub-divisions of survey numbers, which is treated more fully in the following paragraph. In the Northern Division a large area was measured and classed by the Gujarát and Thána field parties. Little field work was done by the Tálukdári Survey Department, which was brought to a close at the end of the year after a useful life of eight years. A large field party of 26 members in the Central Division measured nearly 33,000 and classed nearly 36,000 acres in inám villages and also performed other measurement operations. A smaller party in the Southern Division was mainly occupied with inám villages and lands. Sub-division measurement occupied most of the Sind surveyors' time. City survey work, to which considerable attention is now being paid, was in progress at Godhra, Viramgám, Sholápur, Bársi and Gadag-Bettigeri. Sanction was accorded to the survey of Manmád, and other projects were under consideration. Original and revised settlement proposals were formulated for a number of inám villages, for the most part in the Central Division, and settlements were introduced into many of these villages during the year. Revised settlements were introduced into single tálukas of the Broach, Bijápur and Ratnágiri districts, and survey rates were adopted in a number of villages in two Ahmednagar tálukas.

6. The attention of the Land Records Department was largely occupied **Land Records.** with the Record-of-rights, the accurate maintenance of which is of supreme importance both to the rayat and to Government. The revision of the original Record was completed in the Northern and nearly completed in the Southern Division, and good progress was made in the Central Division and Sind. The preparation of initial Records for survey-settled inám villages was pushed forward in all parts of the Presidency, and Records for the khoti villages of the Kolába district are being drawn up under the special orders of Government. The measurement of sub-divisions, which is essential for the accuracy of the Records, was carried out on an extended scale in Sind as well as in the Presidency proper. In both the Northern and Southern Divisions about a quarter of a million sub-divisions were measured, and in the Central the number was also large. During the year a start was made with the introduction into the Deccan of the plane table method of measurement, which has proved so cheap, expeditious and accurate in Gujarát. Training classes in survey and settlement matters were held as usual for Junior Civilians and probationary Deputy Collectors, and circle inspectors were trained in central survey classes. Similar classes were held in Sind. A special class was also organized at which certain junior District Inspectors were instructed in the use of the theodolite and the plane table.

7. There was again a slight increase in the occupied area in all the divisions **Occupied area.** of the Presidency proper, Sholápur and Ahmednagar being the only districts to show any contraction. In neither case was the fall important. Sind had an advance of over 310,000 acres in the previous year, and gained nearly 148,000 acres more in the year under report.

Wards' and other estates under Government management.

8. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, under colour of his office and as Court of Wards for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach, was at the end of the year in charge of 620 estates. In the great majority of cases his primary duty consisted of the settlement and liquidation of debt, and the measure of his success can be estimated when it is stated that claims of over Rs. 3 lákhs were settled by agreement for less than Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. A prosperous agricultural season made easy the collection of jama and takávi in tálukdári villages and of revenue in other managed estates, and rendered possible the realization of a large part of the outstanding dues of 1911-12. The estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind, were able to pay off nearly Rs. 1 lákhs in liquidation of debts and loans. Sixty minors' estates were administered by Collectors, and 220 estates were managed under the Court of Wards Act.

Legislation.

9. During the year ending 31st March, 1914, seven Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council, and six Bills were passed into law. Act II of 1913 amended the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, with the main object of extending its protection to the interests of ancient families whose representatives are in receipt of a pension or a grant of money or land revenue payable by Government. Act III of 1913 chiefly dealt with the financial procedure of the Bombay Port Trust. The important change effected by Act IV of 1913 was to make the liability for the payment of land revenue coincide with the ownership of land and to remove the unintentional divergence between right and liability which had been brought into prominence by the Record-of-rights. In pursuit of the same object, the Record-of-rights Act was repealed and its provisions were re-enacted as an integral part of the Land-revenue Code. Act V of 1913 was passed with a view to strengthen the provision in the District and City Police Acts which empowers the Police to prevent disorder at places of public amusement. Act VI of 1913 confers certain statutory powers on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay so as to enable them to proceed more effectively with the repression and extermination of malaria. Other amendments are designed to strengthen the hands of the Corporation in dealing with deposits of building materials, the setting up of scaffolds and the like, and to obtain more adequate control over the city's milk and food supplies. Act VII of 1913 formally revested in Government a small portion of the site allotted to the Prince of Wales Museum. As regards Bills which had not been passed into law or had been passed but not brought into operation by the close of the year, one to amend the Karáchi Port Trust Act and another to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act were passed into law and only awaited the formal assent of the Governor General. An important Town Planning Bill was read for the first time and referred to a Select Committee. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act was postponed, and Bills further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act and the Bombay Land-revenue Code were introduced into the Council towards the end of the year.

Police.

10. The total Police establishment and the expenditure thereon remained practically unchanged in the calendar year 1913. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a further advance in the number of educated officers and men, especially in Bombay City, where 235 constables are studying English by the direct method. Discipline, as measured by rewards and punishments, was again maintained at a high level. There was a welcome subsidence of the somewhat serious wave of crime that spread over the Presidency in 1912, but nevertheless the Police had more work to do than in 1911. Moreover, if Penal Code cases only be considered, and false or mistaken cases excluded, the improvement on 1912 is not very marked. Nevertheless, as opinions are unanimous on the reality of the improvement, the comparative smallness of the decline in registered crime must be

attributed to the additional facilities for reporting it. The percentage of undetected cases fell considerably in the mofussil, but there was a rise in Bombay City where the opening of two new stations led to increased registration of complaints, notably of lurking house-trespass, theft and criminal breach of trust. The number of maliciously false cases declined, but unfortunately not in proportion to the decline in the total number of cases. The Central Division bears the worst reputation in this respect. The percentage of convictions among persons placed on their trial showed little variation, but while the percentage of recoveries of stolen property showed a satisfactory advance in the mofussil, in Bombay City it declined considerably and was below the mofussil figure. The finger print bureaus proved increasingly useful in tracing the antecedents of accused persons. The Police in general and the Bombay City force in particular performed a large volume of miscellaneous work under the Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Motor Vehicles and Press Acts, in licensing theatres and performances, and in connection with fires, street accidents, the pilgrim traffic, and cases of destitution. It is difficult to estimate the value of the multifarious petty duties of the village police, but the regular force acknowledge their services in a number of cases.

11. The number of vagrants admitted to Government work-houses shows a slight rise. A somewhat unsatisfactory feature was the frequency with which the inmates deserted. As in former years, numerous vagrants were permitted to leave the Government Work-house for the Strangers' Home, Maza-gaon, and the Salvation Army Industrial Home, Byculla. **Vagrants.**

12. There was some increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite, Ratnágiri being again the chief sufferer. The Lauder-Brunton lancet was not often used and little can be asserted of the results obtained because the snake is so seldom identified. Human mortality caused by wild animals is so small as to be negligible. Cattle, however, are not thus immune and the Commissioner in Sind has been asked to report whether any special methods can be adopted to abate the losses suffered by cattle-owners in a tract of the province in which wolves are specially rapacious. The amount paid during the year as rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes showed a small increase. **Wild Animals and Snakes.**

13. More analyses were carried out than in any previous year and half of them were on behalf of the Customs and Excise Departments. During the year the practice was started of sending to Calcutta cuttings and scrapings from all known blood-stains in murder cases, so that their origin might be determined by the serological test. The importance of such identification is obvious. **Chemical Analysis.**

14. The decline in crime deduced from the Police statistics is confirmed by the figures furnished by the criminal courts, for in the calendar year 1913 the number of cases reported fell by over $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and cases actually brought to trial by nearly $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Of the total number of reported offences 96 per cent. were classed as true. Rather over one-third of the true cases fell under the Indian Penal Code and the remainder under special or local laws. There was a welcome decrease in the number of cases of hurt, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance and in offences under the excise law, but the most important decline was in cases under the City of Bombay Police Act. It is less satisfactory to note that cases of theft, which advanced by 15 per cent. in 1912, again rose by 8 per cent. There were also increases in the prosecutions under the District Police, Cattle Trespass, Lepers and Opium Acts. Greater use was made of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act in order to control professional crime. In the year under review 51·4 per cent. of the persons put on trial were convicted—in 1912, the percentage was 50·4 and in 1911, 48·2—and of the persons acquitted or discharged, nearly one-half were acquitted after composition. **Criminal Justice.**

The percentage of convictions in cases of offences relating to the body is as usual low, mainly because the vast majority of the cases are of a petty nature and can be legally compounded, but of theft cases 72 per cent. resulted in conviction, and in cases under special and local laws 84 per cent. of the accused were found guilty. Criminality appears to reach its maximum in Bombay City, and its minimum in the Bijápur district; in the former case one person in 17 and in the latter one in 588 had a criminal offence brought home to him during the year. It may be admitted that the figures for Bombay are swollen by a large number of trivial cases under the Municipal and Police Acts, but even so they are approached by no other area, the Karáchi and Ahmedabad districts coming next on the list with one true case to every 62 and 67 persons respectively. The number of first offenders released on probation showed a marked and pleasing increase, and there was also a slight rise in the number of youthful offenders sent to reformatory schools. Sixty-five persons were sentenced to death as against 67 in 1912, but transportations advanced from 183 to 251. Fewer sentences were upset in appeal than in the previous year; only 16.5 per cent. were reversed and 8 per cent. reduced. Judges agreed with their juries in over 96 per cent. of the trials by jury and in cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with some of them in 16.6 per cent. and with all in 60 per cent.

Prisons. Civil and Criminal.

15. The total jail population decreased considerably, but the daily average showed a rise. The explanation of the paradox is that the higher daily average is an aftermath representing the cumulative effect of long sentences passed in the criminal year 1912 and previous years, while a prosperous agricultural year resulted in a decline in crime and a corresponding decline in new admissions. Overcrowding in the jails necessitated large drafts into the Deccan and Sind convict gangs, but new accommodation became available in the Ahmedabad Central Prison after the close of the year. The great improvement in discipline manifested in the previous year was maintained, for though there was a numerical increase in jail punishments, it was proportionately less than the increase in the daily average population. Health also showed improvement, the death rate falling from 16 to 15.6 *per mille*. The conduct of the prisoners in the Dhárwár Juvenile Class was satisfactory, but it is unfortunate that none of the boys who were found employment in Bombay on release seem to have stuck to their work. Better results may be anticipated when the Prisoners' Aid Society, founded after the close of the year on the initiative of His Excellency the Governor, begins its beneficent activities. The conversion of the Dhárwár District Prison into a prison on the Borstal system was begun shortly after the close of the calendar year.

Civil Justice.

16. Litigation was at a premium in 1913, for the number of suits instituted before the civil courts rose by nearly 13 per cent. The number of cases decided advanced by 6.3 per cent. only; consequently arrears accumulated. There was a slight decrease in the number of regular appeal cases, but a large increase was noticeable in the number of regular suits, miscellaneous, original, and miscellaneous appeal cases. Suits for money for the second year in succession showed a very marked rise, and the aggregate value of all regular suits advanced from Rs. 4.16 to Rs. 4.54 crores. The average duration of both contested and uncontested suits declined in all classes of courts, and it is still in the Superior Courts that the greatest delay occurs. Non-service of notices, and the rule which allows a party a year within which to apply for fresh notice, are the chief causes of delay. Bombay again appears as the most and Thar and Párkar as the least litigious district. In Bombay, however, only one suit out of six was contested, whereas in not a few mofussil districts two cases out of every three were fought out.

The number of appeals presented rose by $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but disposals showed no increase. The percentage of cases in which the original order was altered advanced from 20 to 21.

17. There was a considerable increase, of over 13 per cent., in the number of civil court decrees referred to the Revenue Department for execution. Nevertheless the proportion of decrees remaining for disposal at the end of the year to the total number for disposal was less than that reported at the end of the preceding year. There was a rise in the number of cases settled by mutual agreement, but the value of the property affected by such cases declined. The amount paid by judgment-debtors was almost the same as in the year previous, but there was a falling away in the amount remitted by judgment-creditors.

**Execution of
the decrees of
Civil Courts by
the Revenue
Department.**

18. For a variety of reasons the number of registrations in 1912 was easily the highest on records. In the year under review there was a decrease of 1·6 per cent. But in spite of this decline, and although the large number of deeds belonging to co-operative societies, which is increasing every year, brought in no fee receipts, the financial results showed a considerable improvement. This is mainly attributable to the general rise in the money values of the properties to which the registered documents had reference.

Registration.

19. There was a net rise of 20 in the number of companies limited by shares. Sixty-two new companies were registered, and the number would have been even larger but for the crisis resulting from the sensational failure of several Indian banking concerns. The same crisis was responsible for an increase in the number of liquidations, but on the whole it may be said that the strain was borne with courage and success. It is satisfactory to note that though the aggregate nominal capital rose but slightly, there was a substantial increase in the paid-up capital.

**Joint Stock
Companies.**

20. The total income of the Local Boards showed a notable advance of Rs. $6\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs or nearly 9 per cent. The increase was distributed over all the Divisions and Sind, and while it was in the main due to liberal Government grants in aid of education and for the improvement of communications, nevertheless receipts from taxation were on the upward grade. Expenditure remained practically stationary. Educational charges, which rose by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs to over Rs. 32 lakhs, represented about 41 per cent. of the total expenditure. The upkeep and improvement of communications as usual formed the largest item of the expenditure on civil works, while the chief building works consisted of the construction and repair of educational, medical and veterinary buildings. The closing balances were above the prescribed minima in all districts except the Panch Maháls; in fact, they were in many cases unduly inflated. This is partly due to the difficulties experienced in obtaining labour, but the Boards have been asked to budget and spend up to their income except when it is desired to accumulate funds for a special purpose. During the year a Local Board was created for the new district of Nawábsháh, and territorial re-adjustments led to the constitution of two new Táluka Boards.

Local Boards.

21. Although the general tax was reduced from $10\frac{5}{8}$ to 10 per cent. and other rates of taxation remained unchanged, the income of the Municipality advanced by Rs. 1·35 lakh, and exceeded the actual expenditure by Rs. $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Expenditure on loan works rose very largely owing to the accelerated progress of the Tánsa main reduplication works. During the year loans aggregating Rs. 60 lakhs were floated, but Rs. 25 lakhs of this sum were reserved at par for sinking fund and surplus fund investments. At the close of the year the capital liabilities of the Corporation stood at Rs. 6·49 crores, but from this figure sinking fund invest-

**Bombay
Municipality.**

ments amounting to Rs. 137·8 lákhs must be deducted to arrive at the net debt liability. Considerable attention was paid to the widening of roads, nearly a million square yards of an estimated value of over Rs. 3 lákhs being added to nine important thoroughfares. The special treatment of road surfaces with tar and Akonia, and the strengthening of roads with heavy metal were continued. The expenditure on metalling and patching exceeded Rs. 3 lákhs, and that on over-bridges Rs. 2 lákhs. The erection of the new pumping machinery and boilers at the Love Grove pumping station was nearly completed and extensive sewage and drainage projects were either being carried out or under preparation. The Fire Brigade had a strenuous year, the number of fires being nearly double the average of the past ten years. Forty-three new fire alarms were erected. The health of the city recovered completely, for though plague was more prevalent than in the previous year, cholera and small-pox were inconsiderable. The death-rate fell from 39·77 to 32·47 *per mille*, and the total mortality was the lowest recorded since 1896. The quantity of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption exceeded two hundred thousand pounds. There is again a marked advance to be recorded in the number of municipal schools and the attendance thereat.

District Municipalities.

22. The aggregate revenue of the district municipalities increased by over Rs. 12 lákhs. This rise was in the main due to liberal Government grants, but trade activity and the general prosperity resulting from a good agricultural season swelled the octroi receipts and other income from taxation. The aggregate expenditure remained stationary, a substantial increase in the Central Division being counterbalanced by a fall in Sind. A considerable portion of the expenditure was devoted to drainage and water-supply schemes and general sanitary improvements. The Poona and Sholápur Municipalities received from Government loans of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2·3 lákhs respectively for such purposes. The total loan liability, after deducting sinking fund balances, amounted to about Rs. 57½ lákhs. The Rájápur and Ahmedabad Municipalities remained under suspension throughout the year, but the franchise of the Bassein Municipality was restored in October, 1913.

Bombay Improvement Trust.

23. The Trust raised a loan of Rs. 18 lákhs, and thus brought its total borrowings up to date to Rs. 4·93 crores. During the year the acquisition of over a third of a million square yards was effected, for which Rs. 58·2 lákhs were awarded as compensation. It is satisfactory to note that of the 488 decided cases only 24 were referred to the Tribunal of Appeal for revision, and no appeals were filed in the High Court. The engineering staff made good progress with Sandhurst Road, Dádar-Mátunga and Sion-Mátunga schemes. The low-lying ground in the Nowroji Hill scheme was almost completely filled in and the road work extended. Similarly a large amount of filling and road work was done in the East Agripáda scheme. One new scheme—the Undria Street improvement scheme—was added to the Trust programme during the year with the object of ascertaining how far slum improvement can be effected without extensive acquisition and demolition. The disposal of developed land on long leases was eminently satisfactory. The Trust as usual provided ample accommodation for all persons dishoused owing to its operations, and it is noteworthy that the death-rate in the Trust's hygienically designed chawls is well below the general rate for the city.

Marine.

24. The prosperity of the Port of Bombay is reflected in the increased number of seamen shipped and discharged. There was also a rise in the number of distressed seamen, both European and Indian, who were given assistance. Two Marine Courts of Enquiry were held during the year.

25. The receipts of the Bombay Port Trust rose by no less than Rs. 9·92 lákhs, and reached the record total of Rs. 98·8 lákhs. The year's working leaves a surplus of Rs. 16½ lákhs; this is to be transferred to the reserve fund, which will then amount to over Rs. 1 crore. A four per cent. debenture loan of Rs. 80 lákhs was raised in India at the average rate of Rs. 102-1-0 per cent. for the Mázagaon-Sewri reclamation and the Port Trust-railway. Work on both these projects went forward vigorously. The new dock works also progressed so satisfactorily that His Excellency the Viceroy was able to preside at the opening ceremony of the Alexandra Dock on the 21st March, 1914. Trade was not as active in Karáchi as in the previous year, and the Port Trust's receipts showed only a nominal rise owing to the sale of land to the North-Western Railway. Nevertheless the reserve fund was increased by Rs. 10 lákhs. Considerable sums were expended on the Mansfield Import Yard, the Thöle Produce Yard and the West Wharfage Scheme, and the work of widening the Napier Mole Bridge, a great public improvement, was approaching completion at the close of the year. The number and tonnage of the ships visiting Aden rose appreciably, and the Port Trust's income advanced in consequence.

26. Nearly 41,000 acres have been added to the area returning statistics as a result of the survey of certain inám villages and the lapse of others to Government. There was a small increase in the net cropped area of the Presidency proper, but owing to a considerable falling off in the area cropped more than once the gross cropped area declined by ½ per cent. Owing to a favourable inundation and good rainfall both the gross and net cropped areas in Sind again rose satisfactorily. In the Presidency proper the area under food crops was 1·5 per cent. below the previous year's figure and 3·5 per cent. short of the average, while the area under non-food crops increased by 3 and 13·6 per cent. respectively. Thus the tendency to substitute food for non-food crops induced by the scarcity of 1911-12 was checked, and it seems that even the fear of famine has to yield to the commercial instinct. In Sind, however, although the areas under cotton and oil-seeds advanced by 15·7 and 72·2 per cent., the total area under food crops still exceeded the 1912-13 figure by 3 per cent. and the average by 18 per cent. The area under cotton in the Presidency proper rose by 1·61 lákhs of acres or 32 per cent. over the normal and in Sind by 45,000 acres or 15·7 per cent. over the previous year's figure. The acreage was extended in every district of the Presidency and Sind except Bijápur and Belgaum. There was an estimated rise in outturn of 7 per cent., but prices were not maintained. The irrigated area of the Presidency proper receded from the previous year's high level by 10 per cent. Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Bijápur took more water than usual owing to the unfavourable nature of the rains, but elsewhere a satisfactory season curtailed the demand. In Sind the irrigated area rose by 5·2 per cent. to 3,442,000 acres, the extension being due to a favourable inundation. In this province the ratio of the irrigated area to the net cropped area was no less than 79·7 per cent., whereas in the Presidency proper it was only 3·6 per cent.

27. The Agricultural Department has succeeded in winning the confidence of the cultivator to a very remarkable degree, and it is a fallacy to assume that the Indian agriculturist is too conservative to assimilate scientific knowledge. This is perhaps most strikingly illustrated by the growing interest taken in, and demand for, new agricultural implements of a Western type. The number of iron ploughs in use has increased so rapidly that it can no longer be estimated, and a private factory in the Sátára district sometimes sells as many as 500 in a month. Improved patterns of hoes, harrows, seed drills, threshers and similar implements are continually exhibited, and some of them sell freely. A most successful start was made with steam ploughing in the Dhárwár district. The

imported tackle ploughed 770 acres to a depth of 16 or more inches for a charge of Rs. 21 per acre, and by turning up and destroying a dense net of deep-rooted weeds made the land clean and fit for cultivation. In spite of many preliminary difficulties, a profit of Rs. 607 was realized on the season's working after providing for interest, depreciation and the execution of repairs. A second plant has been ordered for Gujarát. Again, the Agricultural Engineer and his staff are engaged up to the limit of their capacity in forwarding the mechanical side of agriculture. During the year the number of enquiries addressed to that officer rose from 157 to 319. Two main lines of work have been developed, namely, water lifting and cane crushing by machinery, and well boring. There has been a remarkable advance in regard to the latter. Until the year under review, the Department had confined its attention to the alluvial soils of Gujarát, but Musto's patent borer, which will pierce the softest soil or the hardest rock, has permitted an extension of activity in other areas. In the Deccan the Department has had fair success in locating crevice water by means of Mansfield's automatic water finder and in tapping it by means of the Musto borer, and is now beginning to prospect for water in the schists, shales, sand-stone and lime-stone formations of the Southern Marátha Country. It is impossible to mention all the numerous crop experiments that have been or are being carried out. Suffice it to say that while the value of seed selection and hybridization and of mycological and entomological research is fully realized, it has been established that the cleansing of the soil by cultivation is, generally speaking, the most efficacious method of improving crops. The Department does all it can to spread the habit of clean cultivation by precept and example, and it is in this connection that perhaps the most valuable results can be expected from the agricultural schools, of which there is likely to be a considerable increase in the near future. No review of agricultural progress in Bombay can be complete without some mention of the great staple crop of the Presidency. Unremitting attention is paid to every aspect of the cotton question, and the most important development of the year was the opening of an extensive Departmental seed farm in Khándesh.

Advances to cultivators.

28. Takávi advances fell from Rs. 27 to Rs. 21½ lákhs. It was only in parts of the Deccan that the pinch of scarcity was felt and Sholápur was the one district in the Presidency which largely increased its demands. The recovery of Ahmednagar from famine was signalled by a fall of over Rs. 4 lákhs in the amount of takávi taken. One of the most satisfactory features of the year was that though the amount advanced for the purchase of seed and cattle fell by nearly Rs. 5¼ lákhs, yet loans were taken for permanent land improvement on a scale not much lower than in the preceding year. Not a few Collectors restrict advances for purchase of seed or prohibit them altogether except in very special cases. And there is much to be said for this policy, for not only is it notoriously difficult, if not impossible, to prevent such advances being misused, but even if they are used for the purchase of seed, the crops must suffer through being grown from poor bazar seed instead of from good seed of the rayat's own growing and storing. Moreover the rayat is encouraged to live from hand to mouth, whereas the real object of granting takávi should be to render him more independent. That takávi is not a charitable institution has been emphasized by a growing tendency to refuse it to the "uneconomic holder"; but any petty holder who is known to his neighbours as an honest and hardworking man can always obtain takávi on the joint-bond system. Collections continue to record an improvement, and in several districts there are either only trifling outstandings or even no unauthorized arrears at all.

Breeding operations.

29. Government cattle-breeding operations are confined to the Northcote cattle-farm at Chhárodi, where a pure breed of the famous Gujarát cattle is care-

fully preserved. The number of calves born showed a satisfactory increase. There was also a considerable increase in the number of mares covered by the stallions kept by the Veterinary Department at various stations in the Deccan and Gujarát.

30. The horse-show at Ahmedabad fell through for lack of funds, and no show could be held at Ahmednagar owing to the effects of the previous year's famine. Famine also led to the abandonment of the Sholápur cattle show, but a successful show was organized at Sarkhej near Ahmedabad. Grants were given to several agricultural shows which had cattle sections. The annual cattle, mule and agricultural show at Badin in Sind had again to be abandoned owing to an inadequate water-supply. The Agricultural Department organized or assisted to organize 10 agricultural shows of some size and 111 demonstrations.

Fairs and shows.

31. The monsoon appeared on the coast in good time and extended into the interior with unusual rapidity. The rainfall throughout the Presidency proper and especially in Gujarát was much above the average in the first half of the monsoon and much below the average in the latter half. The withdrawal of the current took place about 20 to 40 days before the normal date and as a result the late rains were in considerable defect except in the Konkan. The total rainfall of the season was considerably in excess in Gujarát and very largely in excess in Sind. There was a deficiency in the Konkan and Deccan; it was not great, but the failure of the late rains had a very unfortunate effect in parts of the Deccan. In short the rainfall was plentiful, but not well distributed.

Meteorology.

32. It is by now an established fact that the nature of the agricultural season is of lessening importance with regard to prices and wages in the Bombay Presidency. Indeed the entrance of India into the world's markets introduces such a complication of factors that no general account of their interplay is possible. The area under food-grains in the Presidency proper was lower than in the previous year but the outturn was better, and the prices of the chief staples fell slightly on the whole though still considerably above the average. In Sind the acreage was higher and the outturn lower; prices, however, were on a level with those in other parts of the Presidency. The scarcity of labour in the Presidency proper was again marked, and wages showed a continued tendency to advance. Not a single district reports a fall in wages, and the majority report a rise. Even in the areas affected by famine or scarcity there was no fall, for cultivators whose fields failed them of their own accord left their homes in search of work, with the remarkable result that in Málsiras, the worst affected táluka of Sholápur, the worst affected district, wages actually showed a tendency to increase. Nor does this migration involve any sacrifice; on the contrary, the readiness with which the emigrants pay off arrears of land revenue on their return is evidence of the high wages they earn. In Sind the nature of the season perhaps has a greater effect on wages. The local labour available is barely sufficient in normal years, and wages run high. But if the season is poor in Cutch, Márwár or Baluchistán, there is an influx of labourers which tends to reduce wages. In the year under review there was no such influx, and wages were either stationary or rose throughout the Province.

Prices and wages.

33. With the advent of the 1913 monsoon the famine in the Ahmednagar district came to a speedy end, and all famine operations were closed in August. The only areas which suffered from real scarcity owing to the capriciousness of the 1913 rains were the Sholápur district and parts of the Poona, Bijápur and Sátára districts. It has been explained in the preceding paragraph that in the area worst affected wages actually showed a tendency to advance. This being the case it is not remarkable that the situation was almost entirely met by the suspension, in

Famine relief.

whole or in part, of land revenue and takávi collections and the provision of cheap fodder. Such, however, is the growing independence of the cultivator that Government grass was regarded with disfavour except in Sholápur, where 80 lákhs of pounds were taken up. The reason for this was that the temporary emigrants took the more valuable portion of their cattle with them and thus limited the number of cattle to be maintained in the home villages. Moreover the Deccan rayat prefers kadbi to grass for his cattle and was ready to pay very high prices for kadbi and to raise fodder under irrigation. But it was the exportation of cattle on a large scale conducted by the people themselves that saved the situation, and it gives ground to the hope that the problem of cattle relief will eventually be solved automatically.

Co-operative societies.

34. The co-operative movement again exhibited a remarkable activity throughout the Presidency. The number of societies in the Presidency proper increased by $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the number of members by $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the working capital by $36\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., while the profit on the year's working advanced by 34 per cent. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was able to pay a dividend of 6 per cent., to carry Rs. 7,000 to the reserve fund, and to pay a bonus to borrowing societies in the form of a rebate of interest. Its recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. $8\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs, and it is a noteworthy fact that for the second year in succession there were no defaults. During the banking crisis the Bank was temporarily affected in that its shares fell and some of its short term deposits were withdrawn, but it was never forced to curtail its lending business or to raise its rates. At no time was its stability in any danger and its position now seems as strong as ever. The crisis did not affect rural societies or any society with unlimited liability and the majority of limited societies reported larger deposits than withdrawals during the last three months of 1913. Cases even came to notice in which considerable sums were withdrawn from joint stock banks and transferred to societies. An almost complete independence of Government money testifies to the flourishing condition of the agricultural societies. In 1910, 20 per cent. of their working capital represented loans from Government; last year the figure was 9 per cent., and in the year under review it had fallen to $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. only. Considerable attention was paid during the year to the popularization of co-operative purchase and distribution among agriculturists. Satisfactory beginnings were made, and since the close of the year a special Assistant Registrar has been appointed to forward the movement. Similar societies for non-agriculturists also made excellent progress. In Sind co-operation showed an advance, but owing to the lack of business training among the zamindárs, the establishment and conduct of the affairs of agricultural societies are attended with especial difficulties.

Forests.

35. The year was uneventful but prosperous. The scientific exploitation of the forests and the high prices fetched by timber and other forest produce led to an increase of revenue in all the circles of the Presidency proper without any additional expenditure except in the Southern Circle. The Northern Circle contracted its expenditure by 16 per cent., but nevertheless expanded its revenue by 8 per cent. In Sind the revenue declined and the expenditure advanced, but the sums involved are comparatively small. The number of forest offences unfortunately rose and the area of forest burnt also increased considerably. The latter fact is perhaps not surprising; in the preceding year quantities of forest grass were cut and exported to scarcity areas, while in the year under review the grass for the main part remained uncut and in its dry state afforded facilities for the origin and spread of fires.

Power, industries and handicrafts.

36. The cotton industry is by far the most important industry in the Presidency, and it centres chiefly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. No fewer than

596 of the total number of 698 working factories which fall under the Factories Act are connected with this industry. Raw cotton was easily available, and prices fell owing to the accumulation of stocks. Thus a good year for the mills might have been anticipated, but partly because of the famine conditions prevailing in the United Provinces and partly because of the serious financial crisis brought about by the failure of certain Indian banking concerns, there was a period of very marked depression in the middle of the year. Hence there was a 5 per cent. decrease in the output of woven goods and a small decrease in the output of yarn. There was, however, a satisfactory improvement in the first quarter of the calendar year 1914, and the figures of production for that period showed an improvement over the previous year's figures for the corresponding period. Local gins and presses in the cotton growing districts did well on the whole. A small but wide-spread increase in the number of flower and rice mills and oil-presses is not without significance; as manual labour proves more costly year by year, power is bound to grow in favour.

37. The total sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper was valued at **Trade: Presidency proper.** Rs. 216½ crores, or Rs. 3¼ crores less than the previous year's total. The decrease was solely due to a fall in Government transactions, the value of which declined from Rs. 11½ to Rs. 7 crores owing to smaller imports of silver for coinage and to the cessation of shipments of sovereigns, which in the preceding year reached a total of Rs. 3½ crores. The aggregate value of the private trade was over Rs. 200 crores or an increase of Rs. 66½ lákhs. This increase was due to a large advance of Rs. 2½ crores on the import side of the coasting trade, the total foreign trade actually showing a decline of nearly Rs. 10 lákhs. But an investigation of the causes of this decline clearly shows that there is no sign of unhealthiness in the trade of the Presidency. The great activity witnessed during the past few years in the world's trade showed signs of waning in 1913. That year in the United Kingdom was one of dear rates of money, which operated to check trade expansion. Similarly in other European countries the Balkan war caused industrial depression. In India itself the serious bank failures in Bombay and the Punjab for a period materially disorganized trade. In all other respects the conditions in the Bombay Presidency were eminently satisfactory. This can best be demonstrated by a further analysis of the figures of the private foreign trade. On the import side there was a decrease of nearly Rs. 9 crores, but this was more than covered by a fall of Rs. 14¾ crores under treasure, the reasons for which will be explained later. Imports of merchandise, however, rose by Rs. 5¾ crores and reached the record figure of Rs. 62½ crores. As regards exports, gold expanded slightly and silver contracted by Rs. 1¾ crore. On the other hand, while re-exports of foreign merchandise showed a small rise, exports of Indian produce increased by no less than Rs. 10 crores to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 66 crores. This increase was mainly the result of the excellence of the 1912 monsoon, but is especially remarkable in view of the fact that there was a heavy drop of Rs. 4.12 crores in shipments of opium owing to the extinction of the trade in that drug with China. Movements of treasure on private account fell by over Rs. 16 crores or 30 per cent. In the previous year a favourable rate of exchange had attracted large imports of sovereigns from Egypt and Australia. In the year under review money was in great demand in Australia and consequently only a small quantity of sovereigns was shipped from that country, while shipments from Egypt were partially diverted to London. The British Empire continues to absorb the lion's share of Bombay trade, but its ratio to the whole declined slightly, while Continental Europe recorded a considerable advance.

The land trade of the Presidency showed a small rise in volume but a marked rise in value. Imports from without the Presidency fell heavily mainly by reason

of the shortage of the wheat and food crops in Upper India. The same cause stimulated the export of wheat and food-grains, and increases under sugar, oil-seeds, metals and railway materials helped to expand the external export trade. Trade within the Presidency was very active, a good season leading to extensive movements of oil-seeds, cotton and food-grains.

Sind.

The foreign trade of Karáchi, excluding Government transactions, declined by $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Imports rose by Rs. 1'06 crore, but exports fell by no less than Rs. 6'22 crores. Nevertheless the value of the export trade was higher than in any year except the last. In 1912-13 there was a strong demand for wheat and barley in Europe, but bumper harvests in the United States of America and Canada spoilt the market for Indian produce in 1913-14. In consequence wheat fell by Rs. 4'27 and barley by Rs. 2'55 crores, and in themselves alone more than account for the total decline in the trade of the port. In the previous year wheat constituted 44'18 per cent. of the total exports of Indian produce, but in the year under review only 37'79. The remaining staples of export, raw cotton and rape-seed, advanced satisfactorily and represented respectively 21'67 and 12'54 per cent. of the total exports. The improvement in imports was mainly contributed by cotton manufactures, which amounted to over 46 per cent. of the import trade, while metals and woollen manufactures also expanded materially. The coasting trade of Karáchi declined somewhat heavily, but the external land trade of the Province, which is mainly with Afghanistan, improved in spite of the timidity occasioned by the Punjáb banking crisis.

Aden

The total value of the private sea-borne and land trade of Aden decreased by nearly 7 per cent., but its volume was larger than in any year save the last. The contraction was to be expected, for the previous year's record figure was in part due to the Italian blockade of the Red Sea ports during the Italo-Turkish war. Generally speaking the trade in raw materials advanced, while that in all other classes of commodity declined.

Public Works.

38. A detailed account of the works in progress or completed during the year is given in Chapter IV. The most important work to be debited to Imperial funds was that on the new Bombay Custom House, which is being erected on a foundation of reinforced concrete piles. A new Custom House is also building for Karáchi. Good progress was made with the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India and the Royal Institute of Science at Bombay, and the Mádhavlál Ranchhodlál Science Institute at Ahmedabad was completed. A large number of hostels and quarters for students were also in process of erection. The total expenditure on new educational buildings, including expenditure from contributions, decreased from Rs. 9'2 to Rs. 8'66 lákhs. Much work was performed for the Medical Department, the gross expenditure rising from Rs. 5'55 to Rs. 10'27 lákhs. Expenditure on communications also expanded materially; the cost of new works increased from Rs. 6'99 to Rs. 11'34 lákhs, and of repairs from Rs. 11'77 to Rs. 13'07 lákhs. The outlay on new miscellaneous works, which nearly doubled in the previous year, again rose by Rs. 3'59 to Rs. 14'81 lákhs. The greater part of this expenditure was due to the important water supply and drainage works now in progress.

**Irrigation :
General.**

39. The total expenditure on irrigation advanced by Rs. $15\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs and amounted to Rs. 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs. The only decrease of importance was one of Rs. 4'84 lákhs under the head "famine relief outlay on irrigation works." On the other hand capital expenditure on major works jumped from Rs. 27'39 to Rs. 43'43 lákhs as a result of the great works, mainly protective in character, now in course of construction in the Deccan. A new Division of Superintendence was

temporarily constituted to control the Deccan irrigation works, as it was impossible for the Superintending Engineer of the Central Division to do so in addition to his other duties. The gross irrigation receipts rose from Rs. 99 to Rs. 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The year on the whole was very favourable, for the areas irrigated in Sind and the Deccan exceeded the average of the preceding three years by 1,69,000 and 58,000 acres respectively. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was normal, the rise being proportionate to the Department's extended activities.

Water for irrigation in the Northern Division is mainly drawn from small tanks Northern Division. or reservoirs dependent on local rainfall. The Háthmathi Canal and Khári Cut system, however, provides water for the Ahmedabad and part of the Kaira district. The system had a full supply of water, and in consequence the irrigated area rose by 50 per cent. to 18,000 acres, a record figure.

The Central Division as now constituted has few irrigation works of Central Division. importance.

The Nira Left Bank Canal, situated in the south of the Poona district, is Deccan Irrigation the largest in the Deccan. The area irrigated by it was 39,227 acres in 1911-12, Division. 52,399 in 1912-13, and no less than 76,683 in 1913-14. The Mhaswad Tank and Canals proved their protective value by irrigating 10,154 acres in the famine-stricken Sholápur district. The Mutha Canal, which is a productive work, irrigated 16,665 acres and yielded a gross revenue of 5 per cent. Of the three great works under construction, the Godávári project is approaching completion. A decrease in the area irrigated is attributed to a misunderstanding of the villagers in connection with the "Block System." Work on the Pravara Canals project and on the Nira Right Bank Canal, the largest project of all, is progressing satisfactorily, but the rate of progress is strictly limited by the dearth of labour, and even though there was scarcity in Sholápur and other parts of the Deccan, more hands would have been welcomed.

In the Southern Division there was a considerable increase in the area of Southern Division. irrigation owing to the irregularity of the kharif rains and a deficiency in the rabi rains. The First Class works irrigated nearly 30,000 acres, or 25 per cent. above the normal, while the numerous small works for which no capital accounts are kept irrigated 81,000 acres or 11 per cent. over the average.

Irrigation in Sind is on too vast a scale to be adequately described in this Sind. summary, but a detailed account of the system is contained in Chapter IV. It is, however, important to bring out the striking difference in the conditions obtaining in this Province and the Presidency proper. The area of irrigation in Sind is over three million acres, or nearly a quarter of the total culturable area, and the revenue is Rs. 81 lakhs, while in the Presidency the total area of irrigation is 360,000 acres only out of the 25 million acres classed as culturable, and Rs. 23 lakhs is the revenue from all sources. During 1913-14 the area irrigated in Sind was well above the average, but the inundation was not altogether satisfactory. It is generally considered that the river has not reached a fair irrigating level until the reading on the gauge at Sukkur is 13 feet and that on the gauge at Kotri is 17 feet. These levels were reached for only 16 and 66 days respectively, while the average for the previous 10 years is 43 and 66 days. In the previous year the levels were obtained for 31 days at Sukkur and 59 at Kotri. On the whole the various systems may be said to have worked well. The unusually heavy rains were of great assistance to the crops in parts, but caused serious floods in the Jámráo tract, totally destroyed 5,000 acres of cultivation,* and damaged a much larger area. The rainfall also caused many breaches in the canal banks, but these were all promptly closed.

- Railways.** 40. Nearly one hundred miles of new line were opened for traffic during the year. They comprise parts of the Godhra-Lunáwáda and the Khijadia-Dhari Railways, an extension of the Bhávnagar State Railway and the Dabhoi-Jarod Railway. Apart from this 283 miles of line were under construction, and a large number of applications from private companies for permission to build railways were under consideration. Many important works were in progress on the railways in the vicinity of Bombay. In particular the G. I. P. Railway was occupied in quadrupling its line between Currey Road and Kalyán, in remodelling the Kalyán yard and in re-aligning its track on the Thal Ghát, while the B. B. & C. I. Railway was engaged in re-building various important bridges and in remodelling the Bándra, Baroda and Ahmedabad yards.
- Finance: General.** 41. The gross Imperial revenue accruing in the Bombay Presidency decreased by Rs. 84 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs, and the gross Provincial revenue by Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Thus the gross revenue, both Imperial and Provincial, declined by rather over Rs. 88 lákhs, and amounted in all to Rs. 18 crores. The gross expenditure, on the other hand, advanced by Rs. 47 lákhs to Rs. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ crores. The Provincial increase was Rs. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs, but the Imperial account showed a fall of Rs. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs.
- Imperial.** Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 10·14 crores. By far the most important item is the customs revenue, which showed an advance of Rs. 18·39 lákhs and a total of Rs. 5 crores in spite of a considerable fall in the cotton excise receipts. The prevailing trade activity was further exemplified by increases of Rs. 3·12 lákhs under salt, Rs. 3·36 under stamps and Rs. 4·56 under assessed taxes. The last two are "divided" heads, and contributed corresponding increases to the Provincial revenues. Major irrigation revenue, also a divided head, improved by Rs. 2·67 lákhs. Land revenue showed a large rise of Rs. 115·34 lákhs, but much of this is nominal and represents a decrease in the assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues which are adjusted under this head. The one item that is in itself responsible for the decline in the gross revenue is opium, for the abolition of the trade in this commodity with China cost the Imperial exchequer no less than Rs. 2·2 crores. The only other fall of any consequence was in the Mint receipts, and was due to the restriction of coinage during the year under review. The determining factor in the reduction of expenditure was a decline of Rs. 24·5 lákhs under the head famine relief. In the previous year big sums had to be paid to the railway administrations to recompense them for their losses on the carriage of fodder at famine concession rates. On the other hand, the expenditure on major irrigation works advanced by Rs. 15·57 lákhs, and that on civil works by Rs. 4·2 lákhs.
- Provincial.** Provincial revenue amounted to Rs. 7·92 crores. The decrease of Rs. 3·5 lákhs is nominal only, being purely due to a book decline of Rs. 29·26 lákhs under the land revenue head. This decline is the counterpart of the advance in the Imperial share, but the actual as distinguished from the account land revenue increased very satisfactorily. The only other fall worthy of mention was one of Rs. 1·21 lákhs under miscellaneous. Excise brought in Rs. 10·32 lákhs more than the previous year's figure mainly as a result of enhanced rates of still-head duty. Interest on ordinary debt advanced by Rs. 4·09 lákhs and forest revenue by Rs. 1·11 lakh. If famine grass operations be excluded from consideration, the increase under forests would be over Rs. 5 lákhs. The rises under the divided heads of stamps, assessed taxes and irrigation have already been noted. Provincial expenditure rose by Rs. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs to Rs. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ crores. The only retrenchments of any consequence were under the Forest (Rs. 1·03 lákhs) and the Police (Rs. 1·75 lákhs) Departments. The expenditure of the Public Works Department expanded by Rs. 20·77 lákhs, the rise being due to the construction of judicial, police and

medical buildings, improvement of and repairs to communications, extensive repairs to buildings, large grants in aid of water-supply schemes, and expenditure on establishment, tools and plant proportionate to the increase in the work carried out. Educational expenditure again rose by Rs. 11·4 lákhs and medical by Rs. 3·71 lákhs, while the scientific departments, of which the Agricultural and Veterinary were the chief, showed an advance of Rs. 1·78 lákhs. Expenditure on pensions increased by Rs. 2·96 lákhs, and on refunds, compensations and the like by Rs. 3·51 lákhs.

42. The feature of the Mint's operations in 1912-13 was the coinage of **Mint.** silver to the value of Rs. 11·16 crores. Such large additions to the currency were not necessary in the year under review, the value of the silver coinage falling to Rs. 6·52 crores. There was also a large decrease in the coinage of British dollars for shipment to Hongkong. The output of the popular nickel one-anna pieces was again high, and its value advanced from Rs. 24·86 to Rs. 28·95 lákhs. The amount of gold coin tendered in exchange for rupees fell heavily.

43. There was some increase in the gross circulation of currency notes. **Currency.** The figures show a steady rise in the circulation of notes of the lower values, which is believed to represent an increase in their popularity and in their use as a medium of exchange and remittance. This rise is particularly marked in the case of Rs. 5 notes. The circulation of notes of a higher denomination than Rs. 100 is decreasing, especially in the Bombay circle. In Karáchi, however, trade was slacker than in the previous year, and it seems that a proportion of the available funds was kept idle in the form of Rs. 10,000 notes, while the financial crisis in the Punjáb doubtless induced banks to strengthen their reserves and to hold an unusual number of high value notes during what is normally the busy season. The total absorption of gold coin jumped from £1½ million to no less than £4 millions. This very large increase is a striking proof of the growing popularity of gold coins, to whatsoever use they may ultimately be put. The net absorption of rupees and half-rupees was Rs. 404·86 lákhs as compared with Rs. 71·67 lákhs in 1912-13 and Rs. 460·27 lákhs in 1911-12. The reduced absorption in 1912-13 was due to the failure of the 1911 monsoon, in Gujarát especially. The recovery now recorded, coupled with the enormously increased absorption of gold, may be regarded as a result of the improvement in trade conditions and the general prosperity of the Presidency. The popularity of the nickel one-anna piece continues to affect the circulation of single pice. New copper coins are nevertheless still in demand for weddings and festivals where custom demands the distribution of largesse.

44. The general prosperity of the country-side is reflected in the aggregate **Land Revenue.** actual demand of land revenue, which rose by Rs. 4½ lákhs to a total of over Rs. 4½ crores. The increase is really greater than it appears, for a not inconsiderable portion of the previous year's demand was on account of revenue suspended in 1911-12. In the year under review the demand was notably reduced in the Sholápur district and in parts of the Poona, Bijápur and Sátára districts on account of the prevailing scarcity. On the other hand Ahmednagar recovered from famine and the demand was above normal owing to the inclusion of part of the suspended revenue of former years. That there was no appreciable difficulty in realizing the revenue set down for collection is proved by the fact that the actual collections in the Presidency amounted to no less than 99 per cent. of the gross demand. The Surat, Sátára, East and West Khándesh districts are remarkable in that every rupee of the demand was realized, while in Násik, Dhárwár, Kolába and Ratnágiri the outstandings were trifling. The total unauthorized arrears, at the close of the revenue year (31st July) amounted to less than Rs. 3 lákhs.

Railways.

40. Nearly one hundred miles of new line were opened for traffic during the year. They comprise parts of the Godhra-Lunáwáda and the Khijadia-Dhari Railways, an extension of the Bhávnagar State Railway and the Dabhoi-Jarod Railway. Apart from this 283 miles of line were under construction, and a large number of applications from private companies for permission to build railways were under consideration. Many important works were in progress on the railways in the vicinity of Bombay. In particular the G. I. P. Railway was occupied in quadrupling its line between Currey Road and Kalyán, in remodelling the Kalyán yard and in re-aligning its track on the Thal Ghát, while the B. B. & C. I. Railway was engaged in re-building various important bridges and in remodelling the Bándra, Baroda and Ahmedabad yards.

**Finance :
General.**

41. The gross Imperial revenue accruing in the Bombay Presidency decreased by Rs. 84 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs, and the gross Provincial revenue by Rs. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Thus the gross revenue, both Imperial and Provincial, declined by rather over Rs. 88 lákhs, and amounted in all to Rs. 18 crores. The gross expenditure, on the other hand, advanced by Rs. 47 lákhs to Rs. 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores. The Provincial increase was Rs. 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs, but the Imperial account showed a fall of Rs. 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs.

Imperial.

Imperial revenue amounted to Rs. 10·14 crores. By far the most important item is the customs revenue, which showed an advance of Rs. 18·39 lákhs and a total of Rs. 5 crores in spite of a considerable fall in the cotton excise receipts. The prevailing trade activity was further exemplified by increases of Rs. 3·12 lákhs under salt, Rs. 3·36 under stamps and Rs. 4·56 under assessed taxes. The last two are "divided" heads, and contributed corresponding increases to the Provincial revenues. Major irrigation revenue, also a divided head, improved by Rs. 2·67 lákhs. Land revenue showed a large rise of Rs. 115·34 lákhs, but much of this is nominal and represents a decrease in the assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues which are adjusted under this head. The one item that is in itself responsible for the decline in the gross revenue is opium, for the abolition of the trade in this commodity with China cost the Imperial exchequer no less than Rs. 2·2 crores. The only other fall of any consequence was in the Mint receipts, and was due to the restriction of coinage during the year under review. The determining factor in the reduction of expenditure was a decline of Rs. 24·5 lákhs under the head famine relief. In the previous year big sums had to be paid to the railway administrations to recompense them for their losses on the carriage of fodder at famine concession rates. On the other hand, the expenditure on major irrigation works advanced by Rs. 15·57 lákhs, and that on civil works by Rs. 4·2 lákhs.

Provincial.

Provincial revenue amounted to Rs. 7·92 crores. The decrease of Rs. 3·5 lákhs is nominal only, being purely due to a book decline of Rs. 29·26 lákhs under the land revenue head. This decline is the counterpart of the advance in the Imperial share, but the actual as distinguished from the account land revenue increased very satisfactorily. The only other fall worthy of mention was one of Rs. 1·21 lákhs under miscellaneous. Excise brought in Rs. 10·32 lákhs more than the previous year's figure mainly as a result of enhanced rates of still-head duty. Interest on ordinary debt advanced by Rs. 4·09 lákhs and forest revenue by Rs. 1·11 lakh. If famine grass operations be excluded from consideration, the increase under forests would be over Rs. 5 lákhs. The rises under the divided heads of stamps, assessed taxes and irrigation have already been noted. Provincial expenditure rose by Rs. 51 $\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs to Rs. 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ crores. The only retrenchments of any consequence were under the Forest (Rs. 1·03 lákhs) and the Police (Rs. 1·75 lákhs) Departments. The expenditure of the Public Works Department expanded by Rs. 20·77 lákhs, the rise being due to the construction of judicial, police and

medical buildings, improvement of and repairs to communications, extensive repairs to buildings, large grants in aid of water-supply schemes, and expenditure on establishment, tools and plant proportionate to the increase in the work carried out. Educational expenditure again rose by Rs. 11.4 lákhs and medical by Rs. 3.71 lákhs, while the scientific departments, of which the Agricultural and Veterinary were the chief, showed an advance of Rs. 1.78 lákhs. Expenditure on pensions increased by Rs. 2.96 lákhs, and on refunds, compensations and the like by Rs. 3.51 lákhs.

42. The feature of the Mint's operations in 1912-13 was the coinage of **Mint.** silver to the value of Rs. 11.16 crores. Such large additions to the currency were not necessary in the year under review, the value of the silver coinage falling to Rs. 6.52 crores. There was also a large decrease in the coinage of British dollars for shipment to Hongkong. The output of the popular nickel one-anna pieces was again high, and its value advanced from Rs. 24.86 to Rs. 28.95 lákhs. The amount of gold coin tendered in exchange for rupees fell heavily.

43. There was some increase in the gross circulation of currency notes. **Currency.** The figures show a steady rise in the circulation of notes of the lower values, which is believed to represent an increase in their popularity and in their use as a medium of exchange and remittance. This rise is particularly marked in the case of Rs. 5 notes. The circulation of notes of a higher denomination than Rs. 100 is decreasing, especially in the Bombay circle. In Karáchi, however, trade was slacker than in the previous year, and it seems that a proportion of the available funds was kept idle in the form of Rs. 10,000 notes, while the financial crisis in the Punjáb doubtless induced banks to strengthen their reserves and to hold an unusual number of high value notes during what is normally the busy season. The total absorption of gold coin jumped from £1½ million to no less than £4 millions. This very large increase is a striking proof of the growing popularity of gold coins, to whatsoever use they may ultimately be put. The net absorption of rupees and half-rupees was Rs. 404.86 lákhs as compared with Rs. 71.67 lákhs in 1912-13 and Rs. 460.27 lákhs in 1911-12. The reduced absorption in 1912-13 was due to the failure of the 1911 monsoon, in Gujarát especially. The recovery now recorded, coupled with the enormously increased absorption of gold, may be regarded as a result of the improvement in trade conditions and the general prosperity of the Presidency. The popularity of the nickel one-anna piece continues to affect the circulation of single pice. New copper coins are nevertheless still in demand for weddings and festivals where custom demands the distribution of largesse.

44. The general prosperity of the country-side is reflected in the aggregate **Land Revenue.** actual demand of land revenue, which rose by Rs. 4½ lákhs to a total of over Rs. 4½ crores. The increase is really greater than it appears, for a not inconsiderable portion of the previous year's demand was on account of revenue suspended in 1911-12. In the year under review the demand was notably reduced in the Sholápur district and in parts of the Poona, Bijápur and Sátára districts on account of the prevailing scarcity. On the other hand Ahmednagar recovered from famine and the demand was above normal owing to the inclusion of part of the suspended revenue of former years. That there was no appreciable difficulty in realizing the revenue set down for collection is proved by the fact that the actual collections in the Presidency amounted to no less than 99 per cent. of the gross demand. The Surat, Sátára, East and West Khándesh districts are remarkable in that every rupee of the demand was realized, while in Násik, Dhárwár, Kolába and Ratnágiri the outstandings were trifling. The total unauthorized arrears, at the close of the revenue year (31st July) amounted to less than Rs. 3 lákhs.

Sea Customs : 45. The income of the Bombay Custom House mainly depends on collections of import duty. As a result of the increase in the imports of merchandise already noticed, the gross receipts expanded by 3 per cent. and totalled Rs. 3'56 crores. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was only 2'7 per cent. There was a marked advance in the value of goods bonded at the Public Warehouse. The number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act rose considerably, but the amount of the fines and penalties imposed only increased slightly. The Preventive Staff was instrumental in detecting five important cases of attempted cocaine smuggling. The customs receipts of the continental ports recorded a small increase.

Sind. In Sind also the expansion of the import trade benefited the customs revenue. The value of the export duties also advanced, and the net receipts of the Province rose by no less than $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Land Customs. There was a satisfactory increase in the receipts on the Portuguese frontiers, and a notable increase on the Káthiáwár frontier. A feature of the year was the expansion in the imports of kerosene oil into the Southern Marátha Country.

Opium : 46. The total Imperial revenue from opium collected in this Presidency in 1912-13 amounted to no less than Rs. 2'22 crores, but owing to the cessation of the trade with China it fell to Rs. 4'4 lákhs in the year under report. The year witnessed the closing of the Bombay Opium Warehouse, and the Imperial Opium Department in the Bombay Presidency was abolished on 1st January, 1914.

Salt : 47. The gross revenue of the Salt Department in the Presidency proper advanced from Rs. 124 to Rs. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, while the net expenditure declined by nearly Rs. 1 lákhs, the chief reason being that no grain compensation allowance had to be paid. The total amount of salt produced in the financial year decreased considerably, but it must be noted that during the 1911-12 season the manufacture of sea salt was for special reasons abnormally large, and much of the produce was brought to account in the first three months of the 1912-13 financial year. The total amount of salt issued and imported for consumption rose from 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs of maunds, and the price of salt on the whole ruled steady. Owing to the low rate of duty, offences against the salt law are not profitable enough to be common.

Sind. The total production of salt in Sind declined markedly, and the total consumption of local and imported salt also declined though to a less degree. The wholesale price of salt advanced slightly. Decreases were recorded in both the revenue and expenditure of the Department.

Aden. The salt revenue of Aden did not reach the previous year's high figure, an increase in the royalty paid on salt exported from the Lálji works being insufficient to counterbalance a considerable decrease in the excise duty on salt issued from the Arab salt-pans.

Excise : 48. The total excise receipts rose by 5'6 per cent. The revenue from country spirit increased by 3'65 per cent., but it is worthy of note that the increase was wholly provided by still-head duty. As usual that duty was enhanced wherever consumption appeared to be growing in spite of the duty already imposed. The actual consumption of country liquor was slightly less than in the previous year, and the number of retail shops licensed declined by seventy. The contract supply and separate shop system is now in force throughout most of the Presidency, while the administrative working of the fixed fee system of shop disposal, which has become an integral part of the separate shop system, continues to give satisfaction, although financially it involves a not inconsiderable loss of revenue. The revenue from toddy advanced by 3'4 per cent., but consumption, so far as can be judged from the somewhat inaccurate figures supplied by

shop-keepers, increased by 18·6 per cent. The gross revenue from opium rose by no less than 27·8 per cent. This was purely due to the raising of the Government issue rate, for the corresponding rise in the selling price, coupled with the lowering of the maximum limit of possession from three tolas to one tola, reduced consumption by nearly 8 per cent. It may also be mentioned that the revenue from license fees for the retail vend of the drug declined by 11 per cent. The revenue from intoxicating drugs other than opium expanded very materially. This was largely due to a brisk export of gánja to foreign countries and Native States, induced by a desire to evade the rise in duty which came into force on the 1st April, 1914. A small increase in the local consumption of gánja was more than counterbalanced by a heavy fall in the consumption of bháng caused by an enhancement of duty, and the sale of charas also declined by reason of its total prohibition in several districts. The total number of offences against the excise law decreased owing to a decline in the number of cases relating to intoxicating drugs. The illicit cocaine traffic experienced a decided check, the severer punishments inflicted by the Bombay Magistracy having had an excellent deterrent effect. It is less satisfactory to find that offences relating to liquor increased, chiefly owing to a marked rise of nearly 60 per cent. in the number of cases of illicit distillation and the like. This evil is particularly rife in the Kaira district.

In Sind the total excise realizations declined by 2 per cent., a small rise in the **Sind.** receipts from country spirit being outweighed by considerable falls in the revenue from opium and other intoxicating drugs. The consumption of opium contracted, as in the Presidency proper, in consequence of the raising of the issue rate, and though the consumption of bháng, which is largely used in Sind as a cooling beverage, advanced considerably, charas, the most harmful drug of any, has largely been forced out of use by prohibitive taxation. The number of shops for the sale of country spirit, opium, and intoxicating drugs fell by 6, 22, and 49 respectively.

The gross excise receipts at Aden showed a rise, as the distillery, which was **Aden.** closed for four months in 1912-13, was open throughout the year under review.

49. The number of cotton mills of all sorts at work in the Presidency rose **Cotton Duties Act.** from 164 to 167, but mainly as a result of the financial crisis production fell away. Consequently the net receipts under the Act receded by Rs. 2·62 lákhs.

50. The revenue from stamps in the Presidency proper rose by nearly 10 **Stamps.** per cent. and reached a record figure. The larger part of the increase was in recoveries under the Court Fees Act, but a considerable advance under the Stamp Act is further evidence of the year's trade activity. In Sind the gross revenue showed a slight decline. There was a rise under the Court Fees Act mainly as a result of the litigation arising out of the failure of a number of banks and firms, but the resulting financial depression caused a larger fall in the receipts under the Stamp Act.

51. The income-tax returns reflect, in so far as the demand figures are **Income Tax.** concerned, the conditions of the preceding year, since assessment is based on the previous year's income. The disappearance of the poor agricultural conditions of 1911-12 and the recovery of the mill industry from a long period of depression are clearly indicated in the 1913-14 returns. Spinning and weaving concerns paid Rs. 3½ lákhs more than in the year before, and the sum paid represented half the total tax on companies. Taxes on salaries and securities continued to expand, while collections on account of the remaining sources of income advanced by Rs. 3·22 to Rs. 35·66 lákhs. The gross final demand rose from Rs. 57·81 to Rs. 67·33 lákhs and the total collections from Rs. 57·48 to Rs. 66·41 lákhs.

While the greater part of the increase is due to the growing prosperity of the Presidency, some part at least is the result of more scientific and efficient methods of assessment.

Local Funds. 52. The accounts of all the District Local Boards have been audited up to the end of March, 1913. These and all other local funds are solvent, but the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, which opened the year with a deficit balance, was obliged to sell some of the securities held at its credit.

Vital statistics. 53. The calendar year 1912 was very far from healthy, the only satisfactory feature being a notable diminution in the mortality from plague. In 1913, however, public health exhibited a most welcome recovery. The birth-rate, it is true, remained stationary, but the death-rate dropped from 34·88 to 26·63 per mille. Cholera practically disappeared and plague again declined, while the year was distinctly less malarious than usual. The course of the epidemic diseases is treated more fully below in paragraph 56.

Emigration and Immigration. 54. Emigration and immigration were as usual mainly confined to the normal drifts of the population within the limits of the Presidency. But it must be noted that when harvests are poor temporary emigration is now the rule rather than the exception. In the year under review the exodus from Sholapur and other scarcity areas to the Berárs, to the Táta Hydro-Electric Power Supply Works at Lonávla, and to the various canal works was very marked. In the previous year scarcity had induced a similar exodus from Ahmednagar; labourers and even small land-holders seem to have appreciated the lesson, for after harvesting the good crops of the 1913 monsoon many of them were again tempted to leave the district for work elsewhere. The chief attraction to all classes of labour is of course Bombay, which draws large numbers of fair-season emigrants from the Konkan and from districts as far distant as Sátára in the south and Surat in the north. The majority of these return to their homes for the monsoon, but a residue remains to stock the labour market of the city. There was the ordinary seasonal influx into the cotton areas both for picking and for work in ginning factories. For heavy engineering work in the vicinity of Bombay and on the railways in Gujarát hands were imported from Káthiáwár and Rájputána. In Upper Sind Pathán labour was as usual drawn across the frontier by canal and other work in the cold weather. Perhaps the solitary instance of genuine immigration is provided by the Kaira district, where the assignment of large areas of waste land for cultivation has attracted a number of Pátidár settlers from Baroda State. Emigration by sea from Bombay was of small proportions, but a number of emigrants sailed for British East Africa. The Uganda railway obtained its usual quota from Karáchi, but these were nearly all Punjábis. The Surat district reports over 1,000 departures for South Africa, the voyagers being for the most part the wives and children of established emigrants.

Medical relief. 55. There was a slight decline in the total number of patients treated, but public health was so much better than in the preceding year that it is somewhat remarkable that the decline was not greater. The most pleasing feature of the year was an advance, both numerical and proportionate, in the number of adult female in-door patients, and it may be noted that while during the past triennium the increase for men in general hospitals was only 5·77 per cent., for women it was 18·26 and for children 20·4 per cent. It is believed that the growing popularity of general hospitals among women and children is largely due to the appointment of nursing staffs. Twenty-seven new institutions were opened during the year, and the gross expenditure on medical relief expanded by over 3½ per cent. Malaria as usual furnished the vast majority of cases treated; excluding malaria, injuries, diarrhœa, dysentery and tubercular diseases brought in most

out-patients, while injuries, tubercular diseases, leprosy, dysentery and diarrhœa in the order named brought most in-patients to hospital. The increased prevalence of tuberculosis must be largely attributed to the present-day economic and sociological changes in India, and the same factors tend to increase the number of admissions to hospital on account of bodily injuries.

56. Although the public health was poor in 1912, plague showed a remarkable decrease in virulence. In the year under review the figures improved even further. The month of June constituted as usual the period of lowest mortality, and October was the month in which most deaths were reported. In Bombay City, however, the disease was most prevalent in the hot weather. The tracts of the Presidency most affected by plague were the Karnatak, the Southern Marátha Country and parts of the Deccan and Káthiáwár; the remainder of the Presidency was comparatively immune. The value of inoculation as a preventive measure is becoming more widely recognized, and the number of operations performed more than doubled itself.

Epidemic diseases :
Plague.

Although all the districts but three of the Presidency proper were more or less affected by cholera, the total number of deaths fell from 64,505, the abnormal figure of 1912, to 5,134. The only districts which suffered at all seriously were Sátára, Sholápur and Poona, each of which recorded 1,000 deaths or over. It may be noted that scarcity prevailed over the whole or part of these districts.

Cholera.

Deaths from small-pox showed a very considerable increase over both the previous year's figure and the decennial mean. The districts most affected were East and West Khándesh, Poona, Bijápur and Ahmednagar.

Small-pox.

57. The feature of the year was the opening of a new and capacious Central Asylum at Yerávda. Its construction cost over Rs. 10 lákhs, and on its completion the Colába and Poona Asylums were closed. The number of inmates housed in the various institutions showed very little change. It is interesting to note that 41 cases of insanity were traced to indulgence in hemp drugs and only 21 to abuse of alcohol.

Lunatic Asylums.

58. The Sanitary Board was reconstituted during the year, the Secretary to Government in the General Department and one non-official member being added thereto. The Board distributed a grant of Rs. 1 lákhs placed at its disposal by Government so that it could assist the schemes of the smaller local bodies whose claims are apt to be overlooked. A number of important water supply and drainage works were in progress under the supervision of the Board, and numerous sanitary projects were under preparation or consideration. The sanction of Government was accorded to seven schemes, five of which will involve large expenditure on town water supplies. Including the grant allotted to the Sanitary Board, Government sanctioned grants-in-aid for sanitary purposes amounting to no less than Rs. 24 lákhs, a great advance on the previous year's figure. The Port Health Officers at Bombay, Karáchi and Aden continued successfully to carry out their important inspection and disinfection duties. Both Bombay and Karáchi were open as ports of embarkation for Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca *via* Jeddah, but no pilgrim ship sailed from the latter port. The total number of pilgrims showed a small decrease. Nearly three-quarters of the pilgrims were vaccinated before sailing by a special staff under the Commissioner of Police.

Sanitation.

59. Nothing that is new can be said on this topic. It will therefore be sufficient to state that the total number of vaccinations performed continued to increase, and that 86 per cent. of the villages of the Presidency were visited by vaccinators.

Vaccination.

60. The total mortality from contagious diseases in the Presidency proper, so far as can be judged from the somewhat unreliable figures obtainable, remained

Veterinary.

practically constant. There was some increase in the number of deaths due to hæmorrhagic sépticæmia, but a decrease in deaths from anthrax. The disease, however, which causes the greatest loss is rinderpest, and it is unfortunate that the previous year's high figures were only slightly diminished. In Sind the year was more favourable, and there was a decline in mortality. Seven new dispensaries were opened during the year and the gross number of cases treated rose considerably. A remarkable increase in the number of cases treated on tour is most encouraging, for this is the chief means whereby veterinary science can be popularized among cultivators in outlying parts.

Education.

61. The total expenditure on public instruction rose by over Rs. 6 lákhs and amounted to nearly Rs. 160 lákhs. The great expansion of educational activity manifested in the Presidency during the past few years has largely been made possible by the generous grants received from the Government of India, who between March, 1911, and March, 1913, allotted non-recurring grants of Rs. 52·77 lákhs and recurring grants of Rs. 13·23 lákhs for the advancement of education. The actual amount received in this period was Rs. 73·3 lákhs, of which Rs. 28½ lákhs have actually been expended. Rs. 35½ lákhs of the balance were pledged before the end of the year under review, and practically the whole of the remainder has been pledged since that date. In view of this great accession of funds it is natural that the number of public institutions and of pupils should show a large rise, which can best be exemplified by quoting the percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age. This advanced in the case of males from 39·1 to 40·6, and in the case of females from 8·4 to 8·9. The total number of students for the first time exceeded a million. The University year was marked by the visit of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who came as expert advisor to the University, and other distinguished visitors were Professors Ramsay Muir and Smithells. An apparent lowering of the standard for the matriculation examination resulted in an extraordinary rise in the number of successful candidates, and led to an unprecedented influx of first year students which taxed the accommodation of all colleges to the utmost. A notable development with regard to professional education was the opening of the College of Commerce. Applications for admission were received from all parts of India. The chief improvements in the sphere of secondary education were the introduction of systematic moral instruction in certain schools and the provision of grants for school excursions. A physical training class for masters was also held with excellent results. Primary education continues to advance rapidly, and in the year under review absorbed 42½ per cent. of the total educational expenditure. The area served by each village school in British districts fell from 13·7 to 12·9 square miles. The total number of primary schools rose by more than 5 per cent., and there can be little doubt that the most urgent need of primary instruction is no longer an increase in the number of schools but an increase in their efficiency. Government therefore distributed over Rs. 2 lákhs for the purpose of giving trained teachers their full code pay and of engaging extra assistants. In addition Rs. 8·41 lákhs were assigned to Local Boards and Municipalities as free building and equipment grants, but no portion of this sum was actually expended during the year. The problems of Mahomedan education received particular attention. A special deputy inspector for Mahomedan schools was appointed in the Central Division, which was also given an inspectress for Urdu girls' schools. Moreover, a special deputy inspector was appointed for mulla schools in Sind. The whole subject of Mahomedan education was referred to a committee during the course of the year. There was a substantial rise in the number of scholars belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes and to the depressed classes.

62. The daily average number of boys in the school declined by reason of a marked increase in the number of discharges. The record of the discharged boys continues to be satisfactory. Of the 120 boys discharged in the past three years, $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are known to be living honestly, while 27 remain untraced. Only three are known to have been reconvicted.

63. The number of books and periodicals published showed a considerable advance. Gujaráti supplied the largest number of books as regards language, with Maráthi second some way behind. Works on language, medicine, religion and philosophy and poetry and fiction show the principal increases, and the number of miscellaneous publications also rose markedly. On the other hand, books of voyage and travel and works dealing with biography, history, law and mathematical and mechanical science exhibited a small decline in number. Towards the end of the year Government appointed experimentally a special officer whose duty was to obtain, so far as might be, a greater measure of publicity for official publications, and to assist in putting any special matter before the public through the medium of press notes or pamphlets. The first number of the *Blue Book Quarterly*, a review of the publications of Government, was issued just after the close of the official year.

64. There was a decline in the total number of newspapers in circulation. Among the purely vernacular papers, those in Maráthi easily outnumber all others. The most widely read Maráthi paper is the *Kesari*, with the *Jagad Vritt* a good second. The *Gujaráti* and the *Sánj Vartamán* continue to be the most popular Anglo-Vernacular papers. Notable increases of circulation were recorded by the *Gujaráti*, the *Jám-e-Jamshed* and the *Pársi*.

65. The presence of an Assistant to whom conservation work could be delegated left the Superintendent free to devote the greater part of the touring season to research and exploration. A number of monuments were newly declared protected, and it was found possible to arrive at agreements touching repairs with the owners of no less than forty-three monuments. The value of declarations of protection is greatly enhanced when such agreements can be procured.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1913-1914.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.

For—

AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS,
HISTORICAL SUMMARY,
FORM OF ADMINISTRATION,
CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES; SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND
SETTLEMENTS,
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY,
DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS,

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 1—91.

Tributary States.

1. 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 States of Káthiáwár and North Gujarát, forming the most important group, lie mostly 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 Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 62,989½ square miles; the population according to the census of 1911 is 7,444,549; and the gross revenue is Rs. 5,08,55,067.

I.—NORTH GUJARÁT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maháráo Shri Mirza Rája Savai Sir Khengarji Bahádur, G.C.I.E., Ráo of Cutch; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jádeja Rájput; *Age*—47 years; Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs*.

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles); *Population* (1911)—513,429; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 25,09,450; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, bájri, inferior cereals and cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

1. The marriage of Kumár Shri Godji with the Kunvari of Bamolia under Kotah was General. celebrated in December, 1913. The death of H. H. Maháráni Shri Motaba Sáheba occurred in January, 1914. The extension of the Cutch State Railway to Bhachao was sanctioned by Government.

2. The season was satisfactory. Takávi advances to the extent of 8,868 *koris* were made by the Darbár, and 89 pakka wells were sunk. The area under cotton cultivation increased from 146,890 to 165,682 acres. Locusts appeared in some of the villages of the Lakhapat táluka, but no damage was reported.

3. The strength of the police force at the close of the year was 763 and Rs. 1,69,093 were allotted for its maintenance. Offences reported to the police fell from 1,089 to 835; of

**PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.**
TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Cutch and
Káthiáwár.*
Criminal justice.

these 690 were sent for trial, the accused in 79·56 per cent. of the cases being convicted. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 15,277, of which 41 per cent. was recovered.

4. The 43 courts tried 2,012 cases affecting 3,134 persons, of whom 1,230 were convicted. Of the 81 appeals, 6 were rejected, in 29 the sentence was confirmed, in 13 modified and in 14 reversed. The remaining 19 were pending at the end of the year.

Prisons.

5. The inmates of the 12 prisons numbered 1,289 as against 1,634 in the previous year; the cost of upkeep was Rs. 8,630.

Civil justice.

6. The 49 civil courts disposed of 5,004 suits, with a balance of 174 cases left pending. Out of 641 appeals, 465 were decided.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered was 1,428, the fees realized amounting to Rs. 6,715. Sixty-six *chhapas* realized Rs. 2,499.

Public Works.

8. Rs. 1,60,450 were spent on public works including Rs. 43,667 capital expenditure on railways. The State Railway's net earnings were Rs. 33,456 or 3·17 per cent. on the capital cost.

Trade and customs.

9. Imports decreased from Rs. 1,13,13,311 to Rs. 1,02,88,379; exports increased from Rs. 12,83,499 to Rs. 30,35,979. Customs dues realized Rs. 10,88,699 as against Rs. 8,51,006 in the previous year. Shipping arrivals numbered 4,634 and departures 4,861.

Revenue and finance.

10. Receipts rose from Rs. 18,83,615 to Rs. 28,26,813, while disbursements fell from Rs. 44,37,067 to Rs. 20,42,186. The State's closing balance increased from Rs. 29,98,968 to Rs. 37,83,595.

Vital statistics.

11. Registered births numbered 9,914 as against 9,333 in the preceding year, and deaths 7,230 as against 8,130.

Medical relief.

12. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries 97,305 patients were treated. The expenditure declined from Rs. 34,643 to Rs. 26,746. Plague, chiefly in the Mundra and Mándvi districts, caused 215 deaths. Vaccinations numbered 16,554.

Education.

13. The 135 schools recognized by the State had 7,873 pupils, an increase of 339. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 64,026 as against Rs. 67,285 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

14. The seven municipalities had an aggregate revenue of Rs. 92,375 and spent Rs. 31,616; all except Bhuj and Mándvi kept within their receipts.

2.—KA'THIA'WAR.

Area—20,882 square miles; Population (1911)—2,496,057; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 2,00,00,000 approximately; Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda—Rs. 10,78,534; Military force—1,057; Manufactures—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, copper and brassware.

General.

1. The Agency is divided into four pránts and consists of 188 separate tálukas, jurisdiction being exercised by 83 Chiefs and Tálukdárs.

Chief events.

2. The year saw the installations of Thákor Himatsinhji of Kotda Sangani and of Daulatsinhji, Chief of Patdi, on the death of his father Desái Shri Surajmalji. The Thákor of Chuda was restored to his powers and the estates of Vala Punja Loma of Nawania and Vala Manasia Nag of Mendarda were freed from management. The death occurred of Kumár Shri Harisinhji, heir apparent of Gadhka. The title of C. S. I. was conferred on the Thákor Sáheb of Sayla, and the Tálukdár of Vanod was created a Khán Sáheb. During the year the Botád-Jasdan railway was opened, and considerable loss was caused at Pálitána, Mahuva and Kundla by two extraordinary falls of rain in the Gohilwad Pránt during June, 1913.

Season and crops.

3. Generally speaking the rainfall was satisfactory and the crops well up to the average. Considerable damage, however, was caused in some parts by the ravages of insects.

Police.

4. The total strength of the States' and Agency police was 7,859 and the cost Rs. 13,47,858. The percentage of convictions of accused persons sent for trial was 64·1 for the States' police and 48·19 for the Agency police. The percentages of stolen property recovered were 44·7 and 45·48, respectively.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of Agency courts rose from 20 to 21 owing to the establishment of a new Third Class Magistrate's Court in the Chok-Datha Thána. The number of offences reported rose from 16,844 involving 19,939 persons to 18,836 involving 21,267 persons, of whom 7,058 or 33·2 per cent. were convicted. The Chief Court of Criminal Justice disposed of 33 sessions cases as against 26 in the preceding year. Eight hundred and sixty-six criminal appeals were decided, including 29 by the Agency courts. Ten revision applications were decided by the court of the Agent.

Prisons.

6. There are 13 Agency and 122 State jails and lock-ups. The total number of prisoners in confinement at the end of the year was 770. The total cost was Rs. 93,154 and the daily average of prisoners was 742 as against 585 in 1912-13.

7. The total number of original cases decided was 2,031 by the Agency courts and 20,360 by the States' courts. Cases pending numbered 303 and 2,586, respectively. The courts disposed of 39,086 applications for execution of civil decrees, leaving a balance of 9,693 at the end of the year. Sixty-eight civil appeals were decided in the court of the Agent to the Governor, and 52 were pending at the close of the year. The States' courts disposed of 1,370 appeals, 474 remaining for hearing. The Agent to the Governor disposed of 85 political appeals as against 60 during the previous year.

8. In the Agency courts 311 deeds and in the States' courts 6,366 deeds were registered. The value of the property affected rose from Rs. 36,07,390 to Rs. 39,93,023. Registration.

9. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,42,842 of which works costing Rs. 1,39,104 were carried out by the Agency Engineer. The previous year's figures were Rs. 27,63,514 and Rs. 1,86,661, respectively. Public Works.

10. The gross revenue is approximately Rs. 2 crores. The total amount recovered on account of Government loans was Rs. 17,58,532 out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 45,22,889. The loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 50,154. Revenue and finance.

11. The receipts and expenditure of the Consolidated Local Fund were respectively Rs. 3,82,132 and Rs. 3,00,700 as against Rs. 3,26,037 and Rs. 2,87,988 in the preceding year. Excluded Local Fund accounts show Rs. 3,38,387 and Rs. 3,06,404 as receipts and expenditure, respectively. Local funds.

12. Exports by sea amounted in value to Rs. 3,77,51,428 and imports to Rs. 2,06,62,240. Compared with the returns of 1912-13 there is a decrease of Rs. 87,71,880 in imports and an increase of Rs. 1,39,06,896 in exports. Rail-borne local trade aggregated 306,469 tons, and foreign trade 153,774 tons of imports and 1,36,654 tons of exports. Last year's corresponding figures were 241,525, 147,438 and 41,794 tons. Trade.

13. There were 74,459 births and 57,050 deaths as against 70,573 and 85,444 in the previous year. Thus the birth rate rose from 28.56 to 35.15 *per mille* and the death rate fell from 34.93 to 25.46. The deaths from plague numbered only 240, as against 384 in 1912-13 and 2,220 in 1911-12. Vital statistics.

14. There are 135 hospitals and dispensaries, of which 18 are under the control of the Agency Surgeon. During the year 9,372 indoor and 798,841 outdoor patients were treated in these institutions at a cost of Rs. 3,73,547. In the Rasulkhánji Hospital for Women 221 in-patients and 1,826 out-patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 15,977. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations numbered 76,438 as against 75,027 in the preceding year. Medical relief.

15. There was an increase of 121 schools and 8,323 pupils during the year. The total number of schools is 1,621 and of pupils 116,382 (boys 99,233 and girls 17,149). The expenditure on education was Rs. 12,08,011, an increase of Rs. 1,36,644 over the previous year's figure. Education.

16. There were 26 Kumárs on the roll of the College at the end of the year. The receipts including the Government grant amounted to Rs. 82,554 and the expenditure to Rs. 79,609. Ráj Kumár College.

17. Horse-breeding except for purely local purposes is no longer found remunerative by any State, but the efforts made by Junágadh, Bhávnagar, Pálitána, Wánkáner, Rájkot and Manavadar to preserve and improve the Káthiáwár breed of horses are worthy of all praise. Horse-breeding.

18. There are five States of classes I to IV under Government management, four on account of minority of Chiefs and one on account of debt. Petty managed estates numbered 397 at the end of the year. Forty-four estates were released from attachment and none was taken under management. Managed estates.

3.—PA'LANPUR AGENCY.

1st Class Ruling Chiefs.	Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
His Highness Nawáb Sir Sher Muhammad Khán, G.C.I.E., Diván of Pálanpur.	Pálanpur ...	Loháni Muhammadan.	62	Privately	... Has male heir.
His Highness Jalaluddin Khán, Nawáb of Rádhanpur.	Rádhanpur ...	Babi madan.	25	Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot.	Has no male heir.

Area—6,393 square miles; Population (1911)—515,092; Gross revenue based on five years' average (approximately)—Rs. 12,97,861; Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda—Rs. 47,394; Military force—801; Principal articles of production—Wheat, rice, jowári, bájri, cotton, gram, rapeseed and mug.

1. The Agency comprises two first class States, Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and certain minor States and petty tálukas. General.

2. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Willingdon visited Pálanpur in Christmas week. His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Emperor George V Club. The Victoria Agricultural Bank Fund was established during the year for the benefit of cultivators. Chief events.

3. The rainfall was adequate and well distributed, but insects damaged the crops to some extent in the month of August and later on rats destroyed the kharif crops in the Wáo, Diodar and Kánkrej Thánás and in the States of Tharád and Wáo. The outturn of the kharif crop was moderate in this area. In the Váráhi and Sántalpur Thánás the cotton crop was slightly damaged by frost. The winter crop was good on the whole.
4. The total strength of the States and the Agency police was 1,273 and the cost Rs. 1,93,985. Offences reported to the police numbered 1,115 as against 1,288 in the previous year. Out of property worth Rs. 55,576 reported as stolen, 45·3 per cent. was recovered. Last year's figures were Rs. 53,477 and 58·1 per cent.
5. The number of courts was 40 and the number of persons convicted was 971 as against 1,172 in the previous year. As a result of 60 appeals, 37 judgments were confirmed, 10 modified and 9 reversed, while 4 cases were pending at the end of the year.
6. There were 1,110 inmates in the 22 jails and lock-ups as against 1,666 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 12,255.
7. Of a total of 4,694 suits, 3405 were decided as against 2,740 in the previous year. The number of appeals received during the year rose from 84 to 126 and altogether 134 were decided as against 112 in the preceding year.
8. The number of documents registered was 428, an increase of 23. The fee revenue advanced from Rs. 923 to Rs. 1,288.
9. There were no municipalities under the Agency jurisdiction. There were 4 municipalities under the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States with an aggregate income of Rs. 9,940 and an expenditure of Rs. 17,647. The income was supplemented by State grants.
10. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 44,313 to Rs. 75,009.
11. The gross revenue of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Wáo amounted to Rs. 18,67,897 as against Rs. 17,51,081 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 16,42,896 as against Rs. 20,17,394 in the previous year.
12. There was an opening balance of Rs. 1,06,985. Receipts decreased from Rs. 7,13,419 to Rs. 2,05,059 and expenditure from Rs. 7,18,366 to Rs. 1,73,853.
13. There were 13,081 births and 7,754 deaths recorded, showing an increase of 4,220 and a decrease of 809 respectively.
14. The number of dispensaries was 17, or an increase of 2. The number of patients decreased from 52,090 to 52,066, but the expenditure increased from Rs. 26,436 to Rs. 29,464. The 12 vaccinators successfully vaccinated 18,518 persons at a cost of Rs. 3,894.
15. The total number of schools rose by 1 to 93. There was an average daily attendance of 3,765 as against 3,711 in the preceding year.

4.—MAHI KA'NTHA.

Principal Ruling Chief—His Highness Major Maháráj Daulatsinhji, Mahárája of Idar; *Residence*—Himatnagar; *Caste*—Ráthod Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—36 years; Educated at the Nobles' School at Jodhpur and the Mayo College at Ajmer; *Has male heir*.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population* (1911)—412,688; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 16,45,309; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda*—Idar Rs. 30,340, sixty-two small States Rs. 95,369; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

1. The Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and 62 small States.
2. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, with a party which included the Honourable Sir William Meyer and the Honourable Sir Richard Lamb, visited Himatnagar from 23rd to 28th December, 1913. Ráo Bhupatsingji of Polo died and was succeeded by his elder brother Mohobatsingji Thákor of Verabar Estate. Thákor Bhavansingji of Kadoli died and was succeeded by his son Kubersingji. Thákor Jaswatsingji of Vakhtápur died and was succeeded by his minor son Shivsingji. On the death of Kumár Budhsingji of Bolundra, Bhayat Hindusingji was recognised as his heir. Thákor Nathusingji of Dedhrota died and was succeeded by his minor son Dolatsingji. Rawálji Shri Dipsingji of Márpur táluka and the heir apparent of the Thákor of Ambaliara died, respectively, on the 25th February and 16th March, 1914. Kumárs Shivsingji and Madhsingji of Hapa died of measles on 31st March, 1914. The jurisdictional powers of Thákor Hamirsingji of Rupál were suspended and the táluka placed under Agency administration. Miyan Udesingji of Rawas táluka having attained majority, the revenue affairs of the táluka were handed over to him. The táluka of Máguna remained under Agency management.
3. The outturn of monsoon crops varied from 8 to 12 annas. The winter crop was satisfactory owing to a good supply of well water. No damage was done by frost, but the monsoon and winter crops were attacked by rats.
4. Quiet was preserved on the frontier throughout the year. Six border courts were held, 4 by the Mahi Kántha Agency and 2 by Idar to dispose of cases with Sirohi, Kotda,

Kherwara and Dungarpur. The Agency decided 33 out of 53 cases and Idar 26 out of 44, 3 claims being withdrawn.

5. The total strength of police decreased from 1,386 to 1,332, owing to reductions made by smaller States, and the cost from Rs. 2,90,643 to Rs. 2,02,863. The number of offences reported fell from 636 to 467. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency police rose from 52.6 to 81.3 and by the State police from 63.9 to 74.1 but the percentage obtained by the Idar State declined from 50 to 34.8. The property stolen decreased in reported value from Rs. 40,182 to Rs. 21,129. The percentage of recovery by the Agency police rose from 29.4 to 38.65, by the State police from 25.4 to 36.46 and by the Idar police from 22.3 to 22.8.

6. In 838 cases, the Magistracy dealt with 1,718 persons, of whom 600 were convicted. The Political Agent decided 11 appeals, and 2 appeals were pending in the Idar State courts, owing to the accused having absconded. Criminal justice.

7. In 31 Agency jails, including 5 lock-ups, 540 prisoners were detained at a cost of Rs. 8,607. The 26 jails of Idar had a population of 286, maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,908. Prisons.

8. The 40 civil courts disposed of 1,657 original suits, leaving 152 pending at the close of the year, and out of 30 appeals all but 2 were decided. Civil justice.

9. In the Agency 228 and in Idar 171 documents were registered, the fees realised amounting to Rs. 1,004 and Rs. 661. Last year's figures were 211, 197, Rs. 1,285 and Rs. 519, respectively. Registration.

10. The outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 2,12,112, of which Rs. 1,58,362 were spent by Idar. Public Works.

11. The gross revenue of the Agency was Rs. 16,59,189 and the expenditure Rs. 16,00,448. The gross revenue receipts of the Idar State, excluding subordinate jágirs, amounted to Rs. 8,18,691 against Rs. 6,43,900 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,74,791 was mainly due to good rainfall and enhanced receipts under Customs and Excise. The total expenditure of the State proper amounted to Rs. 7,52,931 as against Rs. 8,37,780 in the previous year. Revenue and finance.

12. The revenue realised by the Agency amounted to Rs. 5,781 as against Rs. 3,855 in 1912-13. Stamps.

13. Births and deaths numbered 10,003 and 5,773 as compared with figures of 8,959 and 6,851 in the preceding year. There was no plague during the year. Vital statistics.

14. In 18 hospitals and dispensaries, including the one at Punádra newly opened, 54,469 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 26,688. Vaccination fell from 12,168 to 9,164. Medical relief.

15. The total number of schools was 138, the number of pupils 7,958 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 37,654. Last year's figures were 136, 7,745 and Rs. 36,764, respectively. Education.

5.—REWA KA'NTHA.

<i>1st and 2nd Class Ruling Chiefs.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>	
His Highness Mahārána Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji Gambhirsinhji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod (Ráj- pipla).	Gohel Rajput,	Hindu.	52	Rájkumár Rájkot, College,	<i>Has male heirs.</i>
Mahárával Shri Fatehsinhji Motisinghji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Chaván Hindu.	Rajput,	30	Do. ...	<i>Do.</i>
Mahárával Shri Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, Rája of Bária.	Bária	... Khichi Rajput,	Chaván Hindu.	28	Do. ...	<i>Do.</i>
Mahārána Shri Sir Vakhat-sinhji Dalelsinhji, K.C.I.E., Rája of Lunávada.	Lunávada	... Solanki Hindu.	Rajput,	54	Do. ...	<i>Do.</i>
Mahārána Shri Joravarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Rája of Sunth.	Sunth	... Punvar Hindu.	Rajput,	33	Do. ...	<i>Do.</i>
Nawáb Jamiat Khán Manvar Khán, Bábí of Bálásinor.	Bálásinor	... Muhammadan	...	20	Do. ...	<i>Has no heir.</i>

Area—4,965 square miles; Population (1911)—665,099; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 34,24,203; Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda—Rs. 1,30,801; Tribute to British Government—Rs. 24,382; Military force—1,507; Principal articles of production—Rice, wheat, bájri, jowár, cotton, maize, gram, mhowra (flower and seed) and timber; Akik (cornelian) stone in Rájpipla; Manufactures—Nil.

1. The Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla, five second class States, one third class State, four minor States and two thána circles made up of petty estates and talukas. Bálásinor and thirteen petty estates were under Agency management. General.

2. During the year the deaths occurred of Thákor Bharatsinhji and his son Mulsinhji of Angadh, of Thákor Motisingji of Angadh, of Thákor Amirkhán Jitabava of Sindhiapura, of Chhatrasinhji of Bhilodia, and of Gajendrasinhji, minor Rána of Mandwa, and his mother Ramkuvarba. A second son was born to Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Rájpipla. Thákor Puspasinhji of Sanjeli was married to a daughter of a Bhayat of Gondal State and his sister Chief events.

**PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.**
—
TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Rewa Kántha
and
Cambay.*

- to the Chief of Bhidar, a Sardár of H. H. the Mahárája of Udepur. Marriages were also contracted by the two sisters of the minor Nawáb of Bálásinor and by the two daughters of the Thákor of Vajiria. The management of the Sanjeli estate was made over to Thákor Puspasinhji on his attaining his majority. Maháráwal Shri Ranjitsinhji, Rája of Bária, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Great floods in the Mahi and Narbada rivers in July, 1913, caused considerable damage to crops and property. A somewhat serious Bhil rising on the Sunth-Banswára border was put down and its leader, Govindgar Becharia and others, were tried and convicted by a special commission.
- Season and crops. 3. The maximum rainfall was 74·99 at Jambughoda and minimum was 42·0 at Bálásinor. The season was satisfactory though abnormal. There was very heavy rain everywhere in July, 1913, causing heavy floods in the rivers and washing away kharif crops. Nevertheless the kharif crops yielded a normal outturn. These heavy rains left sufficient moisture for rabi crops, the outturn of which was also normal except where they were damaged by rats. Locusts appeared in parts of Bálásinor but did no damage. On the whole the season was a good one.
- Border Court. 4. No meeting of Border Court was held this year.
- Police. 5. The total strength was 1,488 as against 1,446 in the previous year. The number of persons sent up for trial fell from 1,614 to 1,567 and convictions also fell from 1,155 to 1,063. Property valued at Rs. 29,211 was reported as stolen, and property valued at Rs. 7,684 was recovered. The recovery percentage declined from 43·41 to 26·31.
- Criminal justice. 6. No change occurred in the criminal courts. They dealt with 4,422 persons as against 4,204 in the preceding year, and convicted 1,432. The cases of 247 persons were pending at the close of the year.
- Prisons. 7. There were 31 prisons (including lock-ups) as against 30 in the previous year. The total number of inmates fell from 1,267 to 1,211. The health and conduct of the prisoners was good and no escape occurred.
- Civil justice. 8. There were 1,712 suits pending at the opening of the year and 4,506 new suits were filed. Of the 6,218 suits for disposal 3,440 were decided and 2,778 were left over. In the previous year 2,521 out of a total of 4,233 suits were decided.
- Registration. 9. There was a big advance in registrations. The number of documents registered rose from 1,492 to 1,710, the value of the property affected from Rs. 1,82,532 to Rs. 8,76,979, and the fees realized from Rs. 3,870 to Rs. 8,422.
- Revenue and finance. 10. Receipts rose from Rs. 32,69,519 to Rs. 46,45,192 and expenditure from Rs. 31,00,207 to Rs. 32,94,984.
- Trade and industry. 11. There is a manganese mine at Páni in Chhota Udepur which is worked by a private company.
- Vital statistics. 12. There were 20,049 births and 11,785 deaths as compared with 15,424 births and 11,058 deaths in the previous year. Cholera appeared in Rájpipla and plague in Chhota Udepur and Sankheda Mewás towards the close of the year, but the general health was good.
- Medical relief. 13. The number of dispensaries rose from 25 to 27 and the number of patients treated (both indoor and outdoor) from 127,091 to 139,308. The cost of these dispensaries advanced from Rs. 40,935 to Rs. 47,573. Rájpipla and Bária have each a veterinary dispensary also. Rájpipla continued to distribute free quinine to rayats. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 23,034.
- Education. 14. The number of schools rose from 192 to 197, and comprised a high school, 6 Anglo-vernacular schools, 6 Urdu schools, 14 girls' schools, 3 Sanskrit páthshálas, a Tálukdári school and 166 primary vernacular schools. The number of pupils increased by 522 to 11,709. There are five registered libraries and three printing presses in the Agency.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Jafar Ali Husain Yawar Khán Sáheb Bahádur; *Caste*—Moghal (Shia); *Age*—66; *Educated at Cambay*; *Has male heir*.

Area—350 square miles; *Population (1911)*—72,656; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,81,054; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military force*—237; *Principal articles of production*—Jowári, bájri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, and articles of agate and cornelian.

- Season and crops. 1. The total rainfall was much above the average. The crops were generally good, but rats did some damage to the wheat and pulse crops, and rice was somewhat damaged by excessive rainfall.
- Police. 2. The police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 21,589. Two hundred and nine persons were arrested, and of these, 61·72 per cent. as against 73·56 per cent. in the previous year were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 8,818 as against Rs. 8,702, and the percentage of recovery rose from 52·23 to 76·43.

3. Five hundred and sixteen cases came up for disposal as against 683 in the preceding year. Of the 1,107 persons concerned, 264 were discharged, 572 were acquitted, 260 were convicted and 2 died. There were 15 appeals, all of which were decided except one.
4. The daily average of the jail population was 39.9 as against 39.2 in 1912-13, and the cost was Rs. 3,256 as against Rs. 3,290.
5. The civil courts disposed of 1,135 out of 1,291 cases. The appellate courts heard 51 appeals. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 19, reversed in 10 and amended in 6 cases, while 4 were remanded for re-trial, leaving a closing balance of 12 appeals.
6. Nine hundred and fifty documents were presented for registration as against 917 in the previous year. The registration fees rose from Rs. 6,009 to Rs. 6,581.
7. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,93,822. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway amounted to Rs. 41,165.
8. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 6,67,687 and Rs. 4,88,167 as compared with Rs. 4,60,613 and Rs. 6,10,285 in the year preceding.
9. The five medical institutions had an average daily attendance of 625. Last year's figure was 615.2. They cost the State Rs. 11,142.
10. The number of recorded births was 2,343 or 31.32 *per mille* and of deaths 2,720 or 37.43 *per mille* as against ratios *per mille* of 26.35 and 37.18 respectively last year.
11. The 39 schools in the State had an average attendance of 2,070.9 as against 2,074.9 last year. The total cost of education was Rs. 20,686.
12. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 18,660 and its expenditure Rs. 16,271.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cambay,
Dharampur,
Bánsda and Sachin.
Criminal justice.
Jail.
Civil justice.
Registration.
Public Works.
Revenue and finance.
Medical relief.
Vital statistics.
Education.
Municipality.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

I.—DHARAMPUR, BA'NSDA AND SACHIN.

<i>Ruling Chiefs.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
Mahárána Shri Mohan-devji Naráyandevji, Rája of Dharampur.	Dharampur	... Sisodia Rajput	... 51	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heirs.
Mahárával Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Rája of Bánsda.	Bánsda	... Solanki Rajput	... 26	Do.	Has no male heir.
Nawáb Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khán Mubazarat Daula Nasrat Jang Bahádur, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor, Nawáb of Sachin.	Sachin	... Suni Mahomedan	... 27	Rájkumár College, Rájkot; Mayo College, Ajmer, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.	Has male heir.

Area—968 square miles; *Population* (1911)—178,492; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 14,35,092; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nágli, jowári, gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; *Manufacture*—Cotton cloth.

1. This group consists of three second class States. A sad event was the death of Fatima Sultán Jehán Begam Sáheba of Sachin in December, 1913. General.
2. The rainfall was sufficient and the outturn of crops satisfactory. Season and crops.
3. The strength of the force was 388 and its cost Rs. 51,267. One hundred and forty-three offences were reported to the police; as a result 135 persons were arrested, 124 sent for trial and 93 convicted. Property valued at Rs. 4,523 was reported to have been stolen, and property valued at Rs. 963 was recovered. Police.
4. Of the 349 persons brought to trial during the year, 142 were convicted, and the cases of 48 were pending at the close of the year. There were 8 appeals, all of which were decided. Criminal justice.
5. The total number of persons confined in the three jails was 116, and the daily average 32.6 as against 34.5 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 2,864. Jails.
6. The eight civil courts started the year with a balance of 35 cases for disposal and received 217 fresh cases. They disposed of 227 cases, thus reducing the arrears to 25. Twelve out of the 16 appeals for hearing were decided. Civil justice.
7. During the year 278 documents were registered and Rs. 1,386 were realized in fees. Last year's figures were 279 and Rs. 1,224. Registration.
8. The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,38,848 to Rs. 1,56,389. Public Works.
9. The gross income of the three States was Rs. 16,99,153 and the expenditure Rs. 15,33,814. Last year's corresponding figures were Rs. 14,76,563 and Rs. 15,22,868. Revenue and finance.
Income exceeded expenditure in each State.

**PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.**
TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Dharampur,
Bánsda and Sachin,
Dángs and Surgána.*
Vital statistics.
Medical relief.

10. The number of recorded births rose from 5,439 to 6,394 and of deaths from 3,284 to 3,797.
11. There are six stationary and two travelling dispensaries, at which 55,222 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 26,384. The daily average attendance rose from 315.5 to 445.8. There is also a leper asylum at Dharampur which had 42 inmates and cost Rs. 1,714. Seven vaccinators were employed by the States at a cost of Rs. 3,183. They performed 7,538 vaccinations.
12. The number of schools rose from 52 to 57 and of pupils from 3,202 to 3,390. The daily average attendance was 2253.3. Expenditure advanced from Rs. 30,589 to Rs. 33,484.
13. Dharampur and Bánsda are municipal towns, but no tax is levied. The cost of sanitation and of cleaning and lighting the roads is borne by the States.

2.—THE DA'NGS.

Area—999 square miles; Population (1911)—29,353; Gross revenue of the Dángs Rájás based on five years' average—Rs. 31,479.

1. The country is divided into 14 "Dángs" or States of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil chief with the title of Rájá, Náik, Pradhán or Pawár.
2. The monsoon was on the whole favourable and the acreage of superior crop cultivation increased satisfactorily.
3. The number of cases tried fell from 107 to 67. Of these 7 were under the A'bkári Act and 29 under the Forest Act.
4. Rs. 7,841 were spent on communications, which were considerably extended and improved.
5. The land-revenue decreased from Rs. 9,281 to Rs. 8,523. The decrease is attributed to the greatly extended plough cultivation of the Bhils, who pay no assessment, and the resulting difficulty to Kunbis of obtaining labour. The excise revenue rose slightly from Rs. 22,320 to Rs. 22,656.
6. The number of out-patients treated fell away from 6,424 to 3,157. In-patients numbered 49 as compared with 39 in the previous year.
7. The Educational Department's report on the mission schools was favourable.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGA'NA.

Ruling Chief—Pratapráv Shankarráv Deshmukh; Residence—Surgána; Caste—Hindu Kunbi; Age—33 years; Educated at Surgána State School; Has male heirs.

Area—360 square miles; Population (1911)—15,180; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 25,710; Tribute—Nil; Principal articles of production—Rice, nágli and timber.

1. The State contains 61 villages, of which 46 are khálsa and 15 alienated.
2. Rainfall was 69.57 inches as against 84.9 during the preceding year. The crops were fair. Cattle were in fair condition, fodder was plentiful and the water-supply good.
3. There was no change in the strength of the police. Five cases were reported to the police; 4 persons were arrested and all were convicted. All the stolen property, valued at Rs. 4-8-0, was recovered.
4. Of the 76 persons brought to trial during the year, 26 were convicted and the cases of 2 were pending at the close of the year. No appeals were filed.
5. One person was admitted into the Surgána jail during the year, while 2 were undergoing imprisonment at its beginning.
6. The Deshmukh in exercise of his powers as a civil court disposed of 22 cases. No cases were tried last year.
7. The gross revenue was Rs. 37,825 as against Rs. 33,105 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure Rs. 33,570 as against Rs. 34,262.
8. The births and deaths registered during the year were 230 and 82, respectively, as against 362 and 223 in the previous year.
9. There is one dispensary, on which Rs. 692 were expended. The State also employed a vaccinator for three months. The total number of children vaccinated was 571 as against 391 in the preceding year.
10. There is one primary school at Surgána. The attendance rose from 29 to 36 and the cost from Rs. 227 to 248.

2—JAWHÁR.

Ruling Chief—Rája Krishnasháh Patangsháh; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—35 years; *Has no male issue.*

Area—310 square miles; *Population (1911)*—53,489; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 2,03,231; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military force*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nágli and timber.

1. This State is administered under the supervision of the Collector of Thána by the General. Rája assisted by a Kárbhári.
2. The rainfall was satisfactory and well distributed. The crops were good, but a fall of rain in February when threshing was in progress did some damage to grain and fodder. Season and crops.
3. The total cost of the police force was Rs. 5,688. Cognizance was taken of 32 offences and the number of arrests was 26. Of the 26 persons sent for trial, 15 were convicted, 10 were discharged and one was still under trial at the close of the year. The value of property reported as stolen was Rs. 466, out of which property valued at Rs. 94 was recovered. Police.
4. One hundred and eighty-nine offenders were dealt with in 114 offences and 62 were convicted. Criminal justice.
5. There were 35 admissions. The daily average population was 8, and the total expenditure Rs. 609. Jails.
6. Forty-four out of a total of 83 cases were decided. There were 8 appeals, but only 2 were disposed of. Application for the execution of Civil Court decrees numbered 53. Of these 21 were disposed of during the year. Civil justice.
7. The documents presented for registration numbered 104, a decrease of 43 on the preceding year's figure. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 141. Registration.
8. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 87,520 as against Rs. 37,494 in the previous year. The large increase was due to the sale of teak trees. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,618. Two hundred and fifty acres of forest were destroyed by fire. Forests.
9. Expenditure rose from Rs. 9,846 to Rs. 42,818. Rs. 15,403 were spent on communications and Rs. 23,379 on buildings. The greater part of the latter amount was expended on the construction of a new residence for the Rája. Public Works.
10. The gross revenue advanced from Rs. 2,14,346 to Rs. 2,65,666. The rise was due to the increased forest receipts mentioned above. The gross expenditure also rose from Rs. 2,26,861 to Rs. 2,62,196. Revenue and finance.
11. The birth and death rates *per mille* were 43 and 24.76 respectively as compared with 32.21 and 23.72 in the preceding year. Vital statistics.
12. The number of patients treated at the two dispensaries fell from 5,925 to 5,522. The expenditure was Rs. 3,725. The number of vaccinations and revaccinations was 2,090, an increase of 218. Medical relief.
13. One new school was opened this year at Jawhár for the depressed classes. The number of pupils rose from 576 to 681. Education.
14. The total expenditure of the municipality of Jawhár was Rs. 1,240. The expenditure exceeded the income by Rs. 492, the excess being met by a grant from the State. Municipality.
15. The revision survey of the State's land was begun during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,498. Two new granaries were opened, making 8 in all. Grain to the amount of 3,912 maunds was advanced to 1,905 needy rayats, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,800 and 1,704. Miscellaneous.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Sidi Sir Ahmad Khán Sidi Ibrahim Khán, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Muhammadan; *Age*—52 years; Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—377 square miles; *Population (1911)*—101,090; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,43,531; *Military force*—239; *Articles of production*—Rice, nágli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolams, hemp, fish, bájri, jowári, sesamum and cotton. Jáfrabad in Káthiáwár is a dependency of the State.

1. The State proper and the dependency are administered by the Nawáb Sáheb, the former under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Kolába, and the latter under that of the Agent to the Governor in Káthiáwár. The statistical information in this summary contains gross figures for the State and the dependency. General.
2. A son and heir was born to His Highness on 7th March, 1914, by the Junior Begum Sáheb, and named Sidi Muhammad Khán. Chief events.

Chapter I.
PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.

10

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Fanjira and
Savantevdi.*
Season and crops.
Police.

Criminal justice.

Jails.

Civil justice.

Registration.

Forests.

Public Works.

Revenue and
finance.Trade and
manufactures.

Customs.

A'bkári.

Vital statistics.

Medical relief.

Education.

Municipalities.

3. Except that the late rains were somewhat deficient the season was satisfactory. Crops both in the State and the dependency were fair.

4. The strength of the force remained constant at 173, but its total cost rose from Rs. 22,137 to Rs. 24,438. Property valued at Rs. 3,615 was reported as stolen, 40.9 per cent. being recovered by the police as against 26 per cent. in the preceding year.

5. The number of cases tried was 311, involving 673 persons, the previous year's figures being 209 and 470. One hundred and nineteen persons were convicted, and all the seven appeals presented were decided.

6. The number of prisoners undergoing sentence during the year rose from 49 to 65 and the cost from Rs. 1,748 to Rs. 1,856.

7. The number of suits for disposal during the year was 638 as against 478 in 1912-13. Of the former 577 were decided. The appellate courts disposed of 15 out of the 17 appeals before them.

8. The number of documents presented for registration rose from 1,156 to 1,275. Receipts advanced from Rs. 3,753 to Rs. 4,357 and expenditure from Rs. 488 to Rs. 520.

9. Receipts rose from Rs. 1,06,713 to Rs. 1,48,334 while expenditure fell from Rs. 10,759 to Rs. 10,290.

10. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 85,075 to Rs. 92,071. Rs. 34,640 were spent on roads and Rs. 32,564 on public buildings.

11. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 7,53,560 to Rs. 7,98,829 and expenditure from Rs. 7,54,113 to Rs. 8,46,527.

12. The import trade of the State proper advanced from Rs. 6,70,304 to Rs. 6,96,554 and the export trade from Rs. 5,00,557 to Rs. 5,48,117. In Jáfrabad imports declined from Rs. 5,30,914 to Rs. 4,16,097, but exports rose from Rs. 2,13,996 to Rs. 2,62,405.

13. Receipts fell from Rs. 32,258 to Rs. 29,809 while expenditure rose slightly from Rs. 10,064 to Rs. 10,262.

14. The gross excise revenue advanced from Rs. 1,08,860 to Rs. 1,31,248 and the expenditure was Rs. 44,037 as against Rs. 30,217.

15. The births and deaths registered during the year numbered 4,289 and 2,402. The 1912-13 figures were 3,668 and 3,825, respectively.

16. There were in all 8 medical institutions. Expenditure rose from Rs. 15,771 to Rs. 18,348.

17. The number of schools has fallen from 81 to 80 but that of pupils has risen from 4,316 to 4,376, of whom 933 were girls. Educational expenditure advanced from Rs. 33,877 to Rs. 36,316.

18. The three municipalities had an income and expenditure of Rs. 13,041 and Rs. 8,775 as against Rs. 12,499 and Rs. 8,003 in the previous year.

2.—SA'VANTVA'DI.

Ruling Chief—Khem Savant Bhonsle alias Bápu Sáheb, Ráje Bahádúr, Sar Desái; *Residence*—Sávantvádi; *Caste*—Marátha, Hindu; *Age*—16 years; Receiving education at Malvern College, England; *Has no male heir.*

Area—926 square miles; *Population* (1911)—217,240; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,33,510; *Military force*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, náchni, wari and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Khaskhas, gold thread and beetle-wing embroidery, horn work, toys, lacquered work, etc.

1. The total rainfall for the year was 118.56 inches as against 175.47 inches last year and 150.28 inches the average for the past five years. It was sufficient and well distributed, and the crops yielded an average outturn.

2. The strength of the police force remained unaltered, being 326 men of all ranks, but its cost rose from Rs. 48,314 to Rs. 49,034. There were 185 offences investigated, in connection with which 174 persons were sent up for trial. Of these, 114 or 65.51 per cent. were convicted. Of property worth Rs. 2,077 reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 689 or 33.17 per cent. was recovered.

3. The 10 criminal courts dealt with 405 offences in which 728 persons were implicated. Of these, 250 or 59.3 per cent. were convicted. Appeals numbered 67 and were all decided.

4. Seventy-seven prisoners were confined in the jail with a daily average of 137. The cost amounted to Rs. 2,004 as against Rs. 2,162 in the preceding year.

5. Of the 2,440 suits for disposal, 1,850 were decided and 590 remained pending at the close of the year. First appeals for disposal numbered 420, of which 200 were decided, and all the 67 second appeals were disposed of.

6. One thousand nine hundred and thirty documents were registered, the value of the property affected being Rs. 6,58,138. The fee realizations came to Rs. 4,539 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,429.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Sátára Jágghirs.

7. There were 34,854 acres of land under forest. The receipts amounted to Rs. 37,144 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,163 as against Rs. 39,361 and Rs. 15,264 respectively last year.

Registration,
Forests.

8. The total outlay on public works amounted to Rs. 78,310 as against Rs. 80,059 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

9. The total receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 5,50,642 as against Rs. 6,17,723; the decrease is only apparent, and was due to the latter amount having included sale-proceeds of jewellery (Rs. 90,601). The expenditure, including certain extraordinary charges such as marriage expenses, etc., amounting to Rs. 1,22,383, came to Rs. 5,77,387 as against Rs. 4,83,068 and the closing balance was Rs. 6,25,298.

Revenue and
finance.

10. The receipts amounted to Rs. 49,020 as against Rs. 49,784 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,416 as against Rs. 49,812. The closing balance was Rs. 24,759.

Local funds.

11. The total number of births registered rose from 6,887 in 1912-13 to 8,193, while that of deaths declined from 5,144 to 4,735. The birth-rate shows an increase of 6 *per mille* and the death-rate a decrease of 1.9 *per mille*. Vaccinations numbered 6,458 as against 6,730 in 1912-13.

Vital statistics.

12. At the 8 medical institutions in the State 23,104 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 20,973 as compared with 24,588 patients treated in the preceding year at a cost of Rs. 19,407.

Medical relief.

13. The number of schools rose from 109 to 112 and their attendance from 7,041 to 7,578. The total cost amounted to Rs. 30,165 as against Rs. 29,727 in 1912-13.

Education.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

Ruling Chiefs.	Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
Bhavanráv Shrinivasráv <i>alias</i> Bála Sáheb, Pant Pratinidhi.	Aundh	... Deshastha Bráhmán, Hindu.	46	Bombay University.	Has male heir.
Mudhojiráv Janráv Nim- balkar.	Phaltan	... Kshatriya, Hindu ...	76	Privately	... Do.
His Highness Shankarráv Chitmanaji, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor	... Deshastha Bráhmán, Hindu.	60	Do.	... Do.
Fatehsinhráv Shahaji Ráje Bhonsle <i>alias</i> Bápu Sáheb.	Akalkot	... Marátha, Hindu ...	20	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has no male heir.
Rámráv Amritráv <i>alias</i> Aba Sáheb Daphle.	Jath	... Do.	29	Do.	... Has male heir.
Ráni Báí Sáheb Daphle, widow of Ramchandra- ráv Venkatráv Chavan Daphle.	Daphlápúr	... Do.	79	Privately at Mudhol.	Has no male heir.

State.	Area.	Population.	Gross revenue based on five years' average.	Tribute to British Government.	Military force.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Aundh	501	68,995	3,18,428	Nil.	Nil.
Phaltan	397	55,996	2,40,928	9,500	Nil.
Bhor	925	144,601	4,90,131	4,684	Nil.
Akalkot	498	89,082	4,22,925	14,592	47
Jath	884	69,810	2,38,300	6,400	Nil.
Daphlápúr	96	8,833	20,330	Nil.	Nil.
Total	3,301	437,317	17,31,042	35,276	47

1. The Sátára Jágghirs include the six States mentioned above. The Akalkot State is still under Government management on account of the Chief's minority.

General.

2. All States, except Bhor, suffered from untimely or ill-distributed rainfall. The year was a bad one in Jath and Phaltan, poor to moderate in Akalkot and Daphlápúr and moderate in Aundh. In Jath, the outturn of crops was especially poor. In spite of the general poorness of the season the condition of the people was on the whole satisfactory and labour was in demand in all the Jágghirs.

Season and crops.

3. The aggregate revenue of the States fell from Rs. 18,06,184 to Rs. 16,41,394, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 15,98,869 to Rs. 16,31,904.

Revenue and finance.

4. The strength of the police rose from 628 to 711 and its cost from Rs. 78,804 to Rs. 83,395. Reported offences fell from 610 to 572, but the number of persons sent for trial and

Police.

- convicted rose from 349 and 232 to 435 and 312 respectively. Property worth Rs. 5,255 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 9,714 reported as stolen. The previous year's corresponding figures were Rs. 6,504 and Rs. 12,816.
5. The number of persons dealt with by the criminal courts fell from 2,891 to 2,194, of whom 757 were convicted as against 766 in the preceding year. Fifty-four appeals were decided.
- Prisons. 6. As in the previous year there were 8 jails, but the number of lock-ups rose from 13 to 15. The number of persons detained in them advanced from 496 to 599 and the cost from Rs. 12,800 to Rs. 13,081.
- Civil justice. 7. The civil courts disposed of 2,653 original suits and 229 appeals, the previous year's figures being practically identical.
- Registration. 8. The number of documents registered rose from 5,740 to 6,262 and the amount of fees realized from Rs. 9,135 to Rs. 9,792.
- Municipalities. 9. There were three municipalities in Aundh, two in Bhor, one in Phaltan and one in Jath. Their combined income and expenditure increased from Rs. 22,314 and Rs. 23,169 to Rs. 24,860 and Rs. 24,528 respectively.
- Public Works. 10. The total expenditure on the public works fell from Rs. 2,35,593 to Rs. 1,84,209.
- Vital statistics. 11. The number of births registered advanced from 15,225 to 18,878, while that of deaths declined from 13,159 to 10,891.
- Medical relief. 12. There were in all 8 dispensaries, at which 68,373 patients were treated as against 63,164 in the preceding year. The cost rose from Rs. 17,944 to Rs. 18,672.
- Education. 13. The number of schools fell from 259 to 234, but the number of pupils increased from 10,840 to 11,058. Expenditure also rose from Rs. 76,839 to Rs. 79,151.

VI.—KOLHA'PUR AND SOUTHERN MARA'THA COUNTRY STATES.

I.—KOLHA'PUR.

Ruling Chief—H. H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Máháráj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., M.R.A.S.; *Area*—3,217 square miles; *Population* (1911)—833,441; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 55,72,263; *Military force*—676; *Principal articles of production*—Jowári, rice, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloth, pottery and hardware.

- Season and crops. 1. The monsoon was not very satisfactory, and the crops were in consequence only moderate. Nevertheless, owing to the expanding acreage of commercial crops like cotton and groundnut and to the keen demand for labour the rayats were able to pay off the State dues without difficulty. The supply of fodder and water was adequate.
- Police. 2. The strength of the police was 907 as against 910 in the previous year, and the cost Rs. 91,524 as against Rs. 93,136. The number of offences reported to the police decreased from 478 to 474, but the number of persons involved rose from 301 to 356. In all, 437 persons were put upon trial, of whom 183 were convicted, 111 were acquitted or discharged, and 143 were under trial at the close of the year. Property valued at Rs. 87,071 was reported as stolen, of which property valued at Rs. 22,424 was recovered. The percentage of recoveries was 25.75 as against 33.4 in the preceding year.
- Criminal justice. 3. There were 63 criminal courts as in the previous year. The number of offences reported to them rose from 2,967 to 4,062, and that of persons involved from 7,259 to 8,556. Of these 806 were convicted. There were 213 criminal appeals for disposal, of which 41 were pending at the close of the year.
- Prisons. 4. The number of persons confined in the 21 jails and lock-ups was 1,190, including 482 convicts, as against 1,053 in the previous year. The total cost declined from Rs. 11,793 to Rs. 8,513.
- Civil justice. 5. The total number of suits on the files of the 40 courts decreased from 7,332 to 6,889, of which 4,302 were decided, leaving a balance of 2,587 at the close of the year. There were 5,891 applications for the execution of decrees, and execution was effected in 3,509 cases. Four hundred and forty-eight out of 904 first appeals and 137 out of 424 second appeals were disposed of during the year.
- Wards. 6. The number of estates under revenue management was 9, and under judicial management 84.
- Registration. 7. Nine thousand and thirty-five documents of the total value of Rs. 33,00,034 were registered during the year as against 8,012 valued at Rs. 30,39,637 last year. The fees realized increased from Rs. 46,921 to Rs. 51,322, while the cost of the department decreased from Rs. 8,103 to Rs. 7,487.

8. The existing area of 490 square miles of reserved and protected forest was increased during the year by the addition of 1,500 acres of reserved and 125 acres of protected forest. The total forest revenue rose from Rs. 1,17,046 to Rs. 3,89,304 and expenditure from Rs. 75,711 to Rs. 1,68,625. The increase in revenue was due to a satisfactory Hirda crop.

TRIBUTARY STATES
Kolhápúr and
Southern Marátha
Country States.

9. The total outlay was Rs. 3,38,053 as against Rs. 3,09,429 in the previous year. Rs. 2,07,050 were spent on original works and the remainder on repairs.

Forests.
Public Works.

10. The gross revenue of the year fell from Rs. 64,05,325 to Rs. 62,66,344, while the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 59,81,384 to Rs. 65,03,330. The closing balance was Rs. 21,17,166 as against Rs. 23,54,152. Excluding debts, deposits, and alienations, the net receipts and expenditure come to Rs. 43,01,651 and Rs. 41,22,742 during the year as against Rs. 41,20,092 and Rs. 34,78,911 in the preceding year.

Revenue and
finance.

11. Births and deaths registered during the year numbered respectively 32,793 and 21,652 as against 28,489 and 25,485 in the previous year. The ratios *per mille* were 39.3 and 25.9 as against 34.1 and 30.5 respectively in the previous year.

Vital statistics.

12. The number of patients treated in the 15 medical institutions rose from 135,863 to 137,287. Expenditure fell from Rs. 47,845 to Rs. 44,189.

Medical relief.

13. The number of schools rose from 369 to 380 and that of scholars from 16,990 to 17,139. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,61,409 as against Rs. 1,15,284 in the previous year.

Education.

14. No municipalities were abolished during the year nor were any new ones created, the total number remaining the same as last year, *viz.*, 10. The total revenue of the Kolhápúr City Municipality rose from Rs. 1,11,230 to Rs. 2,00,490 and the expenditure from Rs. 93,165 to Rs. 1,76,015. The nine district municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 36,001 and an expenditure of Rs. 30,361. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 33,799 and Rs. 27,088.

Municipalities.

2.—SOUTHERN MARÁTHA COUNTRY STATES.

1. The Southern Marátha Country Agency consists of the following eight States :—

General.

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Tribute to the British Government.	Gross Revenue based on five years' average.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Sánгли	1,112	227,146	1,35,000	10,64,220
2. Miraj (Senior)	342	80,281	12,558	3,06,390
3. Miraj (Junior)	*196½	36,490	7,389	2,54,546
4. Kurundwád (Senior)	185	38,375	9,619	1,80,644
5. Kurundwád (Junior)	114	34,084		1,76,646
6. Jamkhandi	524	100,304	20,515	12,36,556
7. Mudhol	368	62,831	2,672	3,33,396
8. Rámdurg	169	36,610	Nil.	1,47,476
Total	3,010½	616,121	1,87,753	36,99,874

*Excluding the area of the Inám villages in British district which was wrongly included in the past year's report.

Rámdurg continued to be under direct Government management during the year, while the remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

2. The rainfall was below the average. The average yield of crops was 10 annas except in the Mangalwedha, Modnimb and Kuroli tálukas where it was very poor. The supply of water and fodder was adequate.

Season and crops.

3. The strength of the force fell from 1,595 to 1,591, while the aggregate cost rose from Rs. 1,96,622 to Rs. 2,11,804. The number of persons arrested was 689 and of these 673 were sent for trial. Four hundred and fifteen convictions were obtained. The value of property reported as stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 40,808 and Rs. 17,012 as against Rs. 52,585 and Rs. 23,891 respectively. The percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 46.15 to 39.05.

Police.

4. The number of offences reported during the year declined from 1,574 to 1,438. The courts dealt with 3,785 persons, of whom 1,077 were discharged, 1,409 acquitted, 683 convicted, 77 awaited the decision of a reference or were committed, 20 died or escaped and 519 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. Ninety-four of the 121 criminal appeals were decided.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of jails and lock-ups remained unchanged, *viz.*, 27. The total number of persons confined in them was 655 as against 688 in the previous year. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 26,223 to Rs. 24,024. There were 9 deaths in the jails.

Prisons.

PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.TRIBUTARY STATES.
Southern Marátha
Country States
and Sávanur.Civil justice.
Registration.

Forests.

Public Works.

Revenue and finance.

Vital statistics.

Medical relief.

Education.

Municipalities.

6. The total number of suits for disposal was 4,301 as against 4,298 of the previous year. Of these 2,995 as against 3,022 were decided, leaving 1,306 as against 1,276 pending. The number of civil appeals for disposal fell from 752 to 717, of which 478 were decided.

7. The number of documents registered during the year rose from 9,319 to 10,792 and the amount of the fees realized from Rs. 39,170 to Rs. 46,444. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 4,364 as against Rs. 4,252 in the preceding year.

8. The total area under forest was 97,235 acres. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,664 and Rs. 13,400 respectively.

9. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 4,99,849 as against Rs. 4,58,652 in the year previous.

10. The total receipts including balances of the past year rose from Rs. 67,58,657 to Rs. 75,39,180. The closing balance fell from Rs. 36,13,869 to Rs. 33,39,498.

11. Births and deaths numbered 21,495 and 16,905 respectively, as compared with 18,556 and 19,354 in the previous year. Plague deaths rose from 1,543 to 3,281, but cholera deaths fell from 1,506 to 734.

12. The number of dispensaries increased from 25 to 27. The number of patients treated fell from 186,126 to 176,282, and the expenditure from Rs. 64,158 to Rs. 62,933. Vaccinations advanced from 20,631 to 21,196.

13. Although the number of schools fell from 404 to 401, the daily attendance rose from 18,194 to 19,788, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,57,449 to Rs. 1,59,099. The number of libraries and reading rooms remained stationary at 34.

14. The number of municipalities remained unchanged, *viz.*, 30. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,10,317 as against Rs. 1,98,473 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,19,407 as against Rs. 1,30,956 in the previous year.

3.—SA'VANUR.

Ruling Chief—Lieut. Abdul Majid Khán, Dilerjang Bahádur, Nawáb of Sávanur; *Residence*—Dhárwár; *Caste*—Pathán Mahomedan; *Age*—23 years; *Has no male issue.*

Area—70 square miles; *Population* (1911)—17,909; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 1,47,453; *Principal articles of production*—Cotton, jowári, rice, wheat, betel-nut, betel-leaves (Pán); *Manufactures*—Weaving coarse cloths of various description.

Season. 1. The rainfall during the year was 21.28 as against 34.47 last year. The season was satisfactory.

Police. 2. The police force consists of 53 officers and men. The number of offences reported during the year was 78 as against 86 in 1912-13. The value of the property alleged to be stolen was Rs. 532 as against Rs. 1,225 last year, and that of the property recovered was Rs. 357 as against Rs. 585. Thus the percentage of recoveries rose from 47.7 to 67.1.

Criminal justice. 3. Of a total number of 140 persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts, 34 were convicted and 106 acquitted. Four persons were dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and all were discharged. There were no appeals from the Court of the District Magistrate to the Court of the Sessions Judge. There were 10 appeals from the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates to the District Magistrate's Court.

Prison. 4. During the year, 15 convicts and 21 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the jail. Three convicts and one under-trial prisoner remained in the jail at the end of the year.

Civil justice. 5. The number of suits on the file of the Civil Court was 141, including 30 of the previous year, and 121 were decided during the year. The total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 8, of which 7 were decided. There were 18 appeals from the Court of the Subordinate Judge to the Court of the District Judge; 8 were rejected, 2 were remanded for re-trial and 8 remained pending at the close of the year.

Registration. 6. Three hundred and twenty-four documents of all kinds were presented and registered. Their value was Rs. 1,78,853.

Public Works. 7. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 11,935 as against Rs. 9,589 in the previous year.

Revenue and finance. 8. The opening balance was Rs. 2,93,791, of which Rs. 1,86,700 were invested in Government securities. The year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,70,635 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,54,480, the closing balance being Rs. 2,09,947 including investments.

Vital statistics. 9. Seven hundred and twenty-nine births and 464 deaths were registered as against 656 and 479 respectively during the preceding year.

10. The Sivanur dispensary treated 8,985 out-door and 30 in-door patients. Of the 9,015 patients treated in the dispensary, 2,184 came from the adjoining British villages. The number of persons vaccinated rose from 758 to 773.

11. The State supports 18 schools (including one Anglo-Vernacular school). The daily average attendance rose from 941 to 1,015.2, the total number of pupils being 1,419 as against 1,314. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,778 as compared with Rs. 10,289 in the preceding year.

12. Sivanur is the only municipality in the State. The opening balance was Rs. 1,674. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,107 and Rs. 4,974 respectively. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,807.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Sir Imámbakhsh Khán Tálpur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Kot Diji; *Caste*—Tálpur Baluch Muhammadan; *Age*—54 years; *Educated* privately; *Has male issue*.

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population* (1911)—223,788; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 19,26,590; *Military force*—Imperial Service Troops 171, others 425; *Principal articles of production*—Fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco and indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, metal work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered wood work, glazed pottery and carpets.

1. During the year a second son was born to Mir Ali Nawaz Khán, eldest son of His Highness, by his second wife and a daughter to Mir Ali Muhammad Khán, second son of His Highness. The deaths occurred of the elder sister of His Highness and of the third wife of Mir Sháh Nawaz Khán. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon visited the State on 5th and 6th February, 1914; and the Commissioner in Sind also paid visits in September, 1913, and May, 1914.

2. The season was satisfactory. The inundation was good and the kharif season was better than in the previous year. The cultivated area increased by 2,262 acres to 213,933 acres.

3. The number of men in the State Foot Battalion was 225, and there were also 4 gunners. The Imperial Service Camel Corps comprises a body of 4 officers, 38 rank and file, 10 followers, 8 camelmen and 40 camels. The Transport Corps consists of 3 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, 90 men and 240 baggage camels.

4. The police force increased by 10 to 263, but the cost of the establishment decreased slightly by Rs. 540 to Rs. 54,005. In 337 reported offences, 338 persons were arrested and sent for trial. The percentage of conviction rose from 52.61 to 62.75. The value of property stolen declined by Rs. 7,913 to Rs. 10,644, while the percentage of recoveries advanced from 44.33 to 48.51.

5. In the 13 criminal courts, 962 offences were reported, a decrease of 309 from the previous year's figure, and 2,198 persons were tried, the percentage of convictions being 27.16 as against 20.94 in 1912-13. Criminal appeals numbered 18, of which 14 were rejected, 3 led to a modification of sentence, and one was pending at the close of the year.

6. In the two jails at Khairpur and Kot Diji, the inmates numbered 509, an increase of 97 over the preceding year's total. The cost of maintenance decreased from Rs. 14,406 to Rs. 10,433. The total mortality in the jails was 6.

7. The number of civil courts rose from 12 to 14. The number of suits filed was 1,625 as against 2,004 in the previous year. Out of 2,773 suits, including arrears, for disposal, 1,628 were decided as against 1,694 in 1912-13. Out of 215 appeals 137 were disposed of.

8. The number of documents registered increased from 261 to 511, and the fees realized from Rs. 2,007 to Rs. 6,510.

9. The forest revenue fell by Rs. 539 to Rs. 9,363.

10. The total amount spent on public works during the year increased from Rs. 1,14,734 to Rs. 1,84,625.

11. The gross revenue of the State, excluding jágirs, increased nominally by Rs. 5,52,095 to Rs. 19,84,820, owing to the sale of a quantity of the previous year's grain at good rates. The expenditure increased by Rs. 2,40,069 to Rs. 16,56,024.

12. There are three hospitals and five dispensaries. The number of out-door patients rose by 38,608 to 1,62,913 and the cost by Rs. 4,088 to Rs. 19,988. Eleven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five animals were treated in the Sir Faiz Mahomed Veterinary Hospital at Khairpur as against 7,948 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations decreased by 60 to 6,987.

PHYSICAL
AND
POLITICAL.
—
TRIBUTARY STATES.
Khairpur State
and Aden.

Vital statistics.
Education.

13. The number of registered births decreased by 105 to 1,681 and that of deaths increased by 319 to 1,988, but as these figures give the incredible birth and death rates of 7·51 and 8·83 respectively *per mille*, they can have very little value.

14. The number of schools during the year was 123, and the number of pupils 4,511. The daily average attendance was 3,511.

VIII.—ADEN.

For details see the Annual Report of the Aden Settlement for the year ending 31st March 1914.

Area (including Perim)—80 square miles; Population (1911)—46,165; Gross revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 55,47,415.

General.

1. The Settlement of Aden comprises (1) the Peninsula and Isthmus or Aden proper; (2) Sheikh Othman inclusive of Imad and Hiswa; (3) Little Aden; and (4) the Island of Perim. For legal purposes Aden forms part of British India and is under the control of the Governor of Bombay in Council. It is administered by a Political Resident, who is also the General Officer Commanding, Aden Brigade.

Police.

2. The total number of officers and men of the land police was, as last year, 377, of whom 20 are mounted. Only 65 are literate. The expenditure on the force increased by Rs. 12,948 to Rs. 1,30,059, of which Rs. 85,677 was borne by Government, Rs. 29,669 by the Settlement and Rs. 14,712 by the Port Trust. The whole of the cost of the Sheikh Othman police, amounting this year to Rs. 28,509, falls on the Settlement revenues. Out of the 264 persons concerned in 236 offences and sent for trial, 215 were convicted, the percentage of convictions rising from 77·85 to 80·22. Property valued at Rs. 3,019 was recovered out of stolen property valued at Rs. 6,748. Fourteen men were dismissed or discharged and 26 fined or reduced. The strength of the harbour police was 62 of all ranks. Deportations into the interior numbered 436 and by sea to Somaliland 659.

Criminal justice.

3. The total number of offences reported to the Magistracy was 131, involving 1,093 persons, of whom 876 were convicted, 214 acquitted and 3 remained to be dealt with at the end of the year. The Court of Sessions disposed of one case of attempted murder. There were 3 appeals, in all of which the sentences passed were reduced. In the 9 cases in which revision was requested, the sentence was upheld in 4, reduced in 3, reversed in one and enhanced in one.

Prisons.

4. Two hundred and fifty-one male and 15 female prisoners were confined in jail as against 213 males and 11 females in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 56. The expenditure fell from Rs. 12,817 to Rs. 12,452. The sale of manufactured articles realized Rs. 5,204 as against Rs. 5,157 in the preceding year. There were two deaths, but no escapes.

Civil justice.

5. Out of a total of 1,521 suits for disposal, 1,488 were decided and 33 were pending at the close of the year. Last year's figures were 1,135 and 48 respectively. There were 612 applications for the execution of decrees valued at Rs. 63,910, of which only 9 remained undisposed of. Fifty-six persons were committed to jail for non-payment of Rs. 3,591. As a result of 7 appeals and 8 applications for revision, the lower Court's judgment was upheld in 12 cases and reversed in one, while 2 cases awaited disposal.

Registration.

6. The number of documents registered rose from 336 to 392 and the value from Rs. 4,77,149 to Rs. 9,87,446. The year's revenue and expenditure also rose from Rs. 2,171 and Rs. 1,685 to Rs. 2,998 and Rs. 1,754 respectively.

Municipal administration.

7. The executive committee of the Aden Settlement performs all the duties which municipalities perform in India. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,53,694 and Rs. 3,35,784 as compared with Rs. 4,18,949 and Rs. 3,19,069 respectively in the preceding year, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,96,066 on the 31st March 1914.

Public Works.

8. Expenditure on Imperial Civil Works decreased from Rs. 35,632 to Rs. 18,685, but on Provincial Works increased from Rs. 23,271 to Rs. 30,101.

Revenue and finance.

9. Receipts totalled Rs. 61,73,694 and payments Rs. 61,20,833, the closing balance being Rs. 3,23,504.

Vital statistics.

10. The total number of births and deaths was 849 and 1,835 as against 859 and 1,589 respectively in 1912-13.

Medical relief.

11. Besides the military hospitals attached to the garrison, there are two hospitals and three dispensaries in Aden and a small-pox hospital with an aided dispensary at Maala. The Keith Falconer Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland maintains a hospital at Sheikh Othman, which does invaluable work. Patients come here from all parts of Arabia, the Yemen, Hedjaz and Hadramaut. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 39,317. Vaccinations numbered 11,105.

12. In the 5 Government schools there were 377 pupils with an average daily attendance of 286.9. The expenditure was Rs. 26,160, of which Rs. 5,000 was contributed by the Aden Settlement. The number of private schools fell from 39 to 35, but the attendance rose from 1,635 to 1,753. Twenty-four of these schools received grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 11,817.

13. Information concerning marine matters and the Port Trust will be found in Chapter III, concerning Trade in Chapter IV and concerning Salt and Excise in Chapter V of this report. Miscellaneous.

IX.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The season was generally good and prosperous in all the Tributary States. There were, however, some exceptions. The crops were only moderate in Kolhápúr, and insects did some damage in the Káthiáwár and Pálanpur Agencies. The harvest was only fair in the Southern Marátha Country States, and was very poor in parts. The Sátára Jágghirs for the second year in succession suffered from scarce and untimely rainfall, with the result that the crops were moderate in Aundh, poor to moderate in Akalkot and Daphiápúr, and bad in Phaltan and Jath. Yet it is satisfactory to find that there was no need to open relief works and that the condition of the people in the affected areas showed no material retrogression. This is attributable to the keen demand for labour and the readiness of the agriculturist to leave his village in search of employment in times of need. In the State of Khairpur in Sind the area under cultivation again showed a satisfactory increase owing to a favourable inundation. Public health, which from a variety of causes had been poor in the extreme during the previous year, experienced a welcome recovery. In practically every State the birth rate advanced and the death rate declined very markedly. There was little epidemic disease. There was some revival of plague in the Southern Marátha Country States, but even there the death rate fell decidedly. The trade of Káthiáwár seems to have entirely recovered from the effects of the 1911-12 famine, notable advances being recorded, and Janjira also did well in this respect. Sávanur provided an interesting instance of commercial progress; a cotton press, for the erection of which the State had advanced Rs. 75,000, made a most prosperous start and gave rise to a considerable business. Crime showed some tendency to fall, a result, no doubt, of good agricultural conditions. Education progresses but slowly, though most States can show a rise in the number of pupils under instruction.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—SURVEYS.

1.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

No one-inch survey was executed, but an area of 1,120 square miles was triangulated in advance for future surveys in the Ahmednagar district. A meridional series of triangulation for topographical purposes, called the Buldana series, was carried through the East Khándesh district, and a secondary series of triangulation, called the Naldrug series, was carried through the Bijápur district. The main frame-work of triangulation and traverse, on which is to be based the detail traverse work of Bombay city, was completed, and all data have been supplied in time for utilization by the detail survey. The total number of permanently marked stations thus provided for the control of the city survey is 158, of which 70 were fixed by triangulation and 88 by traverse, their average distance apart being under half a mile. Values for 14 semi-permanent stations have also been given.

2.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

Tidal operations.

1. Tidal operations were continued at the ports of Aden and Karáchi and at the Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock in Bombay. All these stations were inspected during the year, and the tide gauges were cleaned, adjusted and left in good working order.

Levelling.

2. Four miles of levelling of precision were run from Jacobabad to the Baluchistan boundary along the railway line from Jacobabad to Sibi. This is part of the line which was carried on *via* Sibi to Quetta.

3.—MAGNETIC SURVEY.

Certain areas in the Poona and Násik districts were surveyed in detail in connection with the Imperial wireless scheme.

4.—REVENUE SURVEYS.

Northern Division.

1. The following permanent establishments were employed in this division:—(1) a field party consisting of 10 surveyors and measurers for the Gujarát districts; and (2) a field party of 3 surveyors for the Thána district. The work turned out by the Gujarát field party during the field season consisted of the following items:—(a) measurement and classification of lands exchanged for forest purposes in 14 villages of the Mándvi táluka (Surat district); (b) measurement and classification work of the village of Vegám in Jalálpur táluka (Surat district); (c) measurement of the *inám* village of Itadi of the Modása mahál (Ahmedabad district); (d) erection of boundary marks of the survey numbers bordering on the river Luni in the Kapadvanj táluka (Kaira district); (e) erection of boundary marks in 16 villages of the South Daskroi táluka (Ahmedabad district) under the Khári Cut Canal system; (f) enquiry into the *dhekudiat* assessment in the village of Sádakpur in the Chikhli táluka (Surat district); and (g) demarcation work on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The total area measured by the Gujarát field party was 2,415 acres in 992 survey numbers; while the area classed amounted to 974 acres in 7,168 survey numbers. The Thána field party was employed as follows:—(a) measurement and classification of lands given out for reclamation in the Sálsette and Bhiwndi tálukas; (b) measurement and classification of salt lands in the Máhim táluka; (c) measurement of lands taken up for the Kalyán Badlápúr road; (d) measurement of woodland plots in the Dáhánu táluka; (e) measurement of encroachments in the Sálsette táluka; (f) fixing the boundaries of the Vehár Lake in the Sálsette táluka; and (g) demarcation work on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. The total area measured by this party was 1,274 acres in 401 survey numbers. The area classed amounted to 847 acres in 124 survey numbers. The recess season of both the field parties was devoted to the examination of the field work done during the open season. During the year under report the work of resurvey of Kudan, Máhim táluka, was undertaken and completed by two of the surveyors under the special orders of Government. The revision survey of 7 villages of the Kurla estate was also started during the year and the field work of the village of Kurla was finished. The Central Record Office for Gujarát—hitherto located at Broach—was transferred to Ahmedabad after the close of the year. In addition to ordinary work, the staff of this office was employed in testing the recess work done by the field party surveyors, in correcting maps before sending them to be printed and in calculating assessments of the Ankleshwar táluka (Broach district) inclusive of the Hánsot mahál. The Thána District Survey Office also did its usual correction work. A special temporary staff consisting of 8 hands under a supervisor was continued in the District Survey Office for preparing copies of torn *suds*. The work turned out by this extra staff was the preparation of new *suds* for 15 villages and 130 *gut* books. Sketches of 628 survey numbers in 51 villages were also pricked off by these men.

The Tálukdári survey was brought to a close on 31st March, 1914. The recess work of 1913 was completed by 15th January, 1914. Little field work was performed. A small village in the Farántij táluka was surveyed. Another village was taken up, but its survey was stopped owing to difficulty in procuring field labour. After the completion of the recess work the survey establishment was transferred to the sub-division measurement parties. The office establishment, however, was continued up to 31st March, 1914, and employed on arranging the survey records. The department was opened in 1905 and during its life of 8 years it completed the survey and settlement of 549 Tálukdári villages and prepared their settlement registers. The settlement registers of Tálukdári *vántas* (*i. e.*, alienated Tálukdári lands in Government villages) over the whole of Gujarát were also completed, the total number of *vántas* dealt with being 401 and their area 100,998 acres.

2. A field party consisting of about 26 members under the supervision of a head surveyor was employed throughout the year on the detailed survey of *indám* villages. The work done by this party was spread over all the seven districts of the division. Twenty villages were completely measured and classed, three were completely classed and one partly measured. The total area measured was 32,761 acres in 4,686 survey numbers; while the area classed amounted to 35,977 acres in 4,550 survey numbers. In addition to the survey of *indám* villages the other items of work on which this party was employed were: (*a*) sub-division of forest lands known as "Sátmála" in East Khándesh into fields of convenient size for cultivation; and (*b*) measurement work connected with the diversion of the Sátára-Mahábleshwar road. Central Division.

3. The field party in this division, which consists of 6 permanent surveyors, was employed on the following items of work:—(*a*) survey of 3 *indám* villages of the Dhárwár táluka; (*b*) measurement of the *indám* villages of Panhale and Juvathi (Ratnágiri district); (*c*) measurement of mixed survey numbers containing both Government and *indám* lands in the Dhárwár district; and (*d*) measurement of roads in the Bijápur district. Special establishments were employed on the work of copying and repairing torn survey papers of the Málvan táluka and of certain tálukas of the Kolába district, and on the work of calculating assessments in respect of the *makkí* lands in the Kánara district. The *vátap* establishment performed as usual a large amount of partition work. Southern Division.

4. The 6 surveyors were mainly occupied in sub-division measurement.

Sind.

5.—CITY SURVEYS.

Inquiry work in connection with the city survey of Godhra has recently been completed. A city survey was introduced in Viramgám during the year and is still in progress. The Sholápur city survey party continued work till December, 1913, when a head surveyor, 4 surveyors and 5 measurers were detached to form a party for the survey of Bársi town. The survey of Dhulia was started after the close of the year. Proposals for the extension of a city survey to Manmád have been sanctioned and the survey will be started shortly. Proposals for the survey of Násik, Bhusával and Jalgaon are under consideration. House measurement work in Gadag-Bettigeri was completed before the close of the year; and it is expected that the recess examination work and the entire survey proper will shortly be finished. Inquiry work in respect of 4,751 holdings has also been completed.

2.—Settlements.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. Revision settlement reports for the khoti villages of Eksar, Pahadi and Magathna and the original settlement reports of Akurli, Chinchavli and Dindosi of the Sálsette táluka were submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, and received the Commissioner's sanction after the close of the year. Revision rates were introduced in the Ankleshwar táluka and an original survey settlement was also introduced into one Government village of the Jhálad mahál and 4 *indám* villages in the Olpád and Godhra tálukas. Northern Division.

2. Proposals for the settlement of 25 *indám* villages were submitted by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, and the settlement for all the villages but two was sanctioned by the Commissioner. Survey rates were introduced into 31 *indám* villages, 122 Government villages of the Kopargaon táluka and 144 Government villages of the Sangamner táluka. Central Division.

3. Second revision settlement proposals for the Gokák and Sangamner táluka of the Belgaum district were submitted by the Assistant Settlement Officer and passed on to the Commissioner, Southern Division. Similar proposals for the Málvan táluka were sanctioned and revised rates introduced in this and in the Bijápur táluka of the Bijápur district. Revised rates were also introduced into the *shardkati* village of Nimbargi of the Indi táluka of the Bijápur district. The original survey and settlement operations of the *indám* villages of Juvathi and Panhale of the Rájápur táluka (Ratnágiri district) and of the villages of Durgadkeri, Siddápur and Budangud of the Dhárwár táluka were completed during the year. Southern Division.

2.—SIND.

A revised irrigational settlement was introduced in tapas Malir and Hab of the Karáchi táluka.

3.—ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the Panch Maháls district a division of the shares of Government and *inám*dárs in the *shardkati* (co-shared) villages of Saliu Khabda and Kotda was effected, Kotda being assigned

to the inámdárs and Salia and Khabda, with the exception of a few acres in Khabda allotted to the inámdárs to make up their share, being declared Government villages. In the West Khándesh district five sanads of last year still remained to be issued for Bhil inám villages which are under attachment. In the Poona district 9 cases were decided under Bombay Act II of 1863 and one relating to village servants useful to the community, and sanads were issued accordingly. In three more cases sanads were issued but not acknowledged, and only 16 cases await the completion of the enquiry. The sanads issued in the Sátára district numbered 31, while 203 cases were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. Of the sanads issued, 12 were for *devasthán*, 1 for an entire village, 9 for personal and 1 for watan (service) inám, while 8 were to village servants useful to the community. In the Sholápur district one sanad was issued under Act II of 1863 and six to village servants useful to community. Out of 23 cases in which sanads are to issue in the Belgaum district, one is under Act II of 1863 and 22 relate to inám lands for service useful to village communities. The settlement of kadim cash allowances has been completed. In the Dhárwár district one case under Act II of 1863 alone remains to be adjudicated. In the Kánara district five small plots of land were granted for various purposes. In the Hyderabad district 96,570 acres of alienated land were resumed on account of casualties among the grantees, and all but 840 acres were regranted. In the Lárkána district three jágirs were resumed by Government on the death of the jágirdars. The area under political inám decreased by 893 acres. In Sukkur there was a decrease of 53 acres in the alienation area. The cash alienation rose from Rs. 34,350 to Rs. 39,146 owing to increased cultivation. Orders were passed in four cases of succession or resettlement in the Nawábsháh district, and in two cases of succession in the Thar and Párkar district.

3.—Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years :—

District.	1912-1913.			1913-1914.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,531,033	1,386,798	144,235	1,532,641	1,387,651	144,990
Kaira	536,391	416,729	119,662	544,070	424,956	119,114
Panch Maháls	547,693	470,544	77,149	545,555	470,531	75,024
Broach	499,602	468,018	31,584	498,946	468,593	30,353
Surat	711,408	665,395	46,013	712,186	665,624	46,562
Thána	919,498	880,059	39,439	919,770	881,145	38,625
Total	4,745,625	4,287,543	458,082	4,753,168	4,298,500	454,668
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	2,598,736	2,554,347	44,389	2,595,040	2,551,902	43,138
East Khándesh	2,014,454	1,801,159	213,295	2,014,367	1,802,476	211,891
West Khándesh	1,599,467	1,372,593	226,874	1,599,084	1,377,753	221,331
Násik	2,157,208	2,067,259	89,949	2,156,941	2,068,404	88,537
Poona	1,930,562	1,905,832	24,730	1,929,335	1,913,736	15,599
Sátára	1,427,927	1,398,243	29,684	1,427,471	1,400,844	26,627
Sholápur	2,314,636	2,305,244	9,392	2,314,691	2,304,768	9,923
Total	14,042,990	13,404,677	638,313	14,036,929	13,419,883	617,046
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	1,223,008	1,146,062	76,946	1,223,539	1,146,345	77,194
Bijápur	2,217,815	2,167,300	50,515	2,217,902	2,167,940	49,962
Dhárwár	1,651,905	1,597,553	54,352	1,651,889	1,598,979	52,910
Kánara	381,372	336,875	44,497	381,343	338,093	43,250
Kolába	747,229	721,725	25,504	747,047	722,119	24,928
Ratnágiri	1,610,263	1,599,391	10,872	1,610,268	1,599,499	10,769
Total	7,831,592	7,568,906	262,686	7,831,988	7,572,975	259,013
<i>Sind.</i>						
Hyderabad	2,002,261	1,101,690	900,571	2,007,406	1,123,502	883,904
Karáchi	1,902,273	694,871	1,207,402	1,925,337	736,924	1,188,413
Lárkána	2,076,488	1,125,722	950,766	2,080,017	1,161,808	918,209
Sukkur	1,618,333	756,877	861,456	1,624,301	769,164	855,137
Thar and Párkar	3,275,892	2,209,943	1,065,949	3,280,889	2,226,666	1,054,223
Upper Sind Frontier	1,100,719	905,990	284,729	1,100,839	915,489	275,350
Nawábsháh	1,586,179	1,193,286	392,893	1,588,089	1,202,416	385,673
Total	13,652,145	7,988,379	5,663,766	13,696,878	8,135,969	5,560,909

4—Land Records.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The Land Records staff continued to work in all the districts in the Presidency General proper, and in addition to their routine duties, supervised the maintenance of the Record of Rights. The chief feature of the year was the large number of special establishments employed on the measurement of sub-divisions in each division.

2. Junior Civilians were trained as usual in survey and settlement matters in their respective districts by the Divisional Superintendents of Land Records. In all, five Junior Civilians and one probationary Deputy Collector were trained, all of whom were declared to have duly qualified. Central survey classes for the training of circle inspectors were held at the head-quarters of each division and attended by circle inspectors from all districts except Thána, where they could not be spared for training owing to the work of rewriting the Record of Rights being in progress. Circle inspectors from the Konkan were for the first time trained on their own ground at Ratnágiri. Of the 58 candidates who attended the classes, 54 passed in the survey test proper and 53 were declared to have completely passed the examination. A special class was also organized in September, 1913, under the orders of Government for the training of certain junior District Inspectors of Land Records in the use of the theodolite and the plane table. Six District Inspectors and two candidates were given the requisite instruction at the College of Engineering, and all were granted certificates of qualification. Training classes.

3. The work in connection with the Record of Rights consisted chiefly in re-writing it in the new forms after revision in the field. The Record of Rights has been now re-written in all the Government villages of the Northern division. The preparation of Records of Rights in survey settled *indám* villages and the re-writing of the Record in the *bhágdári* villages of the Broach district are in progress. The compilation of the second edition of the Record was in progress in all the districts of the Central division except Ahmednagar. Its preparation is being actively carried on in survey settled *indám* villages, especially in the Sátára and Poona districts. In Sátára the initial record was prepared for 231 such villages by a special staff. Re-writing was completed in one *táluka* of the East Khándesh district, in two *tálukas* of the Násik district, in three *tálukas* of the West Khándesh and Sátára districts, and in three *tálukas* and two *pethas* of the Poona district. Work was also in progress in one other *táluka* of the Poona district and in one *táluka* of the Sholápur district. In the Southern division, re-writing was undertaken in five *tálukas* and two *pethas* of the Ratnágiri district, but was postponed pending the completion of the sub-division measurement work. Re-writing was carried out in the Bágalkot *táluka* of the Bijápur district. The work is complete in the remaining districts of the division. The preparation of Records for the survey settled *indám* villages of the Belgaum district was undertaken for the first time, and except in one *táluka* the work was completed by the ordinary staff. Records were also prepared and introduced in 11 survey settled *indám* villages of the Bijápur district, 13 Government villages of the Ratnágiri district and 17 *indám* villages of the Kolába district. It was also completed for the municipal areas of Alibág, Mahád and Panvel and for 3 *khoti* villages. Records for the *khoti* villages of the Kolába district are being prepared under the special orders of Government. The work was undertaken in the Roha *táluka* during the past season under the supervision of a special District Inspector of Land Records. Record of Rights.

4. In the Northern division, sub-division measurement by means of the plane table was carried out in the Surat, Broach and Kaira districts. Fifteen parties were employed, 4 in Surat, 5 in Kaira and 6 in Broach. Each party consisted of 8 surveyors under a *nimtdándár*, or supervisor, and the whole establishment was placed under the direct supervision of a Survey Mámlatdár. In the Surat district, work was completed in the Bulsár *táluka* and begun in the Párdi *táluka*. In the Broach district, A'mod, Ankleshwar and Vágira were finished and Jambusar was commenced. In the Kaira district all the five parties were employed in the Nadiád *táluka*, where the work was still in progress at the close of the year. In all, plane table measurement work was carried out in 347 villages. The total number of sub-divisions measured was 215,708 in 53,061 survey numbers, and 2,374 survey numbers without sub-divisions were also plotted by the sub-division parties. Sub-division measurement operations were carried out in Thána by a special party under a head surveyor. The total number of sub-divisions measured by the party was 34,516. The number of parties employed during the year in the Central division was increased from 4 to 7. Six of the parties did field work, while the seventh was retained at head-quarters to calculate the assessments of sub-divisions previously measured. The calculation of assessments by this special party was confined to 4 villages of the Pátan *táluka* and the whole of the Bhimthadi and Sangamner *tálukas*. The 6 field parties carried out sub-division measurement in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts, and measured 110,003 sub-divisions in 272 villages. The work was chiefly done by means of the chain and cross-staff. During the fair season two measurers were deputed from Gujarát to teach the plane table method, but this style of survey could not be generally introduced as a sufficient number of plane tables was not immediately available. In addition to this, 10,312 sub-divisions were measured in the East Khándesh district by special parties organized by the District Inspector, while in West Khándesh a special party worked on the measurement of sub-divisions formed since the completion of the original sub-
Sub-division measurement.

division measurement work in that district. In the Southern division, an additional Survey Mámíatdár was appointed for the Konkan districts. He had under him five parties, three in Ratnágiri and two in Kolába, of which one was solely employed on the amalgamation of adjoining pót numbers and sub-divisions. The three Ratnágiri parties measured 89,768 and the Kolába party 26,250 sub-divisions. In the Kánarese districts there were 5 parties of 20 men each under a Survey Mámíatdár. During the rains of 1913 they completed the recess work of 102,128 sub-divisions. During the field season three parties worked in Dhárwár and two in Bijápur. The tálukas completed were Dhárwár, Karajgi, Ránebennur, Bijápur and Bágalkot. Hubli and Bágévádi were left partly unfinished. The total number of sub-divisions measured was 75,913 in Dhárwár and 49,330 in Bijápur. In addition to this, 2,407 new sub-divisions were measured in Ron after a special inquiry into the Record.

2.—SIND.

Training classes.

1. The usual four weeks' survey class was attended by two Assistant Collectors and five Mukhtyáarkars. All were granted certificates after examination. Ten táluka head munshis and clerks and three munshis from the Record Office underwent a three months' course of training, and successfully passed the certificate examination. One hundred and two out of the 114 candidates at the final examination of the Tápedárs' Training School were successful in passing the test.

Record of Rights.

2. During the year the record was promulgated in one deh of the Shikárpur táluka of the Sukkur district, in 19 *kachho* dehs of the Kakar táluka of the Lárkána district and in 2 dehs of the Míthi táluka, 6 dehs of the Diplo táluka and 9 dehs of the Mírpurkhás táluka of the Thar and Párkar district. It has also been promulgated in all surveyed lands throughout the Province except in 47 barani dehs of the Johi táluka of the Lárkána district and in 24 dehs of the Nawábsháh district. The work of revising and re-writing the record was completed in two tálukas of the Hyderabad district, two tálukas of the Thar and Párkar district and in seven tálukas of the Sukkur district. The record forms the basis of land revenue accounts throughout Sind. It is becoming familiar to the people and is properly maintained.

Sub-division measurement.

3. The sub-division operations were not started till the middle of November, 1913, owing to the late receipt of orders for the entertainment of parties. Operations were carried out in Lárkána, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts, and 11 tálukas in all were dealt with. The number of sub-divisions measured fell from 47,375 to 40,736. This was due to the troublesome and scattered nature of the work which involved long marches for the measurement of comparatively small areas.

5.—Wards' and other Estates.

For details see the Reports of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind, and the Reports on the Administration of Minors' Estates and of the Estates under the Management of the Courts of Wards for 1913-14.

I.—ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Revenue Administration.

1. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer is in revenue charge of all Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad district, and is responsible for the collection of *jama* and *takávi* in them. The amount of *jama* due for collection in the year under report, including the second half of the suspended arrears of 1911-12, was Rs. 5,65,809, of which Rs. 1,89,884 represented arrears. The total realisations aggregated Rs. 5,31,672, and, of the balance of Rs. 34,137, Rs. 14,348 were written off and the residue formally suspended. The remissions included some arrears of very long standing in the Dhandhuka táluka, and the only suspensions of note were due to the ravages of rats in the Dholka táluka. The *takávi* grants of the year totalled Rs. 68,953, practically the whole of this sum representing a portion of the cost of transporting cattle to the Gir during the scarcity of 1911-12, which was brought to account in the year under report. Recoveries of *takávi* amounted to Rs. 3,85,665, and Rs. 831 were written off as irrecoverable.

Classification of estates under management.

2. As Court of Wards for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer manages the estates of a number of Government wards, who may or may not be Tálukdárs. At the close of the year he was in control of 31 such estates under the Court of Wards Act and of 28 under the Guardians and Wards Act. In addition to these he superintends the property of a large number of Tálukdárs; and some idea of the diversity of the conditions under which the Tálukdári Settlement Officer manages estates will be gained from the following list, in which the total number of 620 estates under management at the close of the year is classified in accordance with the authority under which they are managed:—

Serial No.	Authority under which managed.	Number of estates.
1	Court of Wards Act	31
2	Guardians and Wards Act	28
3	Act VI of 1862 (now under mortgage-bonds)	17
4	Act XXI of 1881	17
5	Civil Procedure Code, Third Schedule, paragraph 7 ^a	41
6	Civil Procedure Code, Order 40, Rule 5	7
7	Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, section 26	1
8	Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, section 28	339
9	Land Revenue Code, section 144	83
10	Mortgage -deeds for loan and <i>takdvi</i> debts to Government	41
11	On behalf of creditors	8
12	Miscellaneous	7

The objects for which management is assumed might reasonably be classed under the four following heads, the numbers given against each referring to the serial number in the above list :—

- (1) The settlement and liquidation of debt (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11).
- (2) The welfare of the estate and its tenants (Nos. 1, 2 and 7).
- (3) The security of Government revenue (Nos. 9 and 10).
- (4) The convenience of Tálukdárs (Nos. 8 and 12).

The settlement and liquidation of debts, where these exist, is, however, made a primary object in the case of every class of estate, save only those which are managed under the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of revenue due to Government.

3. The total rental demand of the estates under management, including heavy arrears carried over from previous years, amounted to Rs. 16,22,188. In most of the estates in which cash-rents prevail, it was found possible to collect a great part of the outstanding dues of 1911-12. The realisations aggregated Rs. 11,87,576 and, in addition, Rs. 1,07,046 were written off as irrecoverable. A balance of Rs. 3,27,566 thus remained for collection, and of this a considerable sum will, it is expected, ultimately have to be remitted. Wherever this course can be profitably and economically followed, the managed estates are leased either for a year or for a term of years. The lessee is in some cases the Tálukdár himself, and in others an outside capitalist who is prepared to spend money on improving the property. Leases to the number of 352 were in existence at the close of the year, and it is unlikely that any considerable further extension of the system will be found practicable.

4. It has been mentioned above that one of the primary objects of management is the settlement and liquidation of debts. In pursuance of this object, efforts are made, in the case of all estates of Tálukdárs coming under control, to secure the agreement of the Tálukdár to the assumption of management under section 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act, and thereby to facilitate debt settlement operations. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer is armed with no power arbitrarily to reduce the claims of creditors. He is allowed a generous credit by Government, from which to advance loans to indebted estates, and being thus able to make prompt cash payments negotiates the best bargains possible with those to whom the Tálukdárs owe money. Debts are frequently settled by *pulláhhut* or usufructuary mortgage, the creditor agreeing to take the encumbered fields, or a portion of them, for a fixed term of years, at the close of which the debt is regarded as fully liquidated. During the year under report 277 claims for Rs. 3,09,565 were settled by agreement for Rs. 48,795, or an average rate of rather under 16 per cent. In this figure, the cash value of *pulláhhut* settlements has been included. Government loans to the extent of Rs. 44,690 were advanced for the purpose of debt settlement, and Rs. 62,322 out of previous loans were recovered during the year. The decretal debts of estates originally attached under the Civil Procedure Code called for considerable attention in this connection. The total number of decrees and *darkhásts* under inquiry or execution at the commencement of the year was 207, and 62 were received during its course. Out of these 269, seventy-three were returned to the Courts, 108 were under inquiry and 88 were being satisfied by management of the defendants' property. In all Rs. 20,148 were paid to the judgment-creditors in part settlement of their claims, Rs. 9,108 being found from the revenues of the estates and Rs. 11,040 advanced by Government. The balance of decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 3,76,194. This sum is susceptible of considerable reduction by debt settlement negotiations.

5. There is still under management a limited number of estates taken over for debt settlement under the old Acts VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881. Of these, the estates which were originally managed under the Act of 1862 have long since been formally released by the operation of the clause which limits management to twenty years, but have remained

under attachment for the recovery of the debt settlement loans advanced by Government. Their number was 17 at the beginning of the year, but the liabilities of four were discharged in the course of 1913-14 and those of a fifth shortly after its close. All five will now be restored to their owners. The total repayments in cash from this class of estate amounted to Rs. 13,959; and the balance due to Government at the close of the year was Rs. 73,893 as against an opening figure of Rs. 84,553. None of these estates owes anything to private creditors. The Kaira estates under Act XXI of 1881 also numbered 17 when the year began. Three of these were completely cleared during its course, and one more can shew a practically clean sheet. Cash recoveries of Government loans amounted to Rs. 6,469, leaving a closing balance due to the State of Rs. 16,263. Of debts due to private creditors, the Kaira estate of Vakhatsing Adesing met its full liabilities, and the amount due by other estates totalled Rs. 1,130 at the end of the year.

Loans. 6. Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Gujarāt Tálukdárs' Act were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 89,076. The great majority of these loans was taken in connection with debt settlement operations.

Partition. 7. Four new applications for partition were submitted during the year, and final disposal of four was made. There were still four outstanding when the year ended.

Survey and Settlement. 8. The office of Assistant Survey Settlement Officer for Tálukdári estates was finally abolished at the end of February, 1914, the detailed survey of Tálukdári estates being thus brought to a close. In addition to one whole village in the Parántij táluka, 401 *vántás*, with an aggregate area of 100,998 acres, were dealt with during the seven months for which work continued. The preparation of Settlement Registers of Tálukdári estates in the four districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Maháls has also been completed, but there is reason to believe that much of the work will require revision before it can be finally published to the world.

Education. 9. The appreciation by Tálukdárs of the advantages of education, while it undoubtedly continues to grow, grows but slowly. The two Tálukdári hostels, at Dhandhuka and Nadiád, continued to work satisfactorily, the number of boys in residence being 65 and 40 respectively. The Tálukdárs of Broach and Kaira responded generously to the call for subscriptions to the new Nadiád hostel, raising a fund of Rs. 29,658. The plans and estimates of the new building are now under discussion with the authorities.

2.—INCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

Estates managed by District Officers. 1. One estate in the Lárkána district was under the management of the Collector. The opening balance was Rs. 4,906, and receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,300. Rupees 1,995 were expended in the payment of private debts and Rs. 1,850 in the discharge of Government loan, and the closing balance was Rs. 2,374.

Estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates. 2. The number of estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates in Sind at the commencement of the year was 273. Forty-five new estates were taken under management and 26 were relinquished, leaving 292 at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 7,92,582. This amount, added to the opening balance of Rs. 1,10,715, brought the total assets up to Rs. 9,03,297. Out of this sum, Rs. 7,37,037 were expended during the year which ended with a closing balance of Rs. 1,66,260. The chief items of expenditure were payments of Rs. 96,940 in liquidation of debts and loans, of Rs. 1,05,596 as maintenance allowances, and of Rs. 3,07,302 to defray the land assessment due to Government. The cost of management was Rs. 37,143 excluding Rs. 41,993 paid in advance last year, and Rs. 42,138 were similarly paid in advance during the year under notice. The amount due to Government on account of loans at the close of the year was Rs. 13,375, while Rs. 47,630 were outstanding on account of private loans.

3.—ESTATES MANAGED BY COLLECTORS.

Besides the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind, already mentioned, there were at the close of the year 280 estates under management. Of these 60 were minors' estates, 10 being in Sind and 22, 8 and 20 respectively in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions. The number of estates managed under the Court of Wards' Act was 220; of these 14 were in the Belgaum and 13 in the Karáchi district. The majority of these estates were in Sind. A rich and large estate in the Nagothna mahál of the Kolába district came under the administration of the Collector, that officer having been appointed receiver by the High Court.

6.—Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

Revenue-paying classes. 1. The season under report was one of good crops over the greater part of the Presidency, although parts of the Deccan suffered from famine or scarcity. Sholápur was the district most affected, and Sátára and the eastern part of Poona were also hit. Nevertheless the self-reliance of the Deccan cultivator in times of stress is becoming so marked that famine is no longer a terror in the land. He finds other work when the fields fail him. An

interesting example of this is reported from the Sâtára district. Government have initiated a general enquiry into the extent to which land is passing from the hands of the agriculturist to those of the non-agriculturist. In Sâtára, in spite of a poor season, there were few sales or mortgages, and the area of land held by agriculturists actually seems to have increased. In a few districts land holding by non-agriculturists shows some slight advance, but as far as can be deduced from the figures at present available, which do not claim to be perfect, there has nowhere been any wholesale transference of land from agriculturist to non-agriculturist; rather it appears that the agriculturist holds by far the greater share of the available land and that his position is secure. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that little difficulty was experienced in collecting land revenue.

2. The relations of the tenantry and the landlords are with few exceptions harmonious, and the number of assistance suits and ejectments, though never excessive, shows a tendency to fall. The cause of this can probably be found in the facility with which the tenant can obtain extraneous work if not well treated. This seems to be especially the case in Sind, where the independence of the *hari* is steadily growing. An interesting development is reported from Ratnágiri. There the small tenant is in the habit of migrating to Bombay after the harvest is over, and the landlord is beginning to cultivate the land himself rather than be dependent on such birds of passage. A certain proportion of the people who flock to Bombay for employment in the fair season have probably settled there permanently in the past; this new development may accentuate that tendency. The Konkan is the only part of the Presidency where there is any acute dissension between tenant and landlord, and for this the khoti tenure is mainly responsible. The khot often tries to rack rent, and the tenant in turn tries to obtain recognition as a permanent tenant. It is hoped that the extension of the record of rights to the khoti villages will eventually resolve all disputes.

3. The restricted tenure is only intended for the small man who may be tempted to sell or mortgage his land for temporary gain. Thus the area of land held on this tenure in any one district depends almost entirely on the nature of its inhabitants. The tenure is most widespread in Sind, which is, comparatively speaking, a backward province. Turning to the Presidency proper, in the Northern Division the area under this tenure has risen slightly in those parts, such as the Panch Maháls district, which have aboriginal inhabitants. There is little change in the Central and Southern Divisions, with the exception of a considerable increase in Khándesh. It is reported from West Khándesh that too much land has been given out on the restricted tenure to petty agriculturists or would-be agriculturists, who either cultivate their holdings very inefficiently or not at all. The Collector believes that it would be preferable to let these uneconomic holders go to the labour market which is clamouring for them, and assign land only to men with capital sufficient to develop it.

4. A draft bill has been published which provides for the repeal of the present Act and the enactment of a simpler measure in its place.

Working of Act VI
of 1901.

The Deccan Agri-
culturists' Relief Act.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

For—

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 115—118.

I.—Course of Legislation.

Six Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and, after receiving the assent of their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor General, were published during the year beginning 1st April, 1913.

These were :—

- (1) Act No. II of 1913 (An Act to amend the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905).
- (2) Act No. III of 1913 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879).
- (3) Act No. IV of 1913 (An Act to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903).
- (4) Act No. V of 1913 (An Act further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, and the Bombay City Police Act, 1902).
- (5) Act No. VI of 1913 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).
- (6) Act No. VII of 1913 (An Act to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909).

Act No. II of 1913 was enacted with the object of extending the benefits of the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, to the holders of pensions and cash allowances to which the Pensions Act, 1871, applies, and thus to afford the same protection to the interests of ancient families whose representatives are in receipt of a pension or grant of money or land revenue payable by Government as is afforded by the Court of Wards Act in respect of the estates of land-holders whose property comes within the scope of the Act. The Act made also certain minor changes of detail in the Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905, in the direction of enlarging the powers of management of the Court of Wards and investing it with certain powers which have been accorded to the Manager, Sind Encumbered Estates, and to the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

The main object of Act No. III of 1913 was to amplify the provisions of Part V of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and to legalise the procedure already in force in the absence of definite provisions. For example, the maintenance of a sinking fund and its examination by the Accountant General were for the first time made statutory obligations. The rules used by the Board in practice in dealing with various matters of procedure relating to its debentures and other securities were also made statutory. Certain changes were also made in the matter of loans. In future for the floatation of loans not exceeding Rs. 5 lákhs, and repayable in not more than 30 years, the local Government will be the final sanctioning authority both for the loan itself and for the manner and time of its issue.

The important change effected by Act No. IV of 1913 was to make the liability for payment of land revenue coincide with the ownership of land and to remove the unintentional divergence between right and liability. This divergence was due to the fact that a large number of registered occupants, who under section 136 of the Land-revenue Code were responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, had in point of fact lost their interests in the land. This fact was brought into prominence by the preparation of the Record-of-rights in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Act IV of 1903, but it had previously been made the subject of adverse comment by the Famine Commission which reported in 1901.

In pursuit of the same object, namely to make the Record-of-rights also a record of liability, or in other words to collect the land-revenue from the persons shown in the Record-of-rights as the occupants, Bombay Act IV of 1903, which provided for the preparation and maintenance of a Record-of-rights, was repealed, and its provisions were re-enacted with amendments and included in the Land-revenue Code as Chapter XA. The Act also makes amendments in Acts other than the Land-revenue Code, *viz.*, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act, 1888, which are consequential on the amendments made in that Code. A few other amendments have been introduced for administrative convenience.

Act No. V of 1913 was passed with a view to strengthen the provision in the District and City Police Acts which empowers the Police to prevent disorder at places of public amusement, etc. This is effected by giving power to the Police Officer on duty at the spot to issue certain orders which may include orders for the maintenance of the public safety.

Act No. VI of 1913 confers certain statutory powers on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay so as to enable them to proceed with the repression and extermination of malaria in Bombay as recommended by Dr. Bentley in the report issued after his investigation into the causes of the disease. The provision of facilities for the breeding of mosquitoes has been constituted a nuisance and the Commissioner is invested with power to forbid the construction of any new well or other water work which may become a source of infection.

The other amendments made by the Act are designed (1) to strengthen the hands of the Corporation in dealing with the deposit of building materials and the setting up of scaffolds, etc., and (2) to obtain more adequate control over the milk and food supplied in Bombay City.

Act No. VII of 1913 reverts in Government a small portion of the crescent site allotted by Government for the Prince of Wales Museum.

Seven Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year beginning 1st April 1913.

These were :—

- (1) Bill No. II of 1913 (A Bill to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909).
- (2) Bill No. III of 1913 (A Bill further to amend the Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886).
- (3) Bill No. IV of 1913 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879).
- (4) Bill No. V of 1913 (A Bill to provide for the making and execution of Town Planning Schemes).
- (5) Bill No. VI of 1913 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).
- (6) Bill No. I of 1914 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).
- (7) Bill No. II of 1914 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879).

The first Bill has become Act No. VII of 1913 referred to above.

The second Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 21st November 1913, was read for the third time and passed on the 13th March 1914.

The third Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 12th November 1913, was read for the third time and passed on the 17th March 1914.

The assent of the Governor General to the second and third Bills was not received till after the close of the year.

The fourth Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 21st November 1913, was read for the first time and referred to the Select Committee on the 14th March 1914. The second reading was postponed till the next session in Bombay.

The first reading of the fifth Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 27th November 1913, has been postponed.

The sixth Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 13th February 1914.

The seventh Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council by publication in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 21st February 1914.

2.—Police.

For details see the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1913 and the tables under Police printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

I.—MOFUSSIL, SIND AND RAILWAYS.

- Strength and cost of the police. 1. The sanctioned strength of the entire police force of the Presidency, inclusive of Railways and Sind, stood at 24,235 officers and men as against 24,124 in the preceding year. The cost of the police rose from Rs. 68,21,326 to Rs. 68,38,016, an advance of Rs. 16,690, for which Sind is entirely responsible.
- Education. 2. Out of a total force of 974 officers and 22,746 men, 961 officers and 12,148 men can read and write as against 911 and 11,862 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of educated officers and men to the total actual force has increased from 53.98 in 1912 to 55.2 in the year under review. The ratio for the Presidency proper, excluding Sind, rose from 60.5 to 61.8, and the ratio in Sind from 32.8 to 33.8.
- Musketry. 3. In the Presidency proper 5,863 head constables and constables—mounted and foot—or 94.36 of the total armed force completed the full musketry course. Of these, 3,413 or 54.93 per cent. qualified as marksmen, and 1,509 or 24.28 per cent. as second class shots. Sixty-five money prizes were awarded for musketry. In Sind the number of marksmen rose from 246 to 284.
- Punishments. 4. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially further declined from 3,234 to 2,967. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 12.5 as against 13.6 in 1912 and 14.1 in 1911. Of the total number of punishments 2,738 were for departmental and 229 for judicial offences as against 2,980 and 254 respectively in the preceding year. Ninety-seven judicial punishments were under the Police Act for purely departmental offences. The number of dismissals declined from 238 to 181.
- Rewards. 5. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets and money grants numbered 9,635 as against 9,088 in 1912. Of these 68, as compared with 48 in the preceding year, were rewards by promotion. Owing to the diminution of crime fewer money rewards were granted. The sum disbursed on pecuniary rewards in the Presidency proper was Rs. 24,000 as against Rs. 27,961 in the preceding year. The percentage of rewards to the actual strength of the force rose from 38.4 to 40.6.
- Reported crime. 6. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year fell from 120,100 to 115,136, a decrease of 4,964 cases. Of the cases reported, 62,866 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 52,270 under class VI as compared with 69,296 and 50,804 cases respectively in the previous year.
- Cognizable cases. 7. The total number of cognizable complaints reported to the police or taken up by them *suo motu* was 36,950 as against 41,342 in the previous year. Of these 34,337 were Indian Penal Code cases in the first five classes and 2,613 fall under class VI, as compared with 38,364 and 2,978 respectively in 1912.
- Investigation of complaints. 8. Including cases pending from previous years, complaints for disposal totalled 43,074 as against 47,198 in 1912. The police refused investigation in 3,040 cases. Of the total number of complaints for disposal 40,268 fell under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 2,806 under class VI. All the territorial divisions contributed to the decrease in Indian Penal Code cases, but the shrinkage was most marked in Sind, where there were 2,331 fewer cases than in 1912.
- Excluded cases. 9. Cases struck off during the year aggregated 11,193 as against 12,825 in 1912. Actually and proportionately fewer complaints were thus excluded than in the previous year, the percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal having shrunk from 27.1 to 25.9.
- False cases. 10. Maliciously false complaints declined by 45 to 1,670, owing to the general drop in reported crime. The fall is not, however, quite proportionate to the decrease in the number of cases for disposal. The ratio of maliciously false complaints is highest in the Central division, but Sind actually returns the largest number.
- Pending cases. 11. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year, whether under investigation by the police or with magistrates, fell from 5,804 to 4,416. The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal declined from 12.3 to 10.2.
- True cases. 12. Eliminating cases struck off and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime under all classes amounted to 27,303 cases as compared with 28,447 in 1912. The drop runs through all the territorial divisions except the Central, where true crime advanced by 224 cases. There was a welcome decline of 829 cases in Sind. The fall in true crime is distributed over class III (serious offences against person and property, etc.), class V (minor offences against property) and class VI (other offences). True murders declined from 359 to 345. Dacoities were slightly more numerous, but robberies and burglaries were fewer. Thefts numbered 12,332 as against 13,223 in 1912, a satisfactory decline of 891 cases.

13. The number of undetected cognizable cases declined from 12,056 to 11,073. Undetected cases. Forty out of every 100 cases remained undetected; in 1912 the percentage was 42. In the Presidency proper the percentage was, as in the previous year, 35, but the Sind figure improved from 55 to 51.

14. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* during the year of Persons in police cases. report decreased from 31,299 to 29,937. Persons released without being brought to trial totalled 775 or 2.5 per cent. Including those already under arrest at the beginning of the year, 34,579 persons in all were in custody or remaining on bail after arrest. Of these, 29,098 were actually placed on trial, and 17,937 were convicted. The proportion of persons convicted out of every 100 tried was 61.6 as compared with 61 in 1912. If complaints classed as untrue after trial be excluded, the percentage of true cases tried which ended in conviction was 89.

15. Although crime decreased, the value of property stolen in cognizable offences Property stolen and recovered. increased from Rs. 11,61,396 to Rs. 11,88,476. The value of property recovered for the entire Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,35,201, yielding a percentage of 36.62 as against 34.7 in 1912.

16. The number of investigations and enquiries undertaken during the year was 198; Criminal Investigation Department. of these 61 were in connection with criminal cases, the remainder being either of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature.

17. In the Presidency proper 111,505 slips were on record at the opening and 118,995 Finger Print Bureau. at the close of the year. In 2,596 out of 16,737 references the antecedents of accused persons were successfully traced. The previous year's corresponding figures were 2,595 and 17,662. In Sind the number of slips on record rose from 38,571 to 42,132, and there were 1,759 successful tracings out of 7,845 references as against 1,670 out of 6,699 in the preceding year.

18. In addition to their duties directly pertaining to the prevention and detection of Miscellaneous. crime, the police carried out as usual a large body of miscellaneous work in connection with the serving of summonses and warrants, the recovery of fines, the licensing and control of public conveyances, enquiries into accidents, fires, suicides and suspicious or unnatural deaths, and the guarding and escort of prisoners and treasure.

II.—RURAL POLICE.

In the Presidency proper the village police rendered assistance to the district police in 593 cases. They received Rs. 3,552 in money rewards, while in 146 cases good service tickets were granted. Out of the 336 cases in which village policemen were reported for negligence, in 221 they were reprimanded and in 107 punished. In Sind there are no village police, but only village trackers.

III.—ADDITIONAL POLICE.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, temporary additions aggregating 476 officers and men were entertained for plague duty, as additional police on account of the misconduct of villagers and for other extra duties.

IV.—BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

1. The number of officers actually on the strength is 148, and of men 2,541, the sanctioned strength being 164 and 2,659 respectively. Establishment. These figures do not include the 10 sanitary police, nor the superior police officers, namely one Commissioner, two Deputy Commissioners and 8 Superintendents. The total cost of the force fell from Rs. 13,01,275 to Rs. 12,73,834.

2. During the year 354 officers and men were punished departmentally and 12 Conduct and health. judicially, while 31 were dismissed. The number rewarded was 1,127, and 253 promotions were also made. Admissions into the police hospital totalled 3,133, as compared with 2,546 in 1912, but the daily average on the sick list fell from 60.2 to 54.45 among the Indian and from 1.21 to 0.46 among the European police.

3. During the year there were 129 resignations, 14 discharges, 31 dismissals, 49 Casualties and recruiting. deaths and 37 retirements on pension or gratuity, giving a total of 260 casualties. The number of recruits enlisted was 309.

4. Excluding Europeans and including Head Constables, the number of officers able to Education. read and write rose from 165 to 221, of whom 69 are literate in English. Literate constables numbered 908 as against 814 in 1912, of whom 48 are literate in English. Two hundred constables study English by the direct method at the Head-quarter English School, and 35 Musalman constables receive similar instruction at a night school.

5. During the year 40,492 cognizable cases were reported to the police as against Cognizable offences. 46,752 in 1912. The decline is due to the fact that fewer hawkers and cocaine-dealers were prosecuted. Excise officers can now prosecute their own cases without reference to the police. Of the 39,810 police cases classified as true, 35,225 resulted in conviction.

6. The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal by the magistracy was 11,596, of which 4,146 ended in conviction. Last year's corresponding figures were 11,297 and 3,690.
7. At the close of the year the number of undetected cases was 3,364 as against 2,765 in 1912. The bulk of the increase is due to cases of lurking house-trespass, theft and criminal breach of trust in the C. Division, where the opening of two new police stations led to increased registration of complaints.
8. Property valued at Rs. 6,85,460 is alleged to have been stolen during the year, and property valued at Rs. 2,31,155 was recovered. There was a slight increase in the value of the property recovered, but the percentage of recovery fell from 39.52 to 33.72.
9. This branch of the force dealt with 107 cases, and also assisted the divisional police in all important cases. Some of the most important cases investigated arose out of the bank failures in the latter part of the year. The finger print bureau received 4,930 slips for identification and traced convictions in 1,426 cases.
10. The total number of licenses and permits issued under the Arms Act rose from 4,417 to 4,466. A census of the arms owned by exempted persons was held for the first time. Under the Explosives Act 345 licenses were issued, and under the Petroleum Act 67. There were 25 prosecutions under the Arms and 63 under the Explosives Act, all of which resulted in conviction.
11. During the year 540 motor-vehicles were registered, and 3,176 driving licenses, 158 permits to ply for hire and 319 drivers' certificates of competency were issued. Prosecutions numbered 298 and convictions 238 as against the previous year's figures of 387 and 314. The total number of motor-vehicles was estimated at 1,810, and there were 180 tram-cars.
12. Twelve theatres, 9 cinema theatres and 3 circuses were licensed. Two hundred and eighty-five performance licenses were issued during the year.
13. During the year 15,319 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The number in 1912 was 14,322.
14. The total number of fires in the city rose from 151 to 175, but the estimated loss of property declined from Rs. 29,93,183 to Rs. 23,45,143.
15. Forty-six persons were killed and 1,375 injured in street accidents. Tram-cars were responsible for 4 cases of death and 360 of injury, and motor vehicles for 9 and 329.
16. The police in many cases rendered assistance outside the scope of their ordinary duties in cases of destitution and to persons otherwise in difficulties.

V.—ADEN POLICE.

Information concerning the Aden Police will be found in Chapter I of this report.

VI.—VAGRANTS.

1. The total number of inmates during the year was 210, and the daily average population 26 as against 25 in the previous year. Employment was found for 40, 7 were deported, 32 were discharged as having sufficient means, 10 were entrusted to relations or friends, 17 were sent to the Strangers' Home, Mazagaon, and 8 to the Salvation Army Industrial Home, 3 were handed over to the police, 2 were sent to the lunatic asylum, 4 died in hospital, 29 were convicted for desertion and other offences, 35 deserted and were not arrested, and 23 remained in the workhouse at the close of the year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 9,260 to Rs. 9,409.
2. There were only 3 admissions during the year, and none of the vagrants remained for any length of time. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 53 only.

3.—Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details see tables under Wild Animals and Snakes printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The reported mortality from snake-bite rose from 1,140 to 1,406. The death-roll was heaviest in the Ratnágiri district (213), while the Sátára and Thána districts show respectively 173 and 157 deaths. The Brunton lancet was used in 43 cases. The patient recovered in 34 cases, but in only two of these cases was the snake identified as venomous. Other wild animals caused the death of 20 persons. The number of cattle killed by snake-bite is given as 632, Thar and Párkar reporting 360 cases, and by other animals 9,366. No fewer than 5,697 deaths of cattle are attributed to wolves in the three Sind districts of Thar and Párkar, Nawábsháh and Hyderabad.
2. The amount paid as rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes increased from Rs. 4,914 to Rs. 5,157. In all 3,471 wild animals and 27,336 snakes are reported to have been killed. Half the latter number is supplied by the Ratnágiri district. A proposal to revive the practice of granting rewards for the destruction of snakes in that district is under consideration, and the Commissioner in Sind has been asked to report whether any special

measures can be adopted to abate the losses suffered by cattle-owners in the tract of Sind affected by wolves.

3. During the year 2,727 arms licenses for the protection of crops and destruction of wild animals were issued, and the total number of such licenses in force was 14,231. Licenses.

4—Chemical Analysis.

For details see the Annual Reports of the Chemical Analysers to Government, Bombay and Sind and the tables under Medico-legal investigations printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

(1) BOMBAY.

1. The number of analyses performed at Bombay during the year was 7,213 as against 6,833 in 1912, and is easily the highest figure on record. The Customs and Excise Departments submitted 3,619 articles for analysis. General.

2. Medico-legal cases investigated numbered 815, of which 368 were cases of suspected human poisoning and 115 of cattle poisoning. In 128 of the former and 57 of the latter poison was detected. Blood-stains were detected in 155 out of 192 cases. In April the practice was started of sending to Calcutta cuttings and scrapings from all known blood-stains in murder cases, so that their origin might be determined by the serological test. Of the 222 stains sent 170 were declared to be of human origin, and one of mixed bovine and human origin. The importance of such identification is obvious. The total number of articles examined in medico-legal cases was 2,861. Medico-legal analysis.

(2) SIND.

The laboratory was fully open for only 2½ months in the year. The total number of analyses performed was 195.

5.—Criminal Justice.

For details see the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1913 and tables under Criminal Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of cases disposed of during the calendar year 1913 fell by 6,456 to 160,789. Of the total number of decided cases, 96 per cent. were original cases and 4 per cent. were cases in appeal and revision. The percentages for the previous year were 96·2 and 3·8. The total number of offences reported during the year was 163,994 as compared with 172,103 in the preceding year. The number of cases returned as true was 157,659 or 96·1 per cent. of the total number of offences reported. Of the total number of cases returned as true, 37·7 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code, and the rest under special and local laws. There was a welcome decrease in the number of cases of hurt, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance and in offences under the excise law, but the most important decline was in cases under the City of Bombay Police Act. On the other hand thefts rose in number markedly. As regards other cases under the Penal Code there was an increase in the number of offences against the public tranquillity and in cases of criminal force and assault. There were also rises under the District Police, Cattle Trespass, Lepers and Opium Acts. The fact that more proceedings were initiated under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Tribes Act than in 1912 is evidence of the efforts made to control professional crime. Out of 823 cases affecting human life, 316 were murders as compared with 291 out of 735 in the previous year. The proportion of true offences to population was 1 to 17 in Bombay, 1 to 62 in Karáchi and 1 to 67 in Ahmedabad, while the lowest criminal statistics were returned by the Bijápur district with one true offence for every 588 persons. The number of offences increased by 1,485, 1,417, 1,256, 1,184 and 980, respectively, in the Karáchi, Hyderabad, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Broach districts, but fell by 6,030 in Bombay, 1,161 in Poona and 806 in Sholápur. Number of offences.

2. The number of cases brought to trial was 154,520 and the number of persons involved 240,603 as against 160,301 and 251,188, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the persons tried, 44·1 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 51·4 convicted and 4·1 remained under trial. The corresponding percentages in 1912 were 44·9, 50·4 and 4·3. Nearly one half of the persons acquitted or discharged were acquitted after composition. The number of European British subjects put on trial rose from 663 to 686. Of these 209 were charged with offences under the Indian Penal Code and 477 under other laws. Convictions numbered 485. In the case of 516 persons the trying Magistrate was not a European British subject. Cases and persons brought to trial.

3. Miscellaneous cases numbered 4,098, involving 8,245 persons, of whom 29·2 per cent. were discharged and 64 per cent. were convicted. There was a material increase in the number of persons involved in proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code to prevent breach of the peace and under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562; and a slight decrease in the number of persons involved in proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and section 485, under Chapter XII for possession, and under Chapter XXXVI for maintenance. Miscellaneous cases.

Cases decided.

4. The number of original regular cases decided fell from 159,039 to 152,262, of which Magistrates disposed of 148,916, village officers and Sanitary Boards and Committees of 2,209 and Courts of Session and Superior Courts of 1,137. Of the total number of persons convicted, 59.1 per cent. were tried summarily. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 rose from 200 to 209 and of persons released on probation under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code from 755 to 939.

Punishments.

5. Sixty-five persons were sentenced to death against 67 in 1912, but transportations rose from 183 to 251. The number of sentences of imprisonment was almost stationary, and while whipping was ordered in 943 cases as against 901 in 1912, fines decreased from 98,614 to 94,761. In 84,547 cases the fine imposed did not exceed Rs. 10, and in 9,057 cases it was between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 6,47,696 to Rs. 6,62,249 and that of fines realized from Rs. 5,32,553 to Rs. 5,63,192. In 6,355 cases the term of imprisonment did not exceed 15 days, and in 11,103 cases it was between 15 days and 6 months. Out of 943 cases of whipping, 718 were in lieu of other punishments, 21 in addition to other punishments, and 204 were inflicted on juveniles for offences for which juveniles only can be whipped. In the majority of cases whipping was inflicted for offences of theft, and the number of stripes ordered was generally 5 to 10 only.

Appeal and revision.

6. The total number of appeal cases disposed of during the year was 5,302 and involved 7,434 persons. The appeals of 3,168 persons were rejected. The sentence or order of the lower court was confirmed in the case of 1,934 persons, enhanced in the case of 10, reduced or altered in the case of 553 and reversed in the case of 1,140. In the case of 19 persons the proceedings were quashed and further inquiry or new trial was ordered for 59 persons. The appeals of 539 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of appeals decided, 46.5 per cent. were disposed of by Magistrates, 40.7 per cent. by Courts of Session and 12.8 per cent. by Superior Courts. The total number of cases for revision disposed of during the year was 1,178, involving 2,517 persons. The application was rejected in the case of 1,491 persons, the sentence or order confirmed in the case of 224, enhanced in the case of 32, reduced or otherwise altered in the case of 52 and reversed in the case of 132, while the proceedings against 33 persons were quashed and further enquiry or new trial ordered for 162. The cases of 289 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Trial by jury and with assessors.

7. The number of persons tried by jury fell slightly from 526 to 523 and of persons tried with the aid of assessors from 1,501 to 1,499. In the Courts of Session the verdict of the jury was approved as regards 440 out of 457 accused persons and disapproved as regards 17. In cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with all the assessors in 60 per cent. of the cases, with some in 16.6 per cent., and differed from all in 23.4 per cent.

6.—Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details see the Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1913 and tables under Jails printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Population.

1. The number of prisons and subsidiary jails underwent no change during the year. The second class subsidiary jails at Surat and Godhra remained in use pending the completion of an extension to the Ahmedabad Central Prison, which was not ready for occupation till after the close of the year. The total jail population of all sorts was 103,861 and the daily average 11,437, the first figure showing a decrease of 5,598 and the second an increase of 538. The higher daily average simply represents the cumulative effect of long sentences passed in previous years, while the decrease in the total population can be explained by a decline in crime during a prosperous agricultural year, resulting in a corresponding decline in new admissions. The number of juveniles imprisoned fell from 46 to 23, and 3 of the latter were sent by the District Magistrates to the Reformatory.

Disposal of prisoners.

2. Transportations numbered 150 as against 125 in the previous year. Five convicts under sentence of transportation were released owing to sickness. Executions decreased from 64 to 54. There were 10 escapes during the year. Overcrowding in the jails necessitated large drafts into the Deccan and Sind convict gangs.

Nature and length of sentences.

3. During the year 1,216 prisoners were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 17,323 to rigorous imprisonment and 12 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping, as compared with 1,995, 17,845 and 14 in 1912. Solitary confinement was ordered by the Courts in 261 cases as against 332 in the previous year. The number of cases in which sentences of one month or less were passed fell from 6,454, to 5,414, and fully half these cases occurred in Bombay Town and Island, where petty offences are more sure of detection and punishment. Out of 3,539 previously convicted prisoners, 2,130 were classified as habituals. This figure excludes 1,385 prisoners sentenced under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these 892 were sentenced in Sind.

Punishments.

4. The number of offences punished by the prison authorities rose from 20,733 to 20,944, the increase being proportionally less than the increase in the daily average population. The number of jail offences punished by the Courts advanced from 14 to 42.

5. During the year 3,203 prisoners were released under the remission system as compared with 2,686 in the preceding year. The percentage of those actually released to the total number who might have been released if of average good conduct was 98·1 as against 97·3 in 1912. The average number of convicts employed as prison officers was 953 males and 12 females. Remission system.
6. The number of under-trial prisoners decreased by 6,694 to 70,206, the daily average being 1,857. There were 13 escapes and 33 deaths. Under-trial prisoners.
7. At the beginning of the year there were 46 male prisoners in the civil jails, and 829 males and 5 females were subsequently admitted. At the close of the year 35 males and one female remained in custody. The total cost and cost per head were respectively Rs. 5,018 and Rs. 109 as against Rs. 6,245 and Rs. 125 in 1912. Civil prisoners.
8. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 10,24,380 to Rs. 10,67,076, but the cost per head fell from Rs. 94½ to Rs. 93½. The net cash earnings declined from Rs. 2,49,623 to Rs. 1,37,914. The decrease is purely nominal, for owing to a new system of accounting the profits of the Yerávda prison press are no longer treated as cash earnings. Finance.
9. The death-rate *per mille* fell from 16 to 15·6. Of the 150 prisoners who died in Central and District prisons, 41 were in bad health or actually suffering from the disease which killed them when admitted. There were only two cases of plague, recourse being had to inoculation as a prophylactic wherever necessary. Admissions into hospital, in spite of the increase in the average daily population, increased by 247 only and totalled 5,879. Out of the total of 21,539 prisoners discharged during the year, 54·6 per cent. had gained in weight and 25·6 remained stationary. Vital statistics.
10. The conduct of the prisoners in the Dhárwár Juvenile Class was satisfactory, but it is unfortunate that none of the boys who were found employment in Bombay on release seem to have stuck to their work. Better results may be anticipated now that Prisoners' Aid Society, founded after the close of the year on the initiative of His Excellency the Governor, is beginning its beneficent activities. The conversion of the Dhárwár District Prison into a prison on the Borstal system was begun shortly after the close of the calendar year. Miscellaneous.

7.—Civil Justice.

For details see the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1913 and tables under Civil Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of civil cases decided during the year rose from 296,330 to 316,033. There was a slight decrease in the number of regular appeal cases, but a large increase was noticeable in the number of regular suits, miscellaneous original and miscellaneous appeal cases. Of the total number of decided cases, 47·5 per cent. were regular suits, 50·3 per cent. miscellaneous cases and 2·2 per cent. appeals, as against 49·5, 48·2 and 2·3 per cent., respectively, during 1912. The total number of suits instituted in all the courts was 153,452 as against 136,083 in the preceding year, or a rise of 17,369. There was an increase of 12,011 in the number of suits for money following an increase of 8,138 in the previous year. There was also an increase in all other kinds of suits except matrimonial and testamentary suits and suits not falling under any specific head, which showed a slight decrease. The percentage of suits for money or movable property fell from 79·9 to 78·7 and that of suits relating to immovable property (including mortgage and pre-emption suits) rose from 14·8 to 16·7; the percentage of all other kinds of suits was 4·6 as compared with 5·3 in 1912. The aggregate value of suits rose from Rs. 4,16,35,794 to Rs. 4,54,49,833. There was a decrease of 11 and 7, respectively, in the number of suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value and of those the value of which cannot be estimated in money, while all other kinds of suits showed an increase. The Presidency Small Cause Courts alone showed a decrease in the value of suits instituted during the year. Number and value of suits.
2. There were 206,031 suits for disposal before the courts, out of which 150,213 were decided, leaving a balance of 55,818 pending at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 193,621, 146,858 and 46,763. Of the total number of decided suits, 40 per cent. were decided after contest, and 1·1 per cent. on reference to arbitration; judgment was given for the plaintiff in whole or in part in 83·9 per cent. of these cases and for the defendant in 16·1 per cent. The average duration of contested suits fell from 222 to 210 days in the year under report and of uncontested suits from 96 to 95. In the District Courts the average duration was 209 days for contested and 152 for uncontested suits, as against 284 and 152, respectively, in the preceding year. In the mofussil Subordinate Courts the average duration was 238 days for contested and 118 days for uncontested suits, as against 253 and 126, respectively, in the previous year. In the Superior Courts the average duration was 352 days for contested and 408 days for uncontested suits, as against 373 and 414, respectively, in the preceding year. The delay in the disposal was mainly due to the non-service of notices and the effect of Rule 5 of Order IX, which allows a party a year within which to apply for a fresh notice. Bombay, with one suit to every 35 persons, was by far the most litigious district, Karáchi coming next with one suit to every 82 persons. Thar and Párkar is at the bottom of the list with one suit to every 3,654 persons, and Disposal of suits.

only one out of every 17 decided cases was contested. In Hyderabad two suits out of every thirteen were contested, and in Bombay and Sukkur one out of every six, while in Násik, Kánara, Ahmednagar, Thána, Ratnágiri, Belgaum and Bijápúr two out of every three suits were fought out.

Appeals.

3. The number of appeals presented rose from 6,969 to 7,230, but the number decided fell slightly from 6,428 to 6,421. The arrears increased from 6,202 to 7,011. Of the total number of appeals decided, 1,666 were dismissed; in 3,041 appeals the decree was confirmed, in 594 modified, in 771 reversed, and in 349 the suit was remanded. The average duration of appeals was 343 days as against 312 in the preceding year.

Applications for execution of decrees.

4. Applications rose from 128,140 to 140,072, disposals from 122,326 to 138,880 and arrears from 42,922 to 44,114. Full satisfaction was obtained in 29,872 cases of disposal or 22 per cent., and partial satisfaction in 32,011 or 23 per cent., while 76,449 cases or 55 per cent. proved wholly infructuous. The corresponding percentages in 1912 were 20, 21 and 59. The total amount realised in execution fell from Rs. 73,40,671 to Rs. 72,18,734. The number of cases in which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned fell from 746 to 714, while the number of persons arrested but released without imprisonment was 2,647. Immovable property was sold in 3,240 instances as against 2,565 in the preceding year. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency rose slightly from 761 to 767, out of which 434 were disposed of. One hundred and twenty applications were withdrawn, 225 granted and 89 rejected.

EXECUTION OF CIVIL COURT DECREES BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The number of decrees referred to the Collectors during the year was 8,939, which, with an opening balance of 6,971, gave a total of 15,910 for disposal. The corresponding figures in 1912 were 7,884, 6,299 and 14,183. The department disposed of 8,471, leaving a balance of 7,439 or 46.76 per cent. to be carried forward to 1914, as against 49.14 in the previous year. Sales of land increased from 1,351 to 1,492, and 4,546 decrees of a value of Rs. 9,82,388 were settled by mutual agreement as against 3,647 valued at Rs. 10,15,139 in 1912. The amount paid in these cases by judgment-debtors was Rs. 8,76,843, and the amount remitted by creditors was Rs. 1,05,546, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being Rs. 8,76,184 and Rs. 1,38,517.

8.—Registration.

For details see the Annual Reports of the Registration Department and of the Registrar of Companies, tables under Registration printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India, and Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.

1.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVI OF 1908.

Registration offices.

1. The number of Registration offices open at the end of the year 1913 was 289.

Number of deeds registered.

2. The total number of deeds registered in 1913 was 280,712 compared with 285,554 registered in 1912, showing a decrease of 1.6 per cent. The decrease is noticeable in all classes of deeds registered in Books Nos. I, III and IV and is due to ordinary fluctuations. The number of documents appertaining to Co-operative Societies is increasing every year. It was 3,521 in 1913.

Financial.

3. In spite of the fact that the number of registrations declined by 4,800, and though the large number of deeds belonging to Co-operative Societies brought in no fee receipts, the financial results were satisfactory, receipts having risen from Rs. 7,60,748 in 1912 to Rs. 7,74,935 in 1913. This was mainly due to the increase in the money values of the properties affected. Expenditure has decreased from Rs. 3,79,986 to Rs. 3,69,260.

Prosecutions.

4. There were two prosecutions under section 82 of the Registration Act in 1913, one in the Kolába District and the other in the Poona District. The prosecution instituted in Ahmedabad, the hearing of which was pending at the close of last year, ended in the conviction of the accused. The prosecution in the Kolába District was for false personation, but the accused was discharged chiefly on the ground that there was no intent to personate. The case in the Poona District was also a charge of false personation, and the accused was convicted. The thumb impression taken on the document in this case was of great use in successfully proving the guilt of the accused.

2.—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

General.

1. Sixty-two new companies with share capital were registered during the year and two companies under liquidation were revived under the orders of the Court. Forty-six companies went into liquidation, ten of which, together with nine companies under liquidation at the close of March 1913, were finally dissolved. In the previous year twenty-six companies only went into liquidation; the increase is in part attributable to the failure of the Credit Bank of India and other Indian Banks. The large increase in new companies from forty-three to sixty-two is held to be due to the fact that as the new Companies Act, which came

into force on 1st April, 1914, was considered to be severe, intending promoters of companies hastened the formation and registration of their projects so that they could be registered under the old Act. The rise would have been still higher but for the banking crisis already mentioned. At the end of March 1914 there were 613 companies limited by shares with a nominal capital of Rs. 52,56,56,900 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 29,53,08,206. Last year's corresponding figures were 593, Rs. 52,34,96,900 and Rs. 27,47,01,104. There were also 22 companies limited by guarantee, the preceding year's figure being the same.

2. One hundred and twenty documents were registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) realizing Rs. 600 in fees, and 1,376 documents registered under other Acts realized Rs. 30,457. These figures represent a net increase of 113 documents and of Rs. 6,134 in fees. The rise in fees was mainly due to the increase in the number of companies registered. Expenditure totalled Rs. 2,478 as against Rs. 2,247 in the previous year. Registration of documents and expenditure.

3. One new company applied for registration under the Provident Insurance Societies Act (V of 1912), and this application, together with those of other companies which have come within the provisions of the Act, was awaiting disposal at the close of the year pending the final publication of rules under the Act. There are only 10 provident societies on the register, although there were over 200 such societies a decade ago. Most of these collapsed owing to defects in their constitution. Three companies were registered under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act (VI of 1912), after complying with the provisions of section 4 regarding deposits. New Acts.

4. No prosecutions of any description are reported. Prosecutions.

9.—Local Board Administration.

For details see the Annual Report on Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency for 1913-14 and tables under Local Boards printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of District Local Boards rose from 25 to 26 owing to the creation of a board for the new district of Nawábsháh on 1st April 1913, while that of Táluka Local Boards rose from 214 to 216, because of the conversion of the Daskroi táluka in the Ahmedabad and of the Thar táluka in Sind into two tálukas each. The total number of members was 3,690, of whom 651 were members *ex-officio*, 1,395 were nominated, and 1,644 elected. The elective system is in force in most boards, the exceptions being the tálukas of the Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts (except the Mirpurkhás and Digri tálukas), the Peint táluka of the Násik district, six tálukas of the Kánara district and three tálukas of the Panch Maháls district. It has been decided to extend the system to the excepted tálukas of the Panch Maháls district. The new triennial term of the Kaira boards commenced from October 1914. Triennial elections were also held in the Násik, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur districts, but failed to arouse any interest. The Táluka Boards of Sinjhero and Nawábsháh were reconstituted in the year under report. The average number of meetings held by the District and Táluka Local Boards respectively were 3 and 4·4 in the Northern, 2·1 and 5·2 in the Central and 2·3 and 6·7 in the Southern Division and 2·1 and 8·2 in Sind. The average percentages of members present at each meeting were 63·3, 56·48, 58·9 and 55·03 respectively in the four divisions as against 58, 51·77, 53·4 and 56·77 in the preceding year. General.

2. The aggregate income of the boards, excluding the opening balances, rose from Rs. 74,60,059 to Rs. 81,27,827. There was an increase of over Rs. 1 lách in the Northern Division, for which the collection of suspended revenue in the Ahmedabad district and the liberal educational grants made by Government were mainly responsible. The advance of Rs. 2½ lákhs in the Central Division was due to the liberal Government contributions for educational purposes and civil works, to the receipt of loan instalments for roads in West Khándesh, and to the collection of suspended revenue and the change of the date of the land revenue instalment from 1st April to 1st March in the Ahmednagar district. The increases of Rs. 1½ lách in both the Southern Division and Sind were chiefly due to Government grants, but in Sind local rates and land revenue also showed improvement. The incidence of the local fund cess was lowest (9 pies) in the Ratnágiri and highest (Re. 0-11-2) in the Broach district. Income.

3. The total expenditure advanced from Rs. 78,28,268 to Rs. 78,48,589. Educational charges rose from Rs. 27,35,920 in 1911-12 and Rs. 30,31,048 in 1912-13 to Rs. 32,14,584 in the year under report on account of Government's increased contributions. Expenditure on medical relief also increased from Rs. 4,74,061 to Rs. 5,15,814. The amount spent on water-supply and water works was Rs. 3,47,364 and on other civil works Rs. 31,90,536. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 29,64,237 as compared with an opening balance of Rs. 24,83,165. No district, except Panch Maháls, had its closing balance below the prescribed minimum. Expenditure.

4. As usual, expenditure on communications formed the largest item under civil works. The chief building work consisted of the construction and repair of educational, medical and veterinary buildings. Works.

10.—Municipal Administration.

For details see the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1913-14, the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1913-14 and tables under Municipalities printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

I.—BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

- General. 1. Fifty-two meetings of the Corporation, 52 meetings of the Standing Committee and 12 of its Sub-committees, and 89 meetings of other Committees of the Corporation were held during the year.
- Finance. 2. The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 46,29,577. The income realized during the year was Rs. 1,28,76,501, and the expenditure Rs. 1,20,48,926, the result being a surplus of Rs. 8,27,575. Of this, Rs. 1 lakh were utilized for writing off the balance of plague expenditure outstanding as an advance from loan funds. The year closed with a working cash balance of Rs. 53,81,525, of which Rs. 10,08,232 were reserved for the renewal of lapsed grants. The surplus cash balance at the close of the year thus amounted to Rs. 43,73,293, including the minimum of Rs. 1 lakh required by law and Rs. 9,73,000 ear-marked for payment to the City Improvement Trust on 1st May, 1914. From this balance hypothecations to the extent of Rs. 7,78,746 were made to finance projects payable out of loan funds in the absence of specific provision of funds in a loan. Although the general tax was reduced from 10½ to 10 per cent., and other rates of taxation remained unchanged, there was an increase of Rs. 1,34,912 in the realized income owing to the expansion and prosperity of the city. The increase was chiefly derived from the water tax and other miscellaneous water works revenue, wheel tax and tolls, interest on investments, of surplus and loan balances, halalkhore tax, miscellaneous fees, market receipts and fire tax. The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 11-8-5 to Rs. 11-10-5.
- Loan and plague expenditure. 3. The expenditure on loan works amounted to Rs. 43,87,475 as against Rs. 17,87,921 in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to the accelerated outlay on the Tansa Main reduplication works. Expenditure on plague measures fell by Rs. 23,081 to Rs. 1,24,682.
- Debt and sinking fund. 4. During the year loans aggregating Rs. 60 lakhs were raised. Of this sum Rs. 25 lakhs were reserved at par for sinking fund and surplus fund investments, Rs. 29 lakhs were issued to the public at an average rate of Rs. 98-12-3 and Rs. 6 lakhs at an average rate of Rs. 98-8-2, the resulting loss of Rs. 44,745 being met from the net premia fund. Thus the capital liabilities of the Corporation rose from Rs. 5,90,41,916 to Rs. 6,50,41,916, but the payment of Rs. 1,58,239 made by the Municipality during the course of the year towards the reduction of debt reduced the liabilities to Rs. 6,48,83,677 at its close. Against this debt the total sinking fund invested up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,37,82,442, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 5,11,01,235. The aggregate total of the different sinking fund investments on 31st March, 1914, was in excess of the amount which should have accumulated for the purpose for which the funds had been created by Rs. 8,084. The market value of the investments is on the whole well in advance of the face value.
- Assets and liabilities. 5. The approximate assets of the Municipality at the close of the year were Rs. 10 crores and liabilities Rs. 6·84 crores. The actual excess of assets over liabilities was Rs. 3,15,79,330, an increase of Rs. 1,56,40,437 over last year's figure. The increase is largely due to the transfer of a sum of Rs. 1,35,34,726, representing the accumulated interest and instalments on account of sinking and other funds, to the income and expenditure account. The net increase is therefore Rs. 21,05,711. A revision of the valuation of the Municipality's properties is in progress.
- Assessment and collection of revenue. 6. The total amount collected under all heads, exclusive of miscellaneous receipts and toll fees, was Rs. 87,43,767 as against Rs. 86,99,671 in the previous year. The final gross assessment rose from Rs. 5,51,71,773 to Rs. 5,79,47,463 though the number of properties assessed fell slightly from 61,336 to 61,293. The net revenue from the town duties was Rs. 17,16,894, and fell Rs. 15,000 below last year's record figure. The proportion of refunds to collections was 57 per cent. The Corporation's total outstanding dues at the close of the year amounted only to Rs. 49,972.
- Regulation of streets and buildings. 7. In all 3,314 notices were issued on house-owners, and 944 prosecutions were instituted before the magistracy. In 497 cases the parties complied with the municipal requirements before the service of summons, in 131 they were discharged with a warning, and in 227 they were convicted and fined, while 89 cases were pending at the end of the year. Action was taken for the removal of 445 inflammable and insanitary huts and 457 unsafe or ruinous buildings. Twenty-three buildings or parts of buildings fell during the year; 9 persons were killed thereby and 14 injured.
- Communications. 8. Nine important roads were widened during the year by adding set backs to them. In all land measuring 994,753 square yards of an estimated value of Rs. 3,16,225 was added to the streets. Six roads were taken over from the Improvement Trust and declared public and 15 private streets were also declared public. The portion of Reay Road between DeLima Street and Wari Bunder Road, newly constructed by the Municipality

pality, was opened for traffic, and good progress was made with the construction of a new 60 feet road leading west from Mátunga Station. The work of forming new footpaths showed a considerable advance, and several awkward and dangerous corners of roads were improved. Metalling and patching was done over 5,772,102 square feet of road way at a cost of Rs. 3,10,719. Out of 167½ miles of road, 41½ miles were disturbed for various reasons, the Gas, Telephone, Tramways and Electric and the Táta Hydro-Electric Companies being responsible for 23½ miles of this figure. The tarring of roads was continued and the area so treated was 20,491 square yards at a cost of Rs. 33,073. In order to reduce road watering a grant of Rs. 41,370 was made for the purchase of Akonia, and 1,011,100 square yards were treated with that preparation. The certified expenditure for overbridges amounted to Rs. 2,18,232. The Clerk Road Bridge over the G. I. P. Railway was opened to traffic during the year, and the Elphinstone Road Bridge was practically completed but not taken over from the railway authorities. Work is in progress on the Currey Road Bridge over the G. I. P. Railway and the Clerk Road Bridge over the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The G. I. P. Railway authorities are preparing detailed plans and estimates of the Dádar Road Overbridge. The municipal share in the cost of this work is expected to be about Rs. 4 lákhs. The tramway tracks along Hornby Road, near the Bhatia Baug, were remodelled, and a new siding 366 feet in length was laid in Cruickshank Road behind the Táta statue.

9. The erection of the new pumping machinery and boilers at the Love Grove Drainage pumping station was almost completed during the year, and the first engine was run under steam on 1st April, 1914. Fresh soundings were taken along the line of the new low level sea outfall and amended plans prepared. The construction of the first 1,100 feet of the sewer to low water level, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 2,35,958, was begun. This work was expected to enable both the new and old pumping stations to be utilised during the 1914 monsoon. Expert advice is being taken as regards the construction of the submerged portion of the outfall sewer. The Corporation have approved of the construction of a main sewer from the Sion Causeway to the proposed pumping station midway between the Dádar and Elphinstone Roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,62,094, and the work is to be taken in hand in the fair season of 1914-15. They have also sanctioned the construction of certain works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lákhs, to deal with the extra call on the drains that may be expected to result from the introduction of the additional Tánsa water-supply.

10. The Tánsa, Vehár and Tulsí lakes supplied the city with 6,320, 3,088 and 1,222 million gallons respectively. The number of bursts fell from 57 to 49, and all but 5 of these were on the small mains. The number of new connections made was 625, and the total number at the close of the year was 24,460. The contractors for the raising of the Tánsa dam were unable to complete the work by the end of May, 1914, owing to the scarcity of labour and the difficulty of obtaining suitable lime. The widening of the earth-work embankments along the Tánsa syphons was completed, and good progress was made with the duplication of the syphons and the laying of additional distributing mains in the city.

11. The number of gas lamps rose by 284 to 5,792 and of oil lamps fell by 228 to 1,550. Expenditure on lighting amounted to Rs. 4,00,836, an increase of Rs. 7,154. Public lighting.

12. The estimated profit on the year's working was Rs. 2,907, the bills preferred to the various departments having totalled Rs. 2,09,058. Municipal work-shops.

13. There were 281 calls on the Brigade of which 36 were false alarms. The number of actual fires (224) was nearly double the average of the past ten years. The total estimated damage by fire amounted to Rs. 64,75,696 as against Rs. 15,20,093 in 1912-13, and was the highest on record during the decade. A fire in a single cotton godown involved a loss of no less than Rs. 40 lákhs. There were 3 casualties in the Brigade, and 14 other lives were lost owing to fire. Forty-three new fire alarms were erected during the year. The Fire Brigade.

14. The general health of the city was good, the number of deaths falling from 38,954 to 31,806. This is the lowest mortality recorded since 1896. Tuberculosis caused 2,152 deaths, the lowest figure registered since 1878. There was an increase of 892 in deaths from plague, but the actual number (2,609) is the lowest since 1896 with the exception of the last year's record. There were only 337 deaths from cholera and small-pox together, as against 2,769 in the preceding year. The death rate from all causes fell from 39.77 to 32.47 *per mille*. The number of births fell away from last year's record of 21,518 to 19,644. The Malaria Department continued its operations; 99 wells and tanks were filled in and 604 wells and tanks were covered over. Tabloids of quinine hydrochloride to the number of 51,604 were distributed free. Eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-eight Hájis were vaccinated. Public health.

15. The total amount collected on account of license fees rose from Rs. 1,09,896 to Rs. 1,14,282, and the number of licenses issued from 8,336 to 9,334. Prosecutions numbered 3,727, and in 925 cases fines aggregating Rs. 18,415 were inflicted. The revised by-laws in respect of milch cattle stables were introduced immediately after the close of the year. The control of the sale of milk has been rendered possible by an amendment of the Municipal Act, and the issue of licenses was begun on 1st April, 1914. Licenses.

Markets and slaughter-houses.

16. The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses was Rs. 5,85,494, an increase of Rs. 4,458 over the previous year's figure. The number of bullocks, cows and calves slaughtered was 60,429 and of sheep and goats 657,948, the former figure showing a rise of 6,276 and the latter a fall of 30,571. Fines inflicted by the magistracy amounted to Rs. 1,648. The importation of contraband meat into the city has almost ceased, the quantity seized being only 3,007 lbs. as against 6,726 lbs. in 1912-13 and 28,696 lbs. in 1911-12. The total quantity of food destroyed as unfit for human consumption was 212,850 lbs.

Education.

17. The number of municipal schools rose from 160 to 174 and of pupils from 16,746 to 18,846. Of the new schools, 6 were Maráthi, 5 Gujaráti and 3 Urdu. Three of the new Gujaráti schools were for the children of Bhangis; the pupils pay no fees and are supplied with slates and exercise books. There are now 10 free schools for the depressed classes with an attendance of 960, and 3 free schools for factory children with an attendance of 215. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,78,088 to Rs. 4,37,815 and the cost per head from Rs. 19.9 to Rs. 20.4. The number of aided schools remained 134, but the number of pupils therein increased from 14,021 to 14,772. The total grant paid to these schools was Rs. 53,005 as against Rs. 45,167 in the previous year.

2.—DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

General.

1. The total number of municipalities was, as last year, 157, of which 23 were classed as city municipalities. Ninety-two municipalities have the privilege of electing their President. The period of supersession of the Ahmedabad municipality was extended up to 31st March, 1915, at the end of which period the municipality will be reconstituted. The franchise of the Bassein municipality was restored from October, 1913. The Rájápur municipality, Southern Division, continued to be under suspension. The number of councillors in the Karáchi municipality was raised from 36 to 42 and in the Tando Adam municipality from 10 to 12.

Income.

2. The aggregate income of the municipalities, excluding items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt," rose from Rs. 87,90,813 to Rs. 99,96,040. The increase was in the main due to liberal Government grants but trade activity and the general prosperity resulting from a good agricultural season swelled the octroi receipts and other income from taxation. The Northern Division shows an increase of Rs. 5½ lákhs, the Central one of nearly Rs. 5 lákhs and the Southern of Rs. 3 lákhs, while Sind shows a decrease of about Rs. 1½ lákhs. If items under "Extraordinary and Debt" were included, Sind would show an increase of Rs. 4 lákhs over the previous year. Receipts under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" rose from Rs. 21,84,513 to Rs. 25,77,278. The aggregate income from taxation increased from Rs. 55,01,036 to Rs. 59,64,814, the increase being shared more or less by all divisions. The incidence of taxation was highest (Rs. 8-3-4) in Karáchi and lowest (Re. 0-3-10) in Yamkanmardi, Belgaum district. The incidence of income varied from Rs. 15-10-5 at Mátherán to Re. 0-7-7 at Yamkanmardi.

Expenditure.

3. The aggregate expenditure during the year decreased slightly by Rs. 10,857 to Rs. 1,19,32,776. Increases in the Central and Northern Divisions of about Rs. 4½ lákhs and Rs. ½ lákhs were counterbalanced by decreases of Rs. 4 lákhs and Rs. 1 lákhs in Sind and the Southern Division, respectively. The aggregate closing balances of the municipalities rose from Rs. 47,70,514 to Rs. 54,50,031.

Important works.

4. The new water-supply scheme at Ahmednagar is well advanced. Operations for the improvement of the water-supply of the Sholápur and Ahmednagar municipalities are in progress, while the drainage and water-supply schemes in Poona City are advancing satisfactorily. The Bhutnal water works of the Bijápur municipality were completed during the year at a cost of about 7 lákhs. Improvement schemes in Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Ránebennur were also carried out from grants made by Government. The Karáchi municipality has undertaken the extension of its drainage system, the construction of a new municipal office, the improvement of markets and slaughter-houses, and the metalling of roads. The more important works taken in hand by the Hyderabad municipality were the construction of new roads and the reclamation of a tank, while the Shikárpur municipality is filling in the Fulton tank and metalling new roads. Further particulars of water-supply and of sanitary schemes will be found in section 6 of chapter VI of this report.

Debt.

5. The repayment of loans during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,508, leaving a total loan liability of Rs. 63,51,497. From this figure, however, the sum of Rs. 6,11,549 in the sinking fund of the Ahmedabad municipality has to be deducted. The Karáchi municipality invested Rs. 53,700 in Government Promissory Notes. Loans were taken from Government by the Poona municipality (Rs. 2 lákhs) for drainage and water-supply schemes, by the Sholápur municipality (Rs. 2,30,000) for water-supply and town planning schemes and the construction of schools, and by the Karád (Rs. 91,000) and Lonávla (Rs. 45,000) municipalities for water-supply schemes.

3.—BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

For details see the Administration Report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for the year ending 31st March, 1914.

Acquisition of land.

1. There were two Special Collectors engaged in acquiring land for the Trust up to 31st January, 1914, when one of the Collectors was withdrawn. Including the opening balance of 597 cases, 877 land acquisition cases came before the Special Collectors, of which 488 were

decided. The awards amounted to Rs. 58,17,009 for land aggregating 359,352 square yards, an average of Rs. 16.19 per square yard. Over three-fourths of the cases, including almost all the important ones, absorbing about 92 per cent. of the awards, were settled. Of the 488 decided cases, 369, affecting an area of 260,631 square yards, were settled amicably at a cost of Rs. 53,48,519, and the remaining 119 were fought out. Twenty-four references for revision of awards were referred to the Tribunal of Appeal. Of the 4 cases decided, one was dismissed, two withdrawn and one deferred on the issue of a preliminary judgment rejecting the plotting scheme submitted by the claimant. No appeals were filed in the High Court. The cost of the Special Collectors and their establishment rose from Rs. 39,498 to Rs. 50,382, while that of the Tribunal fell from Rs. 20,353 to Rs. 11,554.

2. During the year Rs. 3½ lakhs were expended on the chief capital account works by the engineering staff, and over Rs. 1 lakh on general account works. Good progress continued to be made with the Sandhurst road, Dádar-Mátunga and Sion-Mátunga Schemes. Owing to constant flooding of the Cuffe parade, the sea wall was slightly altered in shape with satisfactory results. The filling in of the low lying ground in the Nowroji Hill Estate Scheme (No. 29) has been practically completed and the road work extended. A large amount of filling and road work was done in Scheme No. 32 (East Agripáda). Progress of schemes.

3. A commencement was made with the re-inforced concrete chawls at Chinch Bunder towards the end of the year. The work, which is progressing satisfactorily, could not be started till certain municipal water mains had been shifted. Ninety-one semi-permanent rooms were provided in the compound of the Supári Baug Chawls. A semi-permanent camp containing 133 rooms was erected on the East Agripáda estate, and 15 semi-permanent sheds were provided for displaced villagers in Scheme No. 6 (Sion-Mátunga). A Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme for mill employés at Sewri and a scheme for housing the employés of the Kohinoor Mills are under consideration. Construction of chawls.

4. The only new scheme added to the Trust programme during the year was the Undria Street Improvement Scheme (Scheme No. 41), its object being to ascertain how far slum improvement can be effected without extensive acquisition and demolition. The second alteration of Scheme No. 5, Dádar-Mátunga Street Scheme, was notified in 1913 and sanctioned by Government and declared in 1914. The alteration entails the additional acquisition of 47,143 square yards and the relinquishment of 4,205 square yards, the extra cost being Rs. 8.1 lakhs. An alteration in Scheme No. 31, Parel Street Scheme, was notified, sanctioned and declared in 1913, to allow the acquisition and release, respectively, of 154 and 738 square yards. Certain changes in, and additions to, the police accommodation schemes were made during the course of the year. Trust programme.

5. During the year Government resumed 140,255 square yards, of the schedule value of Rs. 4.21 lakhs, out of the Parel Estate for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, and under the amended Act have paid the Trust at the rate of Rs. 5 per square yard. The area of developed land permanently leased rose from 569,280 to 631,000 square yards and its rent from Rs. 9.69 to Rs. 10.52 lakhs. The area of roads, open spaces, etc., on developed land fell from 441,000 to 433,000 square yards, while the area of undeveloped land increased from 5,298,000 to 5,426,000. Trust estates.

6. Completion certificates were issued for 28 new buildings, and including the buildings for which permission to occupy was granted, the new accommodation made available comprised 581 tenements, 9 servants' quarters, 14 godowns, 191 shops, 2 hospitals, a hotel, a hostel, a temple, a club, a lecture hall and various other buildings. The Trust provided accommodation for 3,580 persons, while the number of persons dishoused on Trust Estates during the year was 2,740 only, being the population of 94 buildings which were demolished. Dishousing and rehousing.

7. The average population of the chawls and semi-permanent camps throughout the year was 16,560. The death-rate was 30.19 as against the general city rate of 33.65 *per mille*. The total rental of the 4,362 rooms in the Trust's chawls is Rs. 2,30,856 per annum. The revenue actually collected amounted to Rs. 2,24,098 or 99.4 per cent. of the total recoverable, allowing for vacancies, of Rs. 2,25,481. The amount actually recovered does not include Rs. 16,838 recovered from semi-permanent sheds and sweepers' huts. The percentage of outgoings to the gross chawl revenue was 31.83. On the basis of the maximum annual rent of Rs. 2,30,856, the net annual income works out at 4.55 per cent. on the cost of the chawls. After paying interest and sinking fund charges at 4.61 per cent. on the cost of the land and the value of the chawls built thereon, the Trust suffered a net loss of Rs. 1,990. Administration of chawls.

8. During the year the Trust disposed of 81 plots on long lease or by sale as against 82 in 1912-13 and 46 in 1911-12. The area thus leased or sold rose from 109,409 to 288,667 square yards (including the 140,255 square yards resumed by Government), but the capital value fell from Rs. 40,58,426 to Rs. 32,31,390 and the annual rental from Rs. 1,62,337 to Rs. 1,29,256. The previous year's figures were exceptional. The Trust had, at the close of the year, 268 plots, aggregating 285,110 square yards, available for leasing in developed estates. The annual rental of these is estimated at about Rs. 2,78,330. The rent realized from acquired buildings together with other temporary rents amounted to Rs. 9,05,369 as compared with Rs. 7,52,554 in the preceding year. Leases.

Finance.

9. Out of the contemplated loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 18 lakhs were raised during the year at the average rate of Rs. 100-15-7. This brought the total borrowings of the Trust to Rs. 4.93 crores (face value) involving interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 22.7 lakhs per annum. The average charges come to 4.66 per cent. on net receipts, the average rate of loans to date being Rs. 98-11-9. The capital account receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 31,72,578 and expenditure to Rs. 66,96,207, the opening and closing balances being Rs. 59,96,335 and Rs. 24,72,706, respectively. The general account receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 33,16,157 and expenditure to Rs. 25,79,965, the closing balance being Rs. 7,36,192. The capital receipts, other than receipts from loans, were Rs. 9,55,022 as against Rs. 5,43,105 in the previous year. The increase was due to sales of land to Government, the Municipality and the Jacob Sassoon Mills. Under the main heads of capital expenditure the cost of management and establishment rose from Rs. 4.42 to Rs. 4.51 lakhs, of acquisition from Rs. 14.5 to Rs. 57.93 lakhs and of works from Rs. 3.35 to Rs. 4.52 lakhs. Analysis of the general account shows that interest and sinking fund charges rose from Rs. 21.7 to Rs. 22.2 lakhs and the net revenue from Rs. 17.3 to Rs. 20.3 lakhs. The deficit, to be made good from the municipal contribution, was thus Rs. 1.9 lakh, but as the municipal contribution amounted to Rs. 9.3 lakhs, the net surplus was Rs. 7.4 lakhs as against Rs. 4.9 lakhs in the preceding year. Under the amended Act the Trust retains the surplus and uses it for capital expenditure, thereby reducing its borrowings.

II.—Military (Volunteering).

Camps of exercise.

1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Bombay Light Horse, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Poona Volunteer Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, the 2nd Battalion M. & S. M. Railway Volunteer Rifles, and the 2nd Battalion North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles. The 2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, the Karachi Volunteer Artillery, the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles and the Sind Volunteer Rifles held no camps of exercise, but were trained by field days instead.

Grants.

2. The total amount sanctioned as grants for camps and field days amounted to Rs. 9,965 as against Rs. 10,927 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

3. Besides holding a camp of exercise, the Bombay Light Horse sent a detachment to Poona for training with the 20th Cavalry during September, 1913. Both Battalions of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles and the 2nd Battalion North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles were instructed in manning armoured trains and in using 12-pounder quick firing guns. The European Company of the Sind Volunteer Rifles has been trained in the use of the Maxim gun, and two teams from the 2nd Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles fired the machine gun course.

12.—Marine.

For details see the Annual Reports on Port Trusts and Shipping Offices for 1913-14 and tables under Port Trusts in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY SHIPPING OFFICE.

Seamen shipped
and discharged.

1. The total number of seamen shipped was 42,401 and of seamen discharged 39,292 as against 41,160 and 38,393 respectively in the previous year. Of the seamen shipped, 2,304 were British (1,156 under European and 1,148 under Native articles), 9,481 were Goanese and 29,852 were Indian.

Seamen left behind
and relieved.

2. Amongst Europeans the number of deserters was 32, while the number of those left in hospital was 85 and of those left in jail 29. Deaths numbered 6. Thirty-seven distressed European seamen were given subsistence and 52 were sent home as against 10 and 68 in the previous year. Thirty-one native seamen were left in hospital and 51 in jail, while 152 died. One hundred and forty-four distressed native seamen were conveyed to and from the port as compared with 110 in the previous year.

Receipts and
expenditure.

3. The gross receipts rose from Rs. 89,751 to Rs. 92,891, and the expenditure from Rs. 39,344 to Rs. 41,668. The net profit of the Government Shipping Office was thus Rs. 51,224.

Marine Courts
of Enquiry.

4. Two Courts of Enquiry were held. The first decided that the collision between the S.S. *Kalika* and the Port Trust Launch *Sprite* in the Bombay Harbour was due to the alteration of the course of the *Sprite* to starboard on contact of its stern with the mud on the shoal near the North Channel Beacon. In the second case the Court was of opinion that the collision between the Port Trust Hopper *Barges Curlew* and *Mudlark* on the 29th December, 1913, was caused by the wrongful act and default of the masters of both vessels.

2.—ADEN SHIPPING OFFICE.

During the year 4,266 seamen were engaged and discharged. Two seamen's money orders were issued and 35 distressed European seamen were sent to the United Kingdom.

Four distressed native seamen were sent to India. Ninety-six shipping protests were noted and one certified copy was supplied. The shipping fees received and credited to Government amounted to Rs. 4,994 as against Rs. 4,860 in 1912-13.

3.—BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

1. The actual receipts (excluding special receipts) during the year were the highest on Revenue and record and totalled Rs. 98,79,805, the amount being in excess of that of 1912-13, the previous expenditure. record, by Rs. 9,91,732. The expenditure under all heads chargeable to revenue amounted to Rs. 82,30,307, leaving a large surplus of Rs. 16,49,498 for transfer to the reserve fund which will thereafter amount to Rs. 1,05,58,869.

2. The number of vessels which entered the docks and were berthed at the dock harbour Shipping. walls was 1,579 of an aggregate tonnage of 3,315,597 as compared with 1,566 vessels of a tonnage of 2,926,506 in the previous year.

3. A four per cent. debenture loan for Rs. 80 lakhs was raised in India at an average Capital expenditure rate of Rs. 102-1-0 per cent. for the Mázagaon-Sewri Reclamation and Port Trust and loans. Railway works. The total of the Trust's capital debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 12,96,65,747.

4. The excavation and masonry of the new dock works were completed in January, 1914, Works. with the exception of two small gaps which were subsequently built departmentally. The dock gates and caissons of the Hughes Dry Dock were satisfactorily completed and two transit sheds were practically ready for cargo by the end of the year, while others were nearing completion. The opening ceremony of the Alexandra Dock was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 21st March, 1914. The work of the Mázagaon-Sewri Reclamation Scheme was vigorously forwarded. Several of the grain depôt sheds, varying in length from 500 to 1,000 feet, were completed. The main lines of the Port Trust Railway have been laid, together with a considerable length of sidings both in the Wádála Yard and the grain depôts.

4.—KARA'CHI PORT TRUST.

1. The actual receipts and expenditure (excluding expenditure from the Port Fund Revenue and account and from loans) were respectively Rs. 48,46,100 and Rs. 39,20,852 as against expenditure. Rs. 45,86,102 and Rs. 37,70,056 in the previous year. The increase in receipts was only nominal, and was due to the sale of land to the North Western Railway. The reserve fund was increased by an addition of Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs, the sanctioned maximum being at present Rs. 65 lakhs.

2. The number of steamers of all kinds entering the port was 930 with a tonnage of Shipping. 1,941,407 as against 990 vessels with a tonnage of 2,049,219 in the previous year. Of the above, 812 vessels were of British nationality.

3. Tenders for a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs under the Improvement Scheme Loans. and Rs. 10 lakhs under the West Wharfage Scheme) were opened in September, 1913, but tenders aggregating only Rs. 5,10,000 were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 99-4-3 per cent.

4. Sanction was obtained for the construction of a steel wharf north of No. 17 berth Works. to carry a 14-ton crane and for the extension of the Napier Mole Boat Wharf with a landing place for launches. The additional hydraulic pumping installation at the north end of Keamari Yard and the Sydenham Passenger Pavilion were completed. The new building sites on the 100' road at Keamari were opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and named "Willingdon Place." A sum of Rs. 6½ lakhs was spent on works in the Mansfield Import Yard, and the erection of two additional warehouses was sanctioned and begun. Rs. 7½ lakhs were spent during the year on works in the Thöle Produce Yard. The work of widening the Napier Mole Bridge, one of the greatest public improvements carried out in Karáchi of late years, is approaching completion. Rs. 9½ lakhs were expended on the West Wharfage Scheme during the year.

5.—ADEN PORT TRUST.

1. During the year the receipts rose by Rs. 30,773 to Rs. 6,26,428 and the expendi- Financial. ture from Rs. 5,26,655 to Rs. 6,15,793. The closing balance, of which one-third is held in cash and fixed deposits and two-thirds in Government paper, was Rs. 4,34,370 as against the opening balance of Rs. 3,75,462.

2. During the year 2,989 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3,968,139 visited the port Shipping. as against 2,900 with a tonnage of 3,725,180 in the preceding year. Of the 1,528 steamships, 938 were British, 180 German, 151 Austrian, 117 French and 84 Italian.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Agriculture.

For details see the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1913-14, the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year ending 30th June 1914 and tables appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

I.—AREA OF AVAILABLE STATISTICS.

The total number of villages which have returned statistics increased by 17 and the total area rose by 40,800 acres. One new village was formed in the Dhárwár and another in the Kánara district. Three alienated villages in both West Khándesh and Ahmednagar and one in Surat and Poona were surveyed and added to the class which returns statistics. Two alienated villages in Ahmedabad and two khoti villages in Ratnágiri lapsed to Government and were transferred to the same class. In Sind one village in Sukkur and one in Lárkána were destroyed by erosion, but two fresh dehs were formed in each of these districts and one in Nawábsháh, the result being a net increase of three villages.

2.—CROPPED AREAS.

Area under
cultivation.

1. In the Presidency proper there was some increase (0·43 per cent.) in the net cropped area, though owing to a considerable falling off (25 per cent.) in the area cropped more than once, principally in the North Deccan, Dhárwár and South Gujarát, the gross area cropped receded by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The area cropped in Ahmednagar resumed its normal level, but this was counterbalanced by an equally heavy fall in Sholápur owing to the abnormal season. In Sind owing to good rainfall and favourable inundation the gross and net cropped areas rose by 8·3 per cent. and the area cropped more than once by 9·5 per cent. The area under current fallows declined by 0·62 per cent. in the Presidency proper and by 3·35 per cent. in Sind. The assessed occupied area rose by 27,000 acres in the Deccan, 10,000 acres in Gujarát and 6,000 acres elsewhere. The unassessed occupied area showed a rise of 9,600 acres in Poona owing to the disforestation of lands given out for cultivation. In Sind the assessed and unassessed cultivated areas rose by 38 and 118 thousand acres, respectively, mainly as a result of waste lands being surveyed and taken up for cultivation and partly on account of extension of *eksdli* cultivation.

Crops.

2. In the Presidency proper the total area under food crops was about 1·5 per cent. below that of the preceding year and 3·5 per cent. short of the average. The areas under *jowári*, *bájri*, other cereals and gram showed some decline, partly owing to seasonal causes and partly to the extended cultivation of the more paying crop of cotton. On the other hand there was a rise in the areas under paddy, wheat, tur and sugarcane, though the areas under the three last-named were still below the average. The area under non-food crops showed an increase of about 3 per cent. over the previous year's figure and of 13·6 per cent. over the average, the chief heads of increase being cotton and tobacco. The area under oil-seeds remained stationary though it was still about 17 per cent. below normal. In Sind the areas under *bájri* and wheat fell slightly, but those under *jowári*, other cereals and gram extended to a considerable degree, the result being increases in the total area under food crops of 3 and 18 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average. The areas under cotton and oil-seeds increased by 15·7 and 72·7 per cent. respectively. The total cropped area exceeded last year's figure by 8·3 per cent. and the average by 21 per cent. Detailed examination of the more important crop statistics shows that seasonable rains induced a large increase of *jowári* sowings in the Karnátak, where both last year's figure and the average were exceeded, but the increase was quite insufficient to make up the large deficit of 527,000 acres in Gujarát and the Deccan. This net fall from last year's figure was 243,000 and from the average 898,000 acres in the Presidency proper, but owing to a favourable inundation Sind showed a rise of 87,000 and 50,000 acres respectively over the last year and the average. The area under *bájri* fell off everywhere, especially in Gujarát, being about 283,000 acres less than in the previous year. The figure for the whole Presidency was nevertheless 768,000 acres above normal. Gujarát and the northern districts of Sind showed an increase of 38,000 and 34,000 acres respectively in *paddy*, but the area receded by 16,000 acres in Lower Sind. In the Presidency proper the cultivation of *wheat* advanced by 178,000 acres or 14·75 per cent. over the previous year, but was still 13·6 per cent. short of the average. The increase was mainly in the Karnátak (124,000 acres) and Gujarát (38,000 acres). In Sind extended sowings in the Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier districts (+ 16,000 acres) could not quite make up the deficit in other districts resulting from an early termination of the inundation. *Pulses* advanced by 35,000 acres in the Presidency proper and by 29,000 acres in Sind. The area under these in the main fluctuates with that of the

cereal with which they are grown. The area under *tobacco* improved by 17,000 acres in the Presidency and 1,000 acres in Sind. The increase was general and is attributed to high prices. The area under *sugarcane* rose by 6,000 acres. The increase was mainly confined to Belgaum, Dhárwár and Sátára, where there was a plentiful supply of water at the planting season. In the Presidency proper the area under *oil-seeds* was about the same as in the previous year but 193,000 acres or 17 per cent. short of the average. In Sind it exceeded the previous year and the average by 10·6 and 72·7 per cent. respectively. The area under *cotton* in the Presidency proper rose by 4·3 per cent. to 3,898,000 acres. This figure is 32 per cent. above the normal. In Sind the acreage advanced by 15·7 per cent. to 332,000 acres. Except in Bijápúr and Belgaum, where the season was unfavourable, the cultivation of this crop was extended in all the districts of the Presidency and Sind.

3. The irrigated area of the Presidency proper fell by 10 per cent. to 858,000 acres. Irrigation was practised to a larger extent in Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Bijápúr, but a satisfactory season restricted its use in the majority of districts. In Sind the irrigated area rose by 5·2 per cent. to 3,442,000 acres, the extension being due to a favourable inundation. The ratio of the irrigated area to the net cropped area was 3·6 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 79·7 per cent. in Sind. Irrigation from Government and private canals in the Presidency proper decreased by 3,400 and 2,200 acres respectively, while irrigation from wells also receded by 62,000 acres or 11 per cent. Deficiency of water-supply in Dhárwár and heavy rains in Kaira curtailed the area under tank irrigation in these districts, but ample supply of water permitted freer use of it in Ahmedabad and Poona. The area under such irrigation fell by 19,000 acres or 15·7 per cent. The decrease of 11,000 acres under other sources (chiefly *páts* and *bandhárás*) was mostly in Sátára, Násik, Ahmedabad and Kaira. In Sind the increase in irrigation from Government canals was mainly visible in the Upper Sind Frontier district (+84,000 acres) and Sukkur (+30,000 acres), while Lárkána showed a rise of 70,000 acres in irrigation from other sources. As regards the crops grown under irrigation in the Presidency proper, wheat showed a decline of 49,000 acres. Rice was helped by irrigation to a larger extent than in 1912-13 in Ahmedabad and Sátára, but Dhárwár and Kaira showed a considerable decline. In Sind the principal increase was under non-food crops, cotton and oil-seeds (+153,000 acres). Rice showed a net rise of 18,000 acres and other cereals and pulses of 23,000 acres.

4. The return showing the sources of water-supply having been made decennial, no fresh information is available for the year under report.

3.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

1. The staff of the Director of Agriculture can be roughly divided into two main branches, the educational and research branch and the district branch. The former now consists of the Principal of the Agricultural College who is also Agricultural Chemist, the Professor of Botany who is also Economic Botanist, the Professor of Agriculture, five assistant professors, 18 agricultural graduates and 16 non-graduate fieldmen and inferior staff. The district branch comprises three Deputy Directors of Agriculture and one Extra Deputy Director, the Agricultural Engineer, four Divisional Inspectors, 46 agricultural graduates and 42 non-graduate fieldmen and inferior staff. The Department now has 20 agricultural stations and 19 plots and sub-stations scattered all over the Presidency. The expenditure of the Department during the year ending 30th June, 1914, amounted to over Rs. 7½ lákhs, and in addition to this the Director has at his disposal a personal advance of Rs. 40,000 to finance his quasi-commercial operations for the supply of approved implements, seed, manure, etc., to cultivators.

2. Although it has been proved that good crops of Egyptian metaffi cotton can be grown in Sind under perennial irrigation, its cultivation has for the present been stopped owing to the uncertainty of the perennial water-supply and the poorness of the local system of cultivation. When these difficulties are overcome, the Director of Agriculture anticipates a revival of Egyptian cotton cultivation. Meanwhile good progress is being made with various good stapled American cottons, which will grow under seasonal irrigation and with the same kind of cultivation which is given to Sindhi cotton. In the south of the Dhárwár district the Department is pushing Cambodia as a rival to Dhárwár-American cotton. The former has a great advantage over the latter in ginning percentage, and yields as much as 30 per cent. more lint. In the year under review seasonal conditions were against Cambodia and the area sown fell considerably. But the indications are that in the great majority of years it is the more paying crop of the two and many good cultivators already prefer it. In the western part of the Dhárwár cotton tract Broach cotton is to some extent ousting the local Kumpta. Its yield of seed cotton is at least equal to the yield of Kumpta and the quality of the lint is at least as good, while it has a 24 per cent. advantage in the production of lint. Unfortunately its cultivation requires greater attention and is more exposed to the vagaries of the season, and fresh seed has to be brought from Gujarát every few years. Moreover in order to secure proper prices the Department has to grade the cotton and hold annual auctions. No one seems disposed to take up this work, and the Department's activities cannot be extended indefinitely; thus there is reason to fear that unless the marketing difficulty can be overcome, work on the present lines may have to be dropped. The Department, however, has evolved a Kumpta cross cotton and also a selected Kumpta strain, both of which have a higher ginning

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

- percentage than ordinary Kumpta. In Khándesh and the neighbouring districts an improved Roseum cotton has been successfully introduced. It yields more heavily than the ordinary Khándesh mixture, produces 9 per cent. more lint and has other advantages. The public demands more of this seed than can be supplied, although it is issued at more than double the price of ordinary seed. The Department has therefore opened a large seed farm of its own and has 19 seed growers who grow the pure seed on an area of 732 acres. One lách of pounds of this seed was sold during the year. The arrangement whereby the cotton grown from the Department's improved seed in Lower Gujarát was bought by the Bombay Cotton Syndicate at a price 5 per cent. above the current market rate was discontinued under circumstances which made it clear that it is the local buyer of seed cotton rather than the cotton merchant in Bombay who dominates the situation. Cultivators have been left to make their own arrangements for the disposal of the produce of the improved seed, and can usually get a better price for it than for the ordinary local cotton. It had been intended to distribute 2½ láchs of pounds of the seed, but owing to the continuous and heavy rains in June and July cultivators were unable to prepare their lands and sow the seed at a sufficiently early date, and the actual amount of seed distributed was only 110,000 lbs.
- Groundnut. 3. Groundnut is practically the only crop in which the introduction of foreign seed has from the first given unmistakable success. The area sown in 1903 was 57,000 acres; in 1913 it was no less than 181,000 acres. It has become very popular in the Sátára and Sholápur districts, and is gradually spreading in other parts of the Deccan as well as in the Southern Marátha Country and the Konkan. Not only is it a good money-making crop in itself, but it is an excellent rotation crop with a most beneficial effect on the soil. In many localities the chief difficulty which prevents its more rapid spread is the damage done to it by wild pigs.
- Cereal and other crops. 4. No general account can be given of the experiments on cereals, as the results are largely local in character. Pure line breeding is carried on in the case of crops such as wheat and jowári, and shows promise; good varieties of wheat, rice and sugar-cane have been introduced into tracts where they were not grown before and are likely to spread; *berseem* or Egyptian clover and pulses have been introduced into Sind; and there is a considerable demand for seeds of many varieties. The Director, however, is of the opinion that for various reasons it will be very difficult to effect an improvement in the seed supply of the common food-crops which will be sufficiently marked to obtain general recognition.
- Fodder. 5. The question of fodder supply and storage has continued to receive attention, and the results were summed up in a pamphlet issued by Government after the close of the year under review. Silage is being extensively used by the Department and appears to have a great future before it. The storage of dried grass on a large scale was exhaustively considered, but found to possess many insuperable difficulties. The Economic Botanist has got out figures showing the yield per acre, number of cuttings possible, etc., of a number of wild fodder grasses, and has determined their respective fodder value. With the data he now possesses he hopes soon to be able to make experiments on a larger scale than heretofore.
- Implements, tillage and cultural experiments. 6. It has been established that the cleansing of the soil by cultivation is the most efficacious method of improving crops. Much has been done by the introduction of iron ploughs, the number of which has increased so fast that it can no longer be estimated. Many agricultural associations stock iron ploughs for sale and hire, and some co-operative societies keep them for the use of their members. At the College farm alone implements worth Rs. 20,000 are sold annually, and a factory for iron ploughs established by Mr. Kirloskar in the Sátára district turns out great numbers and sometimes sells as many as 500 in a month. In Sind the Egyptian plough has come into very wide use, and in the Konkan light iron ploughs are slowly spreading. Among other implements the disc and other forms of harrow and hoe are doing good work and are on the verge of gaining popularity; an iron scoop for levelling land is selling fairly well; and the Olpád thresher has been favourably received by wheat growers in the south of the Presidency. A small American seed drill is doing well for jowári, but so far the Department has not found a suitable drill for cotton which will prevent the large losses which now result in many tracts from gaps in sowing. For deep cultivation the Department possesses three large geared French ploughs which do good work to a depth of 15 inches, but are very slow. A most successful start was made with steam ploughing at Ránebennur in the Dhárwár district. The imported tackle ploughed 770 acres of foul land to a depth of 16 inches for a charge of Rs. 21 per acre. It turned up and destroyed a dense net of deep-rooted weeds. In spite of the inexperience of the staff and difficulties with both the quantity and quality of the water available for the boilers, it paid its working expenses, depreciation charges and 6 per cent. interest on the capital outlay. A second plant has been ordered for Gujarát.
- Manure. 7. It has been proved that little advantage is to be gained from applying manure to land which is not well cultivated. This is particularly the case in tracts of light rainfall. But manure pays in regions of good rainfall and in irrigated lands. The Department demonstrates the proper method of storing farm-yard manure in pits instead of leaving it in heaps exposed to the sun and rain, and preaches the benefits of conserving the urine of cattle by running it into the manure pits and by placing a layer of fine earth in the cattle byres. It is also actively encouraging the practice of green manuring, and the people of some tracts are taking up san hemp keenly. Oil-cakes have been introduced for garden-crops, and the Department arranges for their supply where necessary. Artificial manures are found not to

pay for dry crops, but their use is being confidently pushed in the case of sugarcane and irrigated potatoes. At Surat and Dhárwár, both tracts of good rainfall, extraordinarily good and lasting results have been obtained by the application of night-soil. Many municipalities already prepare "poudrette," and the Director is encouraging others to do so by offering to guarantee them against loss up to a small amount.

8. The work of the Agricultural Engineer has been reviewed in a pamphlet published by Government since the close of the year under review. Two main lines of work have been developed, namely, water lifting and cane crushing by machinery, and well boring. The Agricultural Engineer and his staff are engaged up to the limit of their capacity in designing and erecting suitable pumping plants to meet varying conditions, in advising and assisting owners in their management, in undertaking repairs to engines and in training owners to manage them properly. There has been a remarkable advance in well-boring. Until the year under review, the Department had confined its attention to the alluvial soils in Gujarát, but Musto's patent borer, which will pierce the softest soil or the hardest rock, has permitted an extension of activity to other areas. In the Deccan the Department has had fair success in locating crevace water by means of Mansfield's automatic water finder, and in tapping it by means of the Musto borer, and is now beginning to prospect for water in the shists, shales, sand-stone and lime stone formations of the Southern Marátha Country. Government have appointed a special committee to report on the general situation and the best means of correlating the efforts of the Agricultural and Sanitary Departments. During the year the number of enquiries made to the Agricultural Engineer rose from 157 to 319, of which 169 related to boring and 131 to pumping.

9. Researches into the prevention and cure of fungoid diseases are beginning to bear fruit, and the more advanced grape-growers are now taking kindly to spraying. Red rot of sugarcane is caused by defective drainage and spread by the-use of affected sets. It is difficult to remedy the primary cause, but much work has been done to convince people of the advantage of using disease-free sets. The steeping of jowári seed in a copper sulphate solution as a preventive against smut has given very good results. The practice has been encouraged by the sale of one-anna packets of copper sulphate sufficient to steep the seed for four acres of land. The study of fruit-growing made at the Ganeshkhind Garden enable the Department to give valuable advice to growers on many matters. Investigations into the reclamation of salt land and the prevention of salt efflorescence in Sind and the Deccan have led to a general survey of canal lands in the Deccan to determine their suitability for perennial irrigation. An improved process of *gul* making has been introduced into many backward tracts. Not only has the furnace been improved so as to effect a large saving of fuel, but the quality of the *gul* and the price fetched by it have also improved remarkably. The use of the saccharometer for determining the ripeness of cane is now appreciated by progressive cultivators, and the instruments are selling freely.

10. Besides organizing or assisting at shows and demonstrations, and getting in touch with cultivators in their own villages by means of informal visits, the Department propagates true agricultural knowledge by means of publications both in English and the vernaculars. During the year 12 bulletins and 6 leaflets were either published or in the press.

4.—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

1. The total number of students stood at 110 at the beginning and at 117 at the close of the year. The increase was in the number of short-course students. In the University agricultural examinations, 26 out of the 34 candidates passed the first examination, 17 out of 20 the second, and 18 out of 23 obtained the Bachelor of Agriculture degree. At a special College examination of the students not entitled to take the University examinations, two out of three passed the first, all six the second, and all three the diploma examination. The College and University standards are identical. The demand for agricultural graduates is increasing, and little trouble is found in placing good men.

2. The agricultural school at Loni continues to flourish and improve. The boys receive a practical two years' course in agriculture, while their general education is continued with an agricultural bias. The agricultural school in Sind has completed its second year and is doing well. The Kánarese school at Devihosur has just been opened and that at Godhra in Gujarát is under construction. The people of Chopda in Khándesh have collected money for the establishment of another agricultural school, and a gentleman in the Konkan is providing funds for one in the Thána district. Sardár P. K. Biwalkar has established at Alibág in the Kolába district an agricultural school for smaller boys at his own cost and under his own supervision. The school is doing valuable work.

5.—ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The advances made to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the districts of the Presidency during the past two years are contrasted in the following statement :—

District.	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,12,159	12,179	89,675	6,666
Kaira	72,314	35,091	5,465	20,690
Panch Maháls	95,750	6,246	22,532	1,760
Broach	82,045	2,475	12,370	2,960
Surat	11,821	4,815	9,114	1,670
West Khándesh	73,693	32,761	46,822	25,511
East Khándesh	31,165	19,250	9,700	10,665
Násik	21,521	22,040	17,862	19,739
Ahmednagar	3,85,400	1,79,264	1,03,072	49,497
Poona	18,330	26,924	9,461	20,995
Sholápur	48,321	48,175	2,81,136	1,31,200
Sátára	6,519	11,332	5,551	37,150
Belgaum	25,791	18,795	44,824	17,820
Bijápur	10,303	36,275	15,442	38,722
Dhárwár	47,222	40,533	78,886	90,801
Thána	62,125	8,495	47,014	14,230
Kolába	24,127	1,500	14,825	2,000
Ratnágiri	4,716	1,800	5,062	.....
Kánara	13,290	800	16,940	600
Karáchi	79,668	41,105	96,845	40,804
Hyderabad	84,795	56,965	73,954	22,605
Sukkur	33,192	67,730	19,302	67,967
Upper Sind Frontier	40,077	54,885	32,291	44,098
Lárkána	1,04,106	82,483	83,238	72,762
Thar and Párkar	56,608	35,005	60,276	50,274
Nawábsháh	82,122	63,905	99,012	59,150
Total	18,27,180	8,94,868	13,00,671	8,50,336

The figures shown above are for the revenue year ending 31st July. The previous year's great decrease in the total of the advances from Rs. 73½ lakhs to a little over Rs. 27 lakhs was proof of the virtual disappearance of famine, and a further decrease to Rs. 21½ lakhs shows that agricultural conditions were again generally favourable in 1913-14. Gujarát, Khándesh and the Konkan needed very little takávi, and some increase in Lower Sind was counterbalanced by a decrease in Upper Sind. In the Kamátak the advances were greater, but their total was not considerable. It was only in parts of the Deccan that the pinch of scarcity was felt and Sholápur was the one district in the Presidency which largely increased its demands. On the other hand the recovery of Ahmednagar from famine is signalled by a fall of over Rs. 4 lakhs in the amount of takávi taken. One of the most satisfactory features of the year was that though the amount advanced for the purchase of seed and cattle fell by nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs, yet loans were taken for permanent land improvement on a scale not much lower than in the preceding year. This is partly due to the determination of several Collectors to restrict advances for the purchase of seed or even to prohibit them altogether except in very special cases. It is notoriously very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent such advances being misused, and even if they are used for the purchase of seed, the crops must suffer through being grown from poor bazar seed instead of from good seed of the rayat's own growing and storing. Moreover the rayat is encouraged to live from hand to mouth when the real object of granting takávi should be to render him more independent. In Sholápur rayats with very small holdings, the 'uneconomic holders', were generally refused takávi. No hardship was entailed as work was easily obtainable. Moreover the petty holder who was known to his neighbours as an honest and hard-working man, could still obtain takávi under the joint-bond system. This system should help to familiarise the rayat with the idea of joint credit, from which it is but a short step to the co-operative credit society. The co-operative movement generally, and the low rates at which the economic holder can borrow money in many districts, are factors which are reported to be causing a diminution in the demand for takávi. Collections continue to record an improvement, and in several districts there are either only trifling outstandings or even no unauthorized arrears at all.

6.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Information under this head is collected once every five years. The figures of the last quinquennial census are reviewed in the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1909-10. Detailed information on the subject of cattle disease will be found in Chapter VI of this report under the head "Veterinary," and on the subject of famine operations under the head "Famine Relief" later in this Chapter.

7.—BREEDING OPERATIONS.

1. During the year 4 stud bulls were maintained at the Northcote Cattle Farm, Chhárodi. Local bodies owned 36 stud bulls as against 42 in the preceding year. No statistics are available of their produce. Stud bulls.
2. The Northcote Cattle Farm, Chhárodi, continues to be the only cattle-breeding farm in the Presidency. On 31st March, 1914, there were 504 head of cattle on the farm, an increase of 19. One hundred and seventeen calves were born as against 70 in the previous year. Thirty-three bulls, 5 bullocks, 13 cows, 5 heifers and 30 young stock were sold. Thirteen cattle died from natural causes, while one young bull died from snake bite. Bull-rearing and breeding farms.
3. At the beginning of the year there were 34 stallions on the register, 10 being horses and 24 ponies. Five stallions were purchased during the year, and there were two casualties. Twenty-six stallions were stationed in the Deccan and 11 in Gujarát. The number actually employed at stud was 34, but the closing figure was 37, consisting of 14 horses and 23 ponies. The total number of mares covered was 1,543 as against 1,289 in the preceding year. The average cost of feed, keep and transit was Rs. 479. Horse-breeding.

8.—FAIRS AND SHOWS.

1. The horse show at Ahmednagar was again not held owing to the previous year's famine. The show at Ahmedabad also fell through for lack of funds. Horse shows.
2. The annual show at Sholápur was abandoned on account of famine. A cattle show was held at Sarkhej in the Ahmedabad district, where a sum of Rs. 510 was distributed in prizes and two silver medals were awarded. An agricultural show at Ránebennur was attended by the Deputy Superintendent. Grants of Rs. 100 each were given to the cattle sections of the agricultural shows held at Khed (Poona district) and Mahád (Kolába district). The annual cattle, mule and agricultural show, which is held at Badin, had to be abandoned owing to an inadequate supply of water. Cattle fairs and shows.
3. Apart from informal propáganda the Agricultural Department organized or assisted to organize 10 agricultural shows of some size and 111 demonstrations. Shows and demonstrations by the Agricultural Department.

2.—Weather and Crops.

1.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

1. There were twenty-three third class observatories, including the non-departmental observatories of Ahmedabad and Jámnagar. Observatories.
2. Breaks in the observations numbered three only. They occurred at Belgaum, Verával and Surat and were due to some fault in the instruments concerned. The number of daily weather reports supplied to Government officials and private subscribers increased from 259 to 272, but the subscriptions collected declined from Rs. 1,038 to Rs. 777. Extracts from the logs of 1,106 vessels were made and forwarded to Simla. Telegraphic summaries of weather experienced by the mail steamers were sent to Simla from 9th May to 13th December, 1913. Extracts from the logs of vessels arriving from the south of the equator, which reported rain or squally weather, were also telegraphed to Simla between 8th May and 6th July and from 12th to 14th October, 1913. Observations.

2.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
DURING THE YEAR 1913-14.

1. The chief features in the weather of the Presidency during the year were (1) the absence of or a considerable deficiency in the rainfall in April, but an excess in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Bombay Deccan in May, 1913; (2) the timely setting in of the monsoon and its unusually rapid extension into the interior together with an abnormal diversion of the monsoon current to Gujarát and Sind which caused weakness in the United Provinces, Rájputána and Central India; (3) the deficiency in autumnal rains due to the extremely early withdrawal of the monsoon from Northern and Central India; and (4) the unusually early commencement of winter conditions in Northern India, an excess of rainfall in Sind, and a deficiency in or absence of rainfall over the Presidency proper from January to March, 1914. Principal features.
2. April was unusually dry in 1913. There was no rain in Sind, Gujarát and Káthiáwár, but the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan received one quarter and two-thirds respectively of the usual amount. May was very wet in Northern and Central India and over a large part of the Peninsula. Favourable pressure conditions in the third week of the month caused fairly widespread rainfall in Northern India. The monsoon set in on the Malabár Coast on the 2nd June, and extending to the Konkan on the 5th, reached Bombay on the 8th and spread to Gujarát and East Rájputána on the 9th. The monsoon was generally vigorous up to the middle of July and gave well distributed rain. From the middle of July to the 8th September the distribution of the rainfall was influenced by three disturbances from the Bay of Bengal, which caused deficient rainfall in Rájputána, the United Provinces and Central India. The first disturbance, travelling from the Orissa Coast to Sind, caused heavy rain in Cutch and Lower Sind between the 19th and 21st July. The second disturbance, crossing Bengal, disappeared in Sind, giving heavy rain to the south of its track. After the disappearance of the third disturbance, which caused rain in the Central Provinces, the monsoon weakened, and a break lasting a fortnight was experienced in the interior. Thereafter another The monsoon.

disturbance from the east re-introduced the monsoon and, re-inforced by a further disturbance from the north, caused widespread rain in north-west India. The monsoon weakened after the 4th September and ceased to give any important rainfall to the United Provinces and north-west and Central India after the 9th. The total rainfall of the season—June to September—was 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. in defect in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, but 30 per cent. in excess in Gujarát and 225 per cent. in Sind. The rainfall throughout the Presidency proper, and especially in Gujarát was much above normal in the first half of the monsoon and much below normal in the latter half. The withdrawal of the monsoon took place about 20 to 40 days before the normal date and as a result October witnessed a defect of 93 per cent. in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and of 25 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. In the Konkan, however, there was an excess of 43 per cent. over the normal rainfall.

In November the monsoon was vigorous, but being confined to the Peninsula, the Presidency suffered a deficit of from 86 to 100 per cent. in the month. In December four depressions passed into India, one of which caused a heavy rainfall in Sind. The period from January to March, 1914, was one of deficient rainfall, but February saw abnormal rainfall in Sind, Gujarát and Káthiáwár.

3.—BOMBAY (COLA'BA) AND ALIBA'G OBSERVATORIES.

The observatories continued to take and record magnetic, meteorological and seismological observations throughout the year.

4.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations:—

No.	District Head-quarter Station.	Kharif Rains (1st June to 30th September 1913).				Rabi Rains (1st October 1913 to 28th February 1914).				Hot-weather Rains (1st March to 31st May 1914).				Total.			
		Average.		1913.		Average.		1913-14.		Average.		1914.		Average.		1913-14.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.		Ins.	
<i>Deccan.</i>																	
1	Dhulia	21'10	30	21'35	32	2'16	5	0'52	1	0'48	1	0'68	2	23'74	36	22'55	35
2	Jalgáon	28'38	42	28'10	44	2'41	3	0'45	1	0'78	1	1'46	4	31'57	46	30'01	49
3	Násik	24'39	44	49'08	62	3'35	2	1'06	1	1'02	1	0'27	1	28'76	47	50'41	64
4	Ahmednagar	19'24	29	20'88	25	3'62	8	2'03	5	1'32	3	0'47	2	24'18	40	23'38	32
5	Poona	22'32	37	23'02	42	6'98	8	1'37	3	1'57	4	...	...	30'87	49	24'39	45
6	Sholápur	22'28	31	11'99	26	4'66	7	1'04	4	2'22	4	0'60	2	29'16	42	13'63	32
7	Sátára	30'08	55	26'70	51	6'14	9	2'85	6	3'15	6	0'28	1	39'37	70	29'83	58
8	Hilly Deccan Tracts	63'53	66	74'01	70	4'33	5	2'21	4	1'68	3	0'13	1	69'54	74	76'35	75
<i>Karnátak.</i>																	
9	Belgaum	38'87	62	36'14	62	7'59	12	1'64	5	5'84	9	1'04	5	52'30	83	38'82	72
10	Bijápur	16'41	26	12'14	18	6'02	10	3'24	4	2'69	6	0'84	3	25'12	42	16'22	25
11	Dhárwár	19'60	45	17'41	45	7'26	12	4'79	3	6'51	10	4'55	8	33'37	67	26'75	56
12	Hilly Karnátak Tracts.	60'54	65	51'17	57	6'32	8	2'62	3	3'85	7	1'34	3	70'71	80	55'13	63
<i>Konkan.</i>																	
13	Kárwár	115'25	90	84'13	81	6'78	11	11'36	10	4'47	4	0'23	1	126'50	105	95'72	92
14	Ratnágiri	95'94	85	63'32	77	5'31	6	3'80	5	1'76	1	0'06	...	103'01	92	67'18	82
15	Alibág	85'04	78	84'42	68	3'02	4	3'04	4	1'07	1	...	...	89'13	83	87'46	72
16	Thána	98'55	86	99'78	80	3'53	5	3'92	4	2'13	1	...	...	104'21	92	103'70	84
<i>Gujarát.</i>																	
17	Surat	36'03	44	37'46	46	2'37	3	0'22	1	0'16	...	...	...	38'56	47	37'68	47
18	Broach	41'46	41	43'79	41	1'62	3	0'14	...	0'13	...	...	...	43'21	44	43'93	41
19	Kaira	31'34	39	36'35	45	0'75	2	0'31	1	0'12	...	1'35	1	32'21	41	38'01	47
20	Godhra	39'36	43	54'94	53	1'05	3	0'09	...	0'23	1	0'70	1	40'64	47	55'73	54
21	Ahmedabad	31'79	35	35'86	41	0'93	2	0'10	...	0'17	...	0'87	1	32'89	37	36'83	42
<i>Sind.</i>																	
22	Karáchi	5'55	6	13'54	6	0'95	2	1'93	4	0'55	1	...	...	7'05	9	15'47	10
23	Lárkána	1'80	5	2'95	5	0'36	3	2'10	3	0'53	1	0'05	...	2'69	9	5'10	8
24	Sukkur	1'43	4	1'49	3	0'49	3	1'74	4	0'63	1	...	...	2'55	8	3'23	7
25	Hyderabad	4'20	7	19'47	9	0'36	2	1'03	2	0'38	1	0'33	1	4'94	10	20'83	12
26	Nawábsháh	...	...	15'46	12	...	...	1'31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'77	15
27	Mirpurkhás	5'23	8	19'46	14	0'98	2	0'66	2	0'59	1	0'01	...	6'80	11	20'13	16
28	Jacobabad	2'01	4	2'77	9	0'49	3	2'71	4	0'62	1	0'14	1	3'12	8	5'62	14

In the Presidency proper the kharif rains were about average at four stations in the Deccan and two each in the Karnátak, the Konkan and Gujarát. They considerably exceeded that limit at three stations in Gujarát and one in the Deccan and in the hilly tracts bordering on the Sahyádris. Elsewhere they were in defect, particularly in Sholápur, Sátára and Bijápur. The rabi rains were deficient throughout Gujarát, the Deccan and the

Karnátak. In the Konkan they exceeded the average at two stations and were normal at one. The hot weather rains were generally deficient except at two stations in the Deccan and three in Gujarát. In Sind the kharif rains were two to four times the normal in Lower Sind and about normal in Upper Sind. The rabi rains generally exceeded the average except at one station. The south-west monsoon opened early in the first week of June on the Konkan coast and the current being strong at once penetrated inland, rapidly crossing the Sahyádris and reaching Gujarát by the end of the week. It gave good rain almost everywhere during the first fortnight and enabled lands to be prepared for sowing. A break followed lasting for a week, and rain was again received in the last week of the month affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which were rapidly put in hand everywhere. In July the fall was generally sufficient for the completion of kharif sowing and for transplantation in the Konkan. The seedlings were generally in good condition except in the three northern districts of the Deccan and Gujarát where the crops suffered from excess of moisture and agricultural operations were retarded. The fall in August was far short of the average and the crops in the eastern parts of the Deccan and Karnátak began to show signs of distress. Elsewhere their condition was generally satisfactory. In September the rain was up to requirements in Gujarát, the Konkan and the three northern districts of the Deccan, where the crops were generally doing well. Elsewhere it was much in defect of the average, but the fall at the end of the month proved useful for the standing crops which had been suffering from drought. More rain was needed for general rabi sowing. October rain was received in the south and east Deccan and in the Karnátak and Konkan, reviving the surviving kharif crops and facilitating rabi sowings which were vigorously in progress at the end of the month. This rain did not reach Gujarát and Khándesh where more rain was needed for late-sown crops. November was practically rainless. The rabi sowings were completed but the standing rabi crops, especially on the light soil, required rain early. Beyond a few isolated showers in the Deccan and Karnátak there was no rain in December and the standing crops, except those in favourable situations and where helped by irrigation, suffered from lack of moisture. The season on the whole was a fair one except in the eastern parts of Poona and Sátára, five tálukas of Sholápur and three of Bijápur, where it was bad. Distress prevailed in these tracts though it was not very acute. In Sind there was extraordinarily heavy rain in July, August and September in the southern districts. The damage caused by it was enhanced by breaches in canals which flooded parts of the country. Later on, however, the season improved, and as there was no frost the crops yielded fairly well. In Upper Sind the inundation was poor; the river fell much earlier than usual and canals were very short of water, which greatly reduced the outturn in places.

5.—OUTTURN OF CROPS.

The following table gives the approximate outturn of the principal crops by percentages (100 denoting a normal crop, *i. e.*, one valued at 12 annas in the rupee) :—

No.	District.	Kharif.										Rabi.					Peren- nial Sugar- cane.		
		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Kodra.	Rágrí.	Vari.	Túr.	Udid, Mug and Math.	Sesame.	Cotton.		Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tobacco.		Linseed.	Rape and Mus- tard.
1	Ahmedabad	75	67	98	67	67	67	67	67	58	...	93	...	67	74	83	67	100	83
2	Kaira	108	75	125	108	117	90	100	67	83	...	92	...	77	75	117	50	50	83
3	Panch Maháls	68	92	100	83	91	75	83	58	67	...	92	...	43	42	50	42	67	75
4	Broach	75	58	58	75	50	58	67	82	63	...	92	...	75	83	92	...	...	75
5	Surat	87	94	109	94	94	93	86	68	75	...	89	...	59	59	83	...	...	85
6	West Khándesh	108	100	93	92	67	67	83	83	92	104	...	100	...	78	83	92	67	125
7	East Khándesh	100	100	75	75	...	67	83	74	83	92	...	...	...	78	75	75	83	75
8	Násik	50	75	99	58	75	75	75	72	50	75	...	67	69	67	67	67	...	83
9	Ahmednagar	95	102	33	107	117	93	89	84	80	80	...	97	87	78	98	78	...	102
10	Poona	92	67	91	117	100	88	42	48	67	50	...	36	68	50	83	67	...	105
11	Sholápur	...	21	28	33	33	42	33	24	17	25	...	42	48	29	25	42	...	67
12	Sátára	67	50	78	67	75	67	58	63	58	58	...	68	70	58	67	75	...	92
13	Belgaum	75	68	67	67	67	67	67	65	75	...	67	67	57	67	96	78	...	95
14	Bijápur	57	47	66	47	42	33	42	46	34	...	57	67	63	53	50	49	...	67
15	Dhárwár	75	67	54	67	67	67	67	63	71	...	75	50	75	67	75	91	...	77
16	Thána	83	...	100	67	100	100	83	74	83	...	...	...	100	92	100	...	...	92
17	Kolába	...	...	100	100	100	92	83	95	100	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	100
18	Ratnágiri	...	50	75	75	75	67	67	67	75	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	67
19	Kánara	50	...	75	...	67	50	33	60	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	92
20	Karáchi	54	50	50	...	50	67	...	75	67	...	50	...	68	100	50	...	67	58
21	Lárkána	58	58	67	...	50	50	...	58	58	...	58	...	67	58	50	...	58	58
22	Sukkur	58	58	50	...	61	58	...	42	50	...	67	...	73	48	42	...	50	75
23	Hyderabad	50	50	50	...	33	67	...	60	58	...	50	...	66	58	50	...	75	67
24	Nawábsháh	58	58	50	...	67	58	33	58	58	...	50	...	58	58	75	...	58	33
25	Thar and Párkar	50	51	58	...	50	58	50	42	50	...	58	...	67	33	58	...	50	...
26	Upper Sind Frontier	75	67	75	...	...	...	...	59	58	...	67	...	75	25	42	...	75	83

* For maize.

6.—INSECT PESTS.

During the year under report very little damage was done to the crops by insect pests except in Ráhuri (Ahmednagar district) and parts of Gujarát and Khándesh. Locusts appeared in most of the Sind districts and caused some loss in Lárkána and Nawábsháh. They also appeared in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Kolába districts, and in the Pálanpur and Káthiáwár Agencies, but fortunately did no damage. Grass-hoppers were reported this year from several parts of the Presidency as a regular pest on bájri and jowári. In some places they necessitated the resowing of jowári, and did damage to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent. to the bájri crop in part of the Ahmednagar district. There was a somewhat serious outbreak of ratadia disease (a sort of small red mite) on kharif jowári in the Jalálpur táluka (Surat district) and aphids affected fennel in the Kaira district. The tobacco stem borer was prevalent in the Kaira district and the boll-worm on exotic cottons such as cambodia and buri in the Ahmedabad district. The stem borer was noticed on jowári at the Surat and Jalgaon farms, the tobacco stem borer, leaf roller and aphids on the Nadiád farm and the til top-shoot roller on the Nadiád and Surat farms. On the Dohad farm some damage was done by hairy caterpillars to maize and by *cereospera* to groundnut, while the tur crop was badly affected by pod caterpillars. The operations against rice-hoppers in the Belgaum district were continued during the year by the Agricultural Association. Owing to the heavy rains the attack was slight, and till the middle of September 1914, the hoppers were confined to the bands of the rice fields.

7.—PRICES.

For details see Prices and Wages in India.

Except in the Karnátak the area under food-grains in the Presidency proper was lower than in the previous year, but the outturn was better, and the prices of the chief staples fell slightly on the whole although still considerably above the average. In the Karnátak and Sind the acreage was higher but the outturn lower than in 1912-13. Prices, however, were on a level with those in other parts of the Presidency. Better internal communications and the entrance of India into the world's commerce minimize the effect of the season on prices, and the complication of factors is such that no general account of their interplay is possible. Turning to particulars, jowári was cheaper almost everywhere. In Gujarát a rupee bought from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 seer more, in the Deccan and Karnátak 1 to 2 seers, and in Sind 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Bájri rose somewhat in Gujarát, but cheapened elsewhere. The price of rice generally ruled higher than in 1912-13 except in the Konkan. Wheat was cheaper, but gram distinctly dearer. The prices of cotton generally follow closely the home market for the American crop. The price of Broach cotton was 1.97 per cent. below the five years' average and 2.61 per cent. below the previous year's figure, while Khándesh cotton was 14.96 and 14.29 per cent. below the average and last season's price. On the other hand Dhárwár cotton fetched a fraction more than in 1912-13, though its price was 6.71 per cent. below the average. Grass was somewhat dearer at Ahmedabad, Dhárwár and Lárkána and *kadbi* at three stations in the Presidency and one in Sind. Elsewhere the prices of both ruled easier.

8.—WAGES.

The scarcity of labour in the Presidency proper has again been very marked, and wages show a continued tendency to advance. Not a single district reports a fall in wages, and the majority report a rise. Even in the areas affected by scarcity or famine there was no fall. Cultivators whose fields failed them left their homes in search of work for themselves and grazing for their cattle, with the remarkable result that in Málsiras, the worst affected táluka in Sholápur, the worst affected district, wages actually showed a tendency to rise. Again, the Nira Right Bank Canal and the Mahuli Bridge works in the Sátára district could not obtain all the labour required, although a considerable portion of the district was suffering from famine or scarcity. Nor did the migration of the populace involve any sacrifice; on the contrary the readiness with which the emigrants pay arrears of land revenue on their return is evidence of the high wages they earn. The seasonal migration in search of work is not confined to scarcity areas; almost every district sends its quota of labourers to Bombay and other centres of industry. In consequence there is a general cry in the mouth of the larger agriculturist who does not himself put hand to the plough that agricultural labour is unobtainable. This of course is an exaggeration, but the fact remains that such labour, though no more efficient, is scarcer and dearer, and that if agriculture is to hold its own with the industrial development of the Presidency, more attention must be paid to the use of labour-saving devices. Happily there is some evidence that this truth is being borne into the minds of the more progressive cultivators. While in the Presidency proper the nature of the season is having less and less effect on the wages of labour, conditions are somewhat different in Sind. The local labour available is barely sufficient in a normal year, and wages are high. But if the season is poor in Cutch, Márwár or Baluchistán, there is an influx of labourers which tends to reduce wages. In the year under report there was no such influx, and wages were either stationary or rose throughout the Province.

9.—FAMINE RELIEF.

1. The suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted in each district of the Presidency proper during the revenue year ending 31st July, 1914, are shown in the following table:—

District.	Current year's fixed demand.	Current year's revenue.	
		Suspended.	Remitted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	14,85,368	2,572	14,628
Kaira	20,19,528	21,614	826
Panch Maháls	3,49,572	Nil.	4,016
Broach	20,34,129	Nil.	16,351
Surat	23,50,031	Nil.	37,668
Thána	13,74,208	5,355	2,177
Ahmednagar	16,57,817	Nil.	437
East Khándesh	26,83,413	Nil.	1
West Khándesh	17,09,107	Nil.	251
Násik	16,16,027	8,197	45,921
Poona	13,51,429	2,19,263	10,489
Sátára	19,38,186	83,374	42,038
Sholápur	11,91,789	6,33,578	Nil.
Belgaum	15,94,879	51,101	119
Bijápur	14,36,974	1,88,171	1,290
Dhárwár	28,81,251	34,509	9,207
Kánara	9,83,633	49	1,383
Kolába	13,13,012	130	98
Ratnágiri	8,58,281	2,893	18

The province of Sind is not included in the above table because it is ordinarily considered to be exempt from famine and the rules regarding suspensions and remissions differ from those in force in the Presidency proper. It must also be noted that by no means all the suspensions and remissions shown are the result of poor crops; some are granted for special reasons and some are quasi-permanent and are granted yearly pending a revision settlement. In the Ratnágiri district, for example, none of the suspensions or remissions are reported to be due to failure of the crops. On the other hand the table deals with the current year's revenue only, and does not include the suspensions of former years which are automatically remitted if not recoverable within three years. The only areas which suffered from real scarcity were the Sholápur district and parts of the Poona, Bijápur and Sátára districts. In Ahmednagar, where famine conditions prevailed in the previous year, there were good rains in June and July, 1913, and all famine operations were closed in August.

2. As in the previous year at Ahmednagar, it was found unnecessary to open any relief works, as the working classes displayed an extraordinary mobility and readily left their villages to find employment, of which there was an abundance, either in their own or the adjoining districts. The situation was almost entirely met by the suspension, in whole or in part, of land revenue and takávi collections and the provision of cheap fodder. Such, however, is the growing independence of the cultivator that Government grass was looked on with disfavour except in Sholápur, where 80 lákhs of pounds were taken up. The reason why comparatively speaking so little grass was taken in the scarcity area was that the temporary emigrants took the more valuable portion of their cattle with them and thus limited the number of cattle to be provided for in the home villages. Moreover the Deccan rayat prefers *kadbi* to grass for his cattle and was ready to pay very high prices for *kadbi* and to raise fodder by irrigation. But it was the exportation of cattle on a large scale conducted by the people themselves that saved the situation, for had those cattle remained, Government would have had to provide much larger stocks of fodder. Doles were granted to village servants, whose presence in the village was essential, and to destitute persons and their dependents who were unable to emigrate. The number, however, of persons requiring gratuitous relief was remarkably small. In Sholápur, where conditions were worst, 21 kitchens were established for the distribution of cooked food, but the highest number of persons attending them was only 720 (April, 1914). The highest number of indigents in receipt of a grain dole otherwise than at the kitchens was only 135 (March, 1914). Other famine measures were liberal grants for the improvement of village water-supplies and the distribution of takávi, details of which have already been given in section 1, sub-section 3, of this chapter.

3.—Co-operative Societies.

For details see the Annual Report on Co-operative Societies for the year 1913-1914 and tables under Co-operative Societies printed in Part II of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

- General. 1. During the year ending 31st March, 1914, the number of societies of all kinds rose from 515 to 698, the membership from 46,221 to 66,704 and the working capital from Rs. 48,47,763 to Rs. 66,13,135. Two hundred and twelve new societies were registered and 29 cancelled. The total profit earned advanced from Rs. 1,42,280 to Rs. 1,90,578, and apart from this sum the societies hold Rs. 2,12,999 on account of reserve fund.
- Central societies. 2. The term "Central" is applied only to Unions and Societies which lend more than half their funds to other societies. The number of such societies rose from four to six, and their working capital from Rs. 13,64,565 to Rs. 17,94,531. The share capital amounts to Rs. 4,08,221, deposits by members to Rs. 7,87,041 and loans and deposits by non-members to Rs. 5,71,663. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank made 353 loans of an aggregate value of Rs. 10,42,293, and its recoveries amounted to Rs. 8,30,184. There were no defaults. At the close of the year the total outstandings were Rs. 13,73,878. The net profit on the year's working was Rs. 21,977, of which Rs. 13,343 were utilized for paying a dividend of 6 per cent., Rs. 7,000 were carried to the reserve fund, and the remainder set aside for the payment of bonuses to borrowing societies. The Bank's chief activities are devoted to the financing of the sugarcane cultivation under the Nira Canal through the medium of the local societies.
- Agricultural societies. 3. Agricultural societies are mainly of the Raiffeisen type, the essential principles of which are unlimited joint liability, a restricted area of membership, an indivisible reserve fund, gratuitous service, and the rejection of shares and dividends. The number of societies classed as agricultural advanced during the year from 409 to 568, their membership from 27,905 to 38,621, and their working capital from Rs. 22,41,896 to Rs. 28,03,849. Only Rs. 1,85,657 or 6½ per cent. of the last figure represent loans from Government as against 9 per cent. in 1913 and 20 per cent. in 1910. Local deposits from members and non-members advanced from Rs. 6,18,275 to Rs. 8,71,249, their percentage of the working capital rising from 27 to 31. The amount derived from financing institutions rose from Rs. 13,30,965 to Rs. 15,96,667, and these loans constituted 57 per cent. of the societies' total funds as against 59 per cent. in the preceding year. Considerable attention was paid during the year to the popularization of co-operative purchase and distribution among agriculturists. Satisfactory beginnings were made, and since the close of the year a special Assistant Registrar has been appointed to forward the movement.
- Non-agricultural societies. 4. For statistical purposes non-agricultural societies are all those which are neither agricultural or central societies. Among them are Peoples' Banks commercial societies, purchase and distributive societies, employees' and Government servants' societies, weavers' societies and mill-hands' and labourers' societies. The number of such societies rose during the year from 102 to 124, their membership from 16,780 to 26,472 and their working capital from Rs. 12,41,302 to Rs. 20,14,755. Loans and deposits from non-members totalled Rs. 3,67,022 and deposits from members Rs. 6,79,836. The net profit earned rose from Rs. 63,237 to Rs. 75,610.
- The banking crisis. 5. The sudden contraction of credit which resulted from the banking crisis of 1913 had little effect on co-operative societies. Rural societies, and all those with unlimited liability, escaped without any damage or inconvenience at all, and the majority of limited societies reported larger deposits than withdrawals during the last three months of 1913. Cases even came to notice in which considerable sums were withdrawn from joint stock banks and transferred to societies. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank was temporarily affected in that its shares fell, and some of its short-term deposits were withdrawn, but it was never forced to stop or curtail its lending business or to raise its rates. At no time was the bank in the slightest danger and its position now seems as strong as ever.

2.—SIND.

There were eleven societies in existence at the beginning of the year, and six more were registered during its course. Sixteen of the societies are agricultural and with unlimited liability, and there is one limited non-agricultural society in Karáchi. The total membership increased from 1,371 to 1,902 and the working capital from Rs. 33,258 to Rs. 50,857. The profit for the year was Rs. 3,378. Owing to the lack of business training among the Zamindárs, the establishment and conduct of the affairs of agricultural societies in Sind are attended with especial difficulties.

4.—Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

1. Eleven public gardens were maintained by the Bombay Municipality, including the site of the temporary band-stand at Chowpatti. The total number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens rose from 1,496,569 to 1,665,973. An entrance fee was charged on eighteen days when there was a band; the number of visitors on such days rose slightly from 26,669 to 26,862 but the fees realized fell from Rs. 2,829 to Rs. 2,736, owing to a larger attendance of children who are charged reduced fees. New plants were added to the collection by means of purchase and exchange. Thirty-seven animals and birds were presented, 28 were born in the gardens, 105 were obtained by purchase and 5 by exchange. Casualties numbered 111. This year as last there was an outbreak of rinderpest amongst the deer, but proper precautions were taken and only two deaths occurred. A stray pariah dog managed to enter the gardens one night, and unfortunately caused the death of ten antelopes and one Persian gazelle. The municipal budget grant for all the gardens was Rs. 1,29,977, of which Rs. 1,20,003 were expended. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining competent mális or even ordinary coolies for work in the gardens. Shortage of water-supply was an additional difficulty. Bombay Municipal Gardens.
2. These gardens are maintained at Poona by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. The year was very favourable for garden work as the rainfall was timely and fairly well-distributed, but serious damage was done to mango and plantain trees by a violent dust and hail storm in April. The income of the Empress Gardens, including an opening balance of Rs. 3,718, was Rs. 28,577 and the expenditure, including the Bund Garden deficit, was Rs. 27,434. The closing balance was Rs. 1,143. The income from the sale of seeds was Rs. 6,006, from the sale and hire of plants Rs. 9,349, from cut flowers Rs. 3,814, from fruit Rs. 1,537 and from vegetables Rs. 700. The Bund Garden cost Rs. 1,753 to maintain, of which Rs. 1,021 were raised by the sale of produce, etc., Rs. 100 were contributed by the Suburban Municipality and the balance was paid out of the Empress Garden funds. The labour difficulty is felt at Poona as well as in Bombay, and a revised scale of wages is under consideration. Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.

5.—Forests.

For details see the Annual Report on Forests for 1913-14 and tables under Forests printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

I.—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

1. The area of reserved forest increased by 191 acres and that of protected forest decreased by 219 acres. The total area under forest, including the leased forest of the Dángs, stood at 3,047 square miles 550 acres on 30th June, 1914. Area.
2. Special boundary marks were put up along 92 miles of forest boundary in the Kolába Division at a cost of Rs. 1,546. Rs. 2,845 were spent on repairing and colouring existing cairns. The total expenditure on demarcation amounted to Rs. 4,391. Boundaries.
3. Thirty-one coupes for the year 1914-15 and 433 for 1915-16 (in advance), aggregating 25,457 acres in all, were laid out by surveyors at a total cost of Rs. 1,769. Working plans.
4. Including the cases pending from the previous year, prosecutions numbered 407 as against 353 in 1912-13. Out of the 311 cases decided by the magistracy, 289 resulted in convictions and 22 in acquittals. The percentage of convictions rose markedly from 87 to 92·3. In 3,490 instances the offender compounded the case or was discharged with a warning. The amount of compensation recovered in such cases rose from Rs. 6,970 to Rs. 7,552. The number of offences remaining undetected advanced from 1,212 to 1,363. There was a noticeable decline in the number of cattle impounded, the figure being 19,124 as compared with 22,666 in the previous year. Forest offences.
5. The area successfully protected from fire was 1,586,523 acres, the area burnt having increased from 24,809 to 30,528 acres. The cost of fire protection fell slightly from Rs. 24,557 to Rs. 23,847. Forest fires.
6. The value of timber granted free of charge rose from Rs. 5,221 to Rs. 10,410. Free grants.
7. The total expenditure incurred on plantations and nurseries amounted to Rs. 5,494. The Casuarina plantations in Kolába and North Thána have proved successful, and are expected to provide a new and much needed supply of fuel. Natural and artificial reproduction.
8. The total outlay under this head rose from Rs. 44,450 to Rs. 52,112. Of this sum Rs. 14,230 were expended on roads and Rs. 34,007 on buildings. Communications and buildings.
9. The revenue increased from Rs. 15,32,472 to Rs. 16,58,157 and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 7,10,878 to Rs. 5,94,498. Thus the net surplus amounted to Rs. 10,63,659 as against Rs. 8,21,594 in the previous year. Financial results.

2.—CENTRAL CIRCLE.

- Area. 1. The area of forest of all sorts remained practically unchanged. The area of proposed forest notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, and awaiting settlement at the close of the year, stood at 4 square miles 510 acres. The total area under forest at the close of the year amounted to 6,280 square miles 378 acres.
- Boundaries. 2. New cairns were erected along 124 miles of forest boundaries at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and old cairns on 3,260 miles of boundary were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,824. In the previous year 143 miles of new boundary were thus demarcated and 4,931 miles of old boundary repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,234 and Rs. 1,817 respectively.
- Surveys. 3. No forest surveys were undertaken during the year.
- Working plans. 4. Revised working plans were prepared for the Anjan forests of the Dhulia and Pimpalner ranges, West Khándesh, and for the Sátmála reserved forests, East Khándesh. Data for the preparation of a working plan for the forests of the Mulshi range, Poona division, were collected.
- Forest offences. 5. Including arrears from the previous year, there were 512 prosecutions on account of forest offences, out of which 43 cases remained undecided at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for 1912-13 were 436 and 67. Out of the cases decided 447 resulted in convictions and 22 in acquittals, the percentage of convictions obtained rising from 91·8 to 95·3. The number of offences compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act, including those in which the offenders were warned only, was 6,685 as compared with 7,334 in the previous year, and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 35,717 as compared with Rs. 33,301. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 102,269 to 79,510. This was probably due to fodder being plentiful everywhere except in the Eastern Deccan, where there are now practically no forests in charge of the Forest Department.
- Forest fires. 6. The area of forest traversed by fire showed a large increase from 38,288 to 142,268 acres. The previous year, however, was an exceptional one, as on account of the scarcity of fodder people had an incentive to keep the forests from being burnt. Moreover, in that year large quantities of grass were cut, whereas in the year now under review the fodder scarcity was much less pronounced and the large areas of dry grass remaining uncut gave great facilities for the initiation and spread of fires. Nevertheless the present figure shows an advance on that of the normal year 1911-12, when only 101,792 acres were burnt. The expenditure on fire protection rose from Rs. 18,545 to Rs. 20,011.
- Free grants. 7. The value of timber granted free of charge was Rs. 8,291 as against Rs. 7,342 in the previous year.
- Communications and buildings. 8. The expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 18,928 and on buildings to Rs. 32,511. These figures are higher than those of the previous year, which were Rs. 15,220 and Rs. 28,260 respectively.
- Financial results. 9. Excluding from consideration famine fodder operations, revenue increased from Rs. 8,24,994 to Rs. 9,00,675 and expenditure decreased from Rs. 5,73,726 to Rs. 5,66,038. The surplus was thus Rs. 3,34,637, or Rs. 83,369 higher than last year's figure. The expenditure on fodder operations chargeable to the provincial budget amounted to Rs. 73,370 and the receipts to Rs. 58,046. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 1,09,682 and Rs. 2,46,335. The receipts in that year, however, were swollen by large payments on account of grass supplied in 1911-12.

3.—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

- Area. 1. The area of reserved forest increased by 11 square miles, but that of protected forest decreased by 10 square miles. The total area under forest at the close of the year stood at 4,601 square miles 139 acres.
- Boundaries. 2. Two hundred and sixteen miles of boundaries were artificially demarcated during the year at a cost of Rs. 517.
- Working plans. 3. One working plan covering an area of 13 square miles in the southern division of Kánara was sanctioned during the year.
- Forest offences. 4. The number of prosecutions increased from 258 to 269, but the percentage of acquittals fell from 22 to 18. The number of compoundings was 3,955 as against 3,380, and the compensation recovered rose from Rs. 17,611 to Rs. 20,147.
- Forest fires. 5. Protection was attempted over an area of 1,944 square miles as compared with 1,912 square miles in the preceding year. The percentage of failure rose from 2·4 to 5·7 and the area successfully protected decreased from 1,866 to 1,833 square miles. This comparatively unfavourable result was due to defective monsoon and late rains. The presence of dead bamboos also added to the difficulties in extinguishing fires.
- Free grants. 6. The value of forest produce granted free was Rs. 14,358 as against Rs. 8,193 in the previous year.

7. The expenditure on new buildings rose from Rs. 16,922 to Rs. 23,149, and on new roads from Rs. 3,371 to Rs. 13,417. Repairs to existing buildings, roads, paths, wells and other works cost Rs. 31,503.

Communications
and buildings.

8. Revenue advanced markedly from Rs. 19,08,195 to Rs. 20,18,753 and expenditure (slightly) from Rs. 10,10,546 to Rs. 10,90,990. The resulting surplus of Rs. 9,27,763 constitutes a record, and is due to the favourable conditions of the market for timber and forest produce and an increase in the quantity of fuel exploited during the year.

Financial results.

4.—SIND CIRCLE.

1. The area of reserved forest increased by 2 square miles 608 acres and stood at 1,138 square miles 496 acres at the close of the year. The area of protected forest (585 acres) remained unchanged. Of the reserved forests 19 square miles 374 acres were added by alluvial accretions, and 17 square miles 236 acres were eroded by the river during the year.

Area.

2. External boundaries were artificially demarcated during the year over a length of 19 miles 1,980 feet. Repairs to existing boundaries were carried out over a length of 2,070 miles 2,517 feet. The work was done by free labour in exchange for certain privileges granted by the Forest Department. Internal boundaries, consisting of rides 20 feet wide, were cut over a length of 5 miles.

Boundaries.

3. The area awaiting forest settlement at the beginning of the year was 38,430 acres, and 255 acres were notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, making a total of 38,685 acres requiring settlement. Of this area, 35,388 acres were constituted as reserved forest under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, 4 acres were omitted from the final settlement and allowed for a path, and 3,293 acres were awaiting settlement at the close of the year.

Settlement.

4. The prescriptions of the working plans were adhered to and the prescribed coupes duly exploited. The revision of the working plan for the Jerruck Division was taken in hand during the touring season, and the report is now in course of preparation.

Working plans.

5. Of the 127 cases tried by the magistracy, 108 resulted in conviction and 19 in acquittal. The percentage of failure fell from 24 to 15. Including cases of illicit grazing, the number of offences compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 3,258 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 6,576. There were also 105 cases in which the offenders were discharged with a warning.

Forest offences.

6. Two hundred and six fires occurred during the year as compared with 106 in the previous year, the areas burnt being 10,119 acres and 3,720 acres respectively.

Forest fires.

7. Natural reproduction during the year under report was poor in the Sukkur and Naushahro divisions and moderate in the Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions. The area flooded was 414,356 acres as against 440,877 acres in the previous year. Artificial reproduction was carried on with and without the aid of cereal cultivation, and the results are reported to be generally good.

Natural and artificial
reproduction.

8. The value of timber and other forest produce given free for agricultural purposes and the construction of dwellings, temples and mosques was Rs. 2,112 as against Rs. 465 in the preceding year.

Free grants.

9. No roads for inspection or transport purposes were constructed during the year. New buildings were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 8,889 and repairs to existing buildings were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,340. The total cost of forest irrigation works was Rs. 7,392.

Communications,
buildings and
irrigation.

10. The revenue decreased from Rs. 4,55,699 to Rs. 4,14,151, mainly owing to a fall in prices. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,14,714 to Rs. 2,24,313.

Financial results.

6.—Mines and Quarries.

For details see tables under Mineral Production in Part I of the Statistics of British India.

Mining, in this Presidency, is practised to a small extent only, the chief product being manganese. The gold mining industry of the Dhárwár district was at a stand-still during the year. Two mining companies, working manganese, in the Panch Maháls district, *viz.*, the Shivrájpur Syndicate and the Bamankua Manganese Company, were amalgamated during the year. Both companies did well. No prospecting or exploring licenses were granted in the Kánara district. One exploring license previously granted was renewed. Quarrying is carried on in the Kaira, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Hyderabad and Karáchi districts. The quarries of the Thána district produce valuable building stones. The products of other districts are chiefly used for local purposes only, but the Surat and Kolába quarries send some stone and murum to Bombay. Fuller's earth is to be found in Sind only; the quarries in the Hyderabad district are valuable, and a little of the earth is obtained in the Karáchi and Lárkána districts.

7.—Power Industries and Handicrafts.

For—

DECENNIAL REVIEW

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 146—152.

For details see Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.

The cotton industry is by far the most important industry in the Presidency, and it centres chiefly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Details as to the number of factories and operatives connected with the industry are given below in the section dealing with the working of the Factories Act. Raw cotton was easily available, and prices fell owing to the accumulation of stocks. Thus a good year for the mills might have been expected, but partly because of the famine conditions prevailing in the United Provinces and partly because of the serious financial crisis brought about by the failure of some of the Indian banking concerns, there was a period of very marked depression in the middle of the year. The total production of woven goods fell from 230 to 218 million pounds and that of yarn from 485½ to 479¾ million pounds. There was a satisfactory improvement in the first quarter of the calendar year 1914, and the figures of production for that period showed an improvement over the previous year's figures for the corresponding period. Ahmedabad suffered less than Bombay, for though the output of woven goods declined, that of yarn showed an appreciable increase. Local gins and presses in the cotton growing districts did well on the whole. Even in Sholápur, where there was no local crop owing to famine, the gins and presses carried on quite successfully with imported cotton. There was a small but wide-spread increase in the number of flour and rice mills and oil-presses, which is probably due to the fact that manual labour is proving more expensive. The sugarcane industry on the Nira Canal is progressing well with the aid of cheap capital furnished by the Baramati Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, and there is an extensive grass-cutting industry in the West Khándesh and Thána districts. A few miscellaneous factories were opened during the year, but do not require detailed comment.

The Factories Act.

For details see the Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1913.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Number of factories. | 1. The number of factories under the control of the Act rose from 687 to 743. The new factories included 42 cotton ginning and pressing factories, of which 13 were in Dhárwár, 9 in Ahmedabad and 6 in West Khándesh. Twenty factories, including 15 ginning and pressing factories, were struck off the list. The number of factories at work rose by 83 to 698. Of these, 312 were perennial and 431 seasonal. Of the former 168 and of the latter 428 were connected with the cotton industry. |
| Number of operatives. | 2. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 265,975 as against 259,845 in the preceding year. Of these, 211,421 were engaged in the cotton industry as against 208,288 in 1912. The number of women employed rose from 49,486 to 51,171, but that of children fell slightly from 14,344 to 14,219. |
| Accidents. | 3. There were 43 fatal, 63 serious and 1,490 minor accidents. The average number of accidents per 100 operatives employed was '59 as against '61 in the previous year, and the figure is the lowest on record. |
| Prosecutions. | 4. Thirty-one prosecutions were instituted and convictions were obtained in 28 cases, in two of which the accused were warned and discharged. In the remaining 26 cases fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 were imposed. Of the prosecutions 14 were for negligence in fencing machinery and 14 for illegal employment. |
| Inspection. | 5. Out of the 312 perennial factories, 217 were inspected more than three times, 57 three times, 33 twice and 4 once, while one remained uninspected. Of the seasonal factories, totalling 431, 4 were inspected more than three times, 9 three times, 142 twice and 225 once, while 51, of which 16 were closed, escaped inspection. All the inspections were performed by the whole-time Inspectors. In addition to these inspections, 227 extra visits were made for purposes of inspection and enquiry. |
| General. | 6. There were very few fires of any importance except one in Bombay, which was responsible for the total destruction of the Akbar Cotton Press and the death of a woman. Another serious fire occurred in a textile mill in Ahmedabad in which the spinning room was gutted, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The workmen employed in the workshops of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways went on a general strike, lasting some days, in June 1913, apparently as a mark of sympathy with the strike on the Madras Railway. |

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

1. The total number of boilers on the register for the Presidency, including Sind, Aden and the Native States, rose from 3,790 to 3,952. The number offered for inspection was 2,268, an increase of 92. The Inspectors carried out 2,299 regular inspections and paid 580 casual visits as against 2,196 and 752 respectively in the preceding year. In addition to regular inspections and casual visits more than 1,167 visits were paid for witnessing tests and other miscellaneous purposes.

Number of boilers
and inspections.

2. No Commission sat during the year to hold enquiries or hear appeals.

Boiler Commissions.

3. Seven irregularities were brought to notice as against nine in 1912-13. In five cases the owners were warned, and prosecutions were instituted in two cases in the Dhárwár district, each of which resulted in petty fines. No irregularity was detected in Sind or Aden. Nine accidents were reported as against thirteen in the previous year.

Offences and
accidents.

4. Receipts rose from Rs. 74,321 to Rs. 75,694, and expenditure from Rs. 97,216 to Rs. 99,470. To meet the deficits of the year 1912-13 and 1913-14 Government promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 42,400 were sold for Rs. 40,670, and at the end of the latter year the boiler fund had to its credit a working balance of Rs. 5,626 plus promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 1 lákhs.

Finance.

5. Four examinations were held at Bombay and four at Karáchi. At Bombay 237 out of 743 examinees were declared to have passed, and at Karáchi 21 out of 60. At Aden three examinations were held for 3rd class certificates.

Examinations.

8.—Trade.

- For details see—(1) Reports on the Maritime Trade of the Bombay Presidency and of the Province of Sind.
(2) Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency.
(3) Annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.
(4) Annual statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.
(5) Review of the Trade of India.
(6) Statistics of British India, Part II.
(7) Report on the External Land Trade of Sind.
(8) Accounts relating to the Trade by land of British India with Foreign Countries.
(9) Report on the Rail-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.
(10) Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India.
(11) Report on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Aden.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.**SEA-BORNE TRADE.**

The total trade of the Presidency was valued at Rs. 216½ crores, or Rs. 3¼ crores less than last year's total. The decrease is solely due to a fall in Government transactions, the value of which declined from Rs. 11½ to Rs. 7 crores owing to smaller imports of silver for coinage and to the cessation of shipments of sovereigns, which in the previous year reached a total of Rs. 3½ crores. The aggregate value of the private trade was over Rs. 200 crores, or an increase of Rs. 66½ lákhs only. This increase was purely due to a large increase (Rs. 2½ crores) in the import side of the coasting trade, the total foreign trade actually showing a decline of nearly Rs. 10 lákhs. But an investigation of the causes of this decline shows that there is no sign of unhealthiness in the trade of the Presidency. The great activity witnessed during the past few years in the world's trade has recently showed signs of warning. In the United Kingdom the year 1913 was one of dear rates of money which operated to check trade expansion. Similarly in other European countries the Balkan war caused industrial depression. In India itself the serious bank failures in Bombay and the Punjáb for a period materially disorganized trade. In other respects, however, the conditions in the Bombay Presidency were satisfactory. This can best be demonstrated by a further analysis of the figures of the private foreign trade. On the import side there was a decrease of nearly Rs. 9 crores from Rs. 103 to Rs. 94 crores, but for reasons which will be explained later imports of gold fell by Rs. 13 and of silver by Rs. 1¾ crores. Imports of merchandise, however, rose by Rs. 5¾ crores and reached the record figure of Rs. 62½ crores. As regards exports, gold expanded by Rs. 19¾ lákhs and silver contracted by Rs. 1¾ crore. On the other hand, while re-exports of foreign merchandise showed a small rise, exports of Indian produce increased by no less than Rs. 10 crores to the record figure of Rs. 66 crores. The net increase in exports thus amounted to nearly Rs. 9 crores and the total exports to Rs. 74½ crores, an increase of Rs. 2 crores over the previous record of 1911-1912. The increase is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that there was a heavy drop of Rs. 4.12 crores in shipments of opium owing to the extinction of the trade in that commodity with China. The steady expansion which has been a feature of the import branch of the trade in foreign merchandise since 1909-1910 is a manifestation of the improvement in the economic condition of the country. It is distributed among all the more important commodities and is most marked in imports of railway plant and

rolling-stock, machinery and mill-work, copper, iron and steel, and coloured piece-goods. The activity in exports of Indian produce is in marked contrast with the contraction noticed in the previous year, which was mainly due to the failure of the 1911 rains in Gujarát. The monsoon of 1912 was generally favourable, and it is to the resultant increase in shipments of raw cotton, seeds and wheat that the extraordinary improvement in exports of Indian produce is largely attributable. The movements of treasures show a considerable decline of over Rs. 16 crores or 30 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. For the first time since the Boer war the world's output of gold fell owing to reduced production in the Transvaal. As already noted, imports of gold on private account fell by Rs. 13 crores. In the preceding year a favourable rate of exchange had attracted large imports of sovereigns from Egypt and Australia. In the year under review money was in great demand in Australia and consequently only a small quantity of sovereigns was shipped from that country, while shipments from Egypt were partially diverted to London. There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account. Imports and exports together of silver on private account fell by Rs. 3½ crores to Rs. 7½ crores owing to restricted demands for British dollars in China. Imports of silver on Government account also decreased by Rs. 3 crores as currency requirements were smaller.

A.—CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

The total trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, was valued at Rs. 202.35 crores, an advance of Rs. 19 lakhs on the previous year. Including Government transactions the total trade was Rs. 209.33 crores. While the aggregate value of the trade of the port decreased by 2 per cent., the tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared the port increased by 5 per cent. Freights were not maintained at the very high level of the preceding year, and rates fell considerably in sympathy with those prevailing in Europe. The most noteworthy event in the history of the port was the opening of the new Alexandra Dock on the 21st March, 1914.

(i) Foreign Trade.

General.

1. The aggregate value of the private foreign trade of the Port of Bombay fell away slightly from the unprecedented figures of the previous year. The drop was only Rs. 9½ lakhs, and the total recorded was Rs. 168½ crores. But if treasure be excluded and merchandise only considered, there was a net gain of well over Rs. 16 crores. The general course of the trade in merchandise can best be exhibited in tabular form:—

Articles.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	Increase or decrease in 1913-1914.
	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.	Rs. Lákhs.
IMPORTS.						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	5,59'13	6,23'27	5,89'81	6,74'70	6,62'30	- 12'40
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly un- manufactured ...	4,61'12	4,49'84	6,60'72	7,93'42	5,77'91	- 2,15'51
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	28,32'20	35,18'30	35,25'46	40,63'03	48,55'70	+ 7,92'67
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	1,00'01	1,42'71	1,57'97	1,45'12	1,56'03	+ 10'91
Total, Imports ...	39,52'46	47,34'12	49,33'96	56,76'27	62,51'94	+ 5,75'67
EXPORTS.						
<i>Indian Produce and Manufactures.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	3,30'06	3,20'98	3,89'80	5,47'13	5,54'02	+ 6'89
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly un- manufactured ...	34,97'31	42,53'27	38,69'07	31,92'01	46,25'91	+ 14,33'90
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	14,29'18	13,37'53	16,34'21	17,88'25	13,59'75	- 4,28'50
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	35'03	65'51	58'36	50'60	69'41	+ 18'81
Total, Indian Produce and Manufactures...	52,91'58	59,77'29	59,51'44	55,77'99	66,09'09	+ 10,31'10
<i>Foreign Merchandise.</i>						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	34'62	44'23	65'05	37'84	43'20	+ 5'36
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly un- manufactured ...	28'24	33'65	27'10	33'27	31'95	- 1'32
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured...	1,81'11	2,33'66	2,60'95	2,56'40	2,56'07	- '33
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including parcel post) ...	18'81	14'75	4'03	6'44	7'03	+ '59
Total, Foreign Merchandise ...	2,63'38	3,26'29	3,57'13	3,33'95	3,38'25	+ 4'30
Total, Exports ...	55,54'96	63,03'58	63,08'57	59,11'94	69,47'34	+ 10,35'40

2. The decrease in class I is explained by the fall in the price of *sugar*, imports of which advanced in quantity by 329,957 cwt., but declined in value by Rs. 28.4 lakhs. The value of *provisions* fell by Rs. 3.77 lakhs while that of *fruits, grains* and *spices* rose by Rs. 18.72 lakhs. A decrease of Rs. 2.15 crores in class II is accounted for by the fall of Rs. 2.23 crores in the value of *raw cotton* and *raw silk*. The value of *coal* also declined by Rs. 15.44 lakhs; but imports of *oils* and *wood and timber* increased by Rs. 25.92 lakhs. The value of class III, which represents 77 per cent. of the total import trade, rose by Rs. 7.92 crores, to which *textile fabrics* and *yarns* contributed Rs. 2.67 crores, *railway plant and rolling-stock* Rs. 1.19 crore, *metals* Rs. 2.24 crores and *machinery* Rs. 98.66 lakhs. In fact, practically all important items in this class except *dyes, fireworks* and *matches* show an improvement. The advance in class IV cannot be attributed to any particular causes. An examination of individual items shows that imports of *coal* fell by 114,655 tons in quantity and Rs. 15.44 lakhs in value. Shipments of English coal were the smallest on record, but though the quantity declined by 4,000 tons the value advanced slightly. Imports from all foreign countries except Holland and Portuguese East Africa also showed decreases. *Dyeing and tanning substances*, which expanded abnormally from Rs. 21½ lakhs to Rs. 1.1 crore in the previous year, receded by Rs. 9.81 lakhs, but their value was still well above the average. Imports of *machinery and mill-work* again expanded markedly by nearly Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 3.09 crores. The largest increase was in respect to *textile machinery*, imports of which advanced by Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 1.58 crore. The United Kingdom claimed 79 and Germany 18 per cent. of the machinery trade. Arrivals of *metals and ores* easily constituted a record. Their total value was Rs. 7.17 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 2.24 crores which was mainly contributed by *copper* and *iron and steel* in equal proportions. Imports of *motor cars and cycles* continued to advance. Imports of *mineral oils*, excluding *kerosene* from Burma, totalled over 26 million gallons valued at Rs. 1½ crore, or an increase of over 400,000 gallons in quantity and of Rs. 17½ lakhs in value. *Kerosene* imports, amounting to 18½ million gallons valued at Rs. 85.94 lakhs, showed some decrease in quantity but a rise in value. Large arrivals of *bulk oil* from Dutch Borneo supplanted the imports from Russia and Roumania. *Bulk oil* from Persia also assumed considerable importance, and more than a million gallons were received. But the United States are still predominant both in the bulk and case kerosene trade. Their shipments to Bombay increased, but were still behind the very high level of 1911-12. *Burma kerosene* rose from 16½ to nearly 20 million gallons and for the first time went ahead of foreign oil both in quantity and value. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the oil trade was an increase of about 100 per cent. in the imports of *liquid-fuel*, the supplies of which came from two entirely new sources, Persia and Suez. Imports of *railway plant and rolling-stock*, which advanced by Rs. 1.08 crore in 1912-13, again advanced by Rs. 1.19 crore and totalled over Rs. 4½ crores. This trade is practically monopolised by the United Kingdom. Imports of *sugar* exceeded by nearly 390,000 cwt. the figures of the previous year, but their value declined from Rs. 4.02 to Rs. 3.75 crores owing to the general fall in prices. Imports from Mauritius receded, but still constituted 50 per cent. of the total. Java's contribution rose from 873 to 1,798 thousand cwt. in quantity and by Rs. 65½ lakhs in value. Imports from Austria-Hungary and Germany fell heavily. *Tea* advanced in quantity and value, but imports from Calcutta were the lowest on record. Imports of *raw cotton* fell from Rs. 2.11 crores to less than Rs. 25 lakhs, the special causes which favoured importation in the two preceding years having disappeared. *Cotton manufactures* and *cotton twist and yarn* between them account for 29 per cent. of the total import trade. The former increased by nearly Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 16½ crores, the highest figure ever recorded. The chief rise was in *coloured piece-goods*. *Raw silk* receded from the previous year's high level, imports falling by Rs. 36.87 lakhs to Rs. 97.78 lakhs. *Silk manufactures*, however, rose by Rs. 11.82 lakhs to Rs. 2.26 crores. The advance in *raw wool* noticed in 1912-13 was not maintained, but *woollen manufactures* recovered from a set-back and rose by Rs. 33.71 lakhs to Rs. 1.63 crore. Imports of *matches*, mostly of Swedish and Japanese origin, showed an abnormal rise in 1912-13, but their value receded by nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs in 1913-14. The value of *wood and manufactures of wood* rose by Rs. 7.41 lakhs, partly because of an advance in prices owing to an increased demand for *teak* for building purposes. To the activity in house-building at Bombay was also due another big rise from Rs. 25.58 to Rs. 33.85 lakhs under *building and engineering materials*.

3. The figures for this branch of the trade are of interest as indicating the position of Bombay as a distributing centre for foreign manufactures to Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia and the East African littoral. It is satisfactory to note that Bombay retains its importance in this respect in spite of the establishment of direct lines of communication to ports in those countries. The value of exports of foreign merchandise was Rs. 3.39 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 4.29 lakhs. This small increase is in the main attributable to larger shipments of *spices, apparel, haberdashery and millinery*, and *metals and ores*; while exports of *foreign cotton manufactures* have further contracted by Rs. 11 lakhs. Re-exports.

4. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures, which in 1912-13 dropped Exports proper. by Rs. 3.73 crores, advanced by Rs. 10.31 to Rs. 66.09 crores. The characteristic of the export trade of the port is its dependence on *cotton*. Exports of *raw cotton* in 1913-14 were the highest on record, and represented no less than 44.95 per cent. of the total export trade. The quantity exported rose by 3 million to over 7½ million cwt., and the rise in value was from

Rs. 17½ crores to nearly Rs. 29¾ crores. In addition to this shipments of *cotton seed* rose from 1,880,000 to 5,202,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 73·86 to Rs. 194·7 lakhs in value. Exports of *yarn* did not maintain the improvement visible in the previous year, the decrease in value being rather over Rs. 6 lakhs. On the other hand *cotton piece-goods* advanced by over 1½ million yards to 61½ million yards and in value from Rs. 108·94 to Rs. 111·67 lakhs, Turkey in Asia being the best customer. *Seeds* represented nearly 19 per cent. of the total export trade, and their value rose by Rs. 2·24 to Rs. 12·55 crores owing to the favourable conditions of the 1912-13 season. *Cotton seed* was responsible for more than half of the increase, but all descriptions of seed except *rape* participated in the expansion. Shipments of *grain, pulse and flour* declined by 713 thousand cwt. in quantity and Rs. 5·34 lakhs in value, the total value being Rs. 4·54 crores. *Wheat* and *wheat-flour* showed considerable advances, but exports of *barley*, which had been abnormally high in the previous year, fell very heavily. *Metals and ores* advanced by Rs. 5·92 lakhs to Rs. 110·21 lakhs. *Manganese*, which represents 94 per cent. of the total exports of this group, showed a rise of 25,000 tons and Rs. 6·89 lakhs. Exports of *opium* dropped by no less than Rs. 4·12 crores, from Rs. 5·53 to Rs. 1·41 crores. In pursuance of diplomatic engagements with China the number of chests of *Málwa opium* fixed for export in the year 1913 was 14,860, but of these only 2,760 chests were exported during the year owing to the large accumulation of stocks in the China ports. The trade with China became extinct in December, 1913. Exports of *raw wool* increased in value from Rs. 117·95 to Rs. 121·1 lakhs, and other notable advances were *fruits and vegetables* (Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 lakhs), *oil cakes* (Rs. 10·77 to Rs. 18·34 lakhs), *manures* (Rs. 16·62 to Rs. 21·21 lakhs), *tea* (Rs. 10·95 to Rs. 15·25 lakhs) and *tobacco* (Rs. 7·47 to Rs. 12·29 lakhs). *Leather* fell from Rs. 79·41 to Rs. 71·27 lakhs, *raw hides and skins* from Rs. 71·16 to Rs. 68·53 lakhs, *horn* from Rs. 11·77 to Rs. 5·08 lakhs, *raw hemp* from Rs. 43·31 to Rs. 36·51 lakhs and *myrabollams* from Rs. 35·45 to Rs. 27·63 lakhs.

Treasure.

5. The chief features in the movement of *treasure* have already been mentioned in the first paragraph of this section. As in the preceding two years the United Kingdom supplied practically all the *bar gold* for private trade, while Egypt was the principal source of supply for *sovereigns*. As regards *silver*, a heavy reduction in the arrivals of *bars* and a large decrease in the shipments of *British dollars* were noticeable. The net private imports of *silver* amounted to Rs. 5·54 crores, or a small increase of Rs. 4·49 lakhs. The aggregate value of the net private imports of *gold* and *silver* fell to Rs. 26·68 crores, the lowest figure since 1910-11. The total value of treasure imported and exported on Government account fell from Rs. 10·29 crores to Rs. 3·8 crores. The imports, which consisted mainly of *silver bars*, amounted to Rs. 3·8 crores as against Rs. 6·79 crores in 1912-13, while there were practically no exports of treasure.

Distribution of trade.

6. Nearly the whole of the foreign trade of the port of Bombay is confined to three geographical divisions of trade, namely, the British Empire, Continental Europe and Asia. The centesimal share of the British Empire, which absorbs 45 per cent. of the total trade, declined by nearly 1 per cent., and that of Asia, with 24 per cent. of the total trade, declined by ¾ per cent. The share of Continental Europe advanced from 25 per cent. to 28 per cent. owing to larger shipments to this group. The share of America and Africa, which between them absorb only 3½ per cent. of the total trade, has fallen by 1 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom, which represented 58 per cent. of the total import trade, recorded an increase of Rs. 5·18 crores or 17 per cent. chiefly owing to larger arrivals of *cotton piece-goods, railway plant and rolling stock* and *metals*. Exports also advanced by Rs. 1·63 crore owing to increased shipments of *cotton seed* and *raw cotton*. As regards British Possessions, imports declined by Rs. 78·11 lakhs owing to a fall in the value of *sugar* from Mauritius, while exports rose by Rs. 10 lakhs. The trade with Continental Europe showed a marked improvement in both imports and exports. The advances of Rs. 1·36 crore in imports and of Rs. 6·44 crores in exports were distributed over all the principal countries except Russia in the case of imports and Holland in the case of exports. The large rise in exports was chiefly due to increased shipments of *raw cotton* and *seeds*, especially to Germany. Japan occupies the predominant position in the trade with foreign countries in Asia, her share amounting to 29 per cent. of the imports and 68 per cent. of exports. Despite a contraction in shipments of *opium* to China the export trade to Asia shows an appreciable improvement of Rs. 2·19 crores as a result of increased shipments of *raw cotton* to Japan. Imports from Asia rose by Rs. 77·72 lakhs.

Government transactions.

7. Imports of stores on Government account further advanced from Rs. 62·81 lakhs to Rs. 79·67 lakhs owing to larger importations of *arms and ammunitions, hardware, machinery* and *metals*, while imports of *coal* and *instruments* declined. Exports of stores, consisting chiefly of *arms and ammunition*, increased from Rs. 4·37 lakhs to Rs. 5·42 lakhs.

Shipping.

8. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade increased by 42 to 1,675 and their tonnage by 332,427 tons to 4,229,623 tons or by 8·5 per cent. The distribution of the tonnage according to flag shows no significant changes. The share of Great Britain was further reduced from 67 per cent. to 65 per cent. Germany with a percentage of 11 stands second, and Austria-Hungary follows with 8 per cent. Japan and France absorb 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively, while the share of Italy has fallen from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent.

(ii) Coasting Trade.

1. There was a further advance of Rs. 28 lakhs in the aggregate value of the Coasting trade of the Chief Port, the imports and exports combined being valued at Rs. 33.69 crores. Imports valued at Rs. 19.88 crores rose by Rs. 2.43 crores, while exports valued at Rs. 13.8 crores fell by Rs. 2.15 crores. The advance in imports is due to larger importations of Indian produce from Káthiáwár (+ Rs. 1.71 crore), Burma (+ Rs. 1.6 crore), Cutch (+ Rs. 53.63 lakhs) and Ports within the Presidency (+ Rs. 11.65 lakhs). The leading feature of the export trade is the contraction in shipments to almost all the Provinces, notably to Sind (- Rs. 80.7 lakhs), Bengal (- Rs. 77.56 lakhs) and Burma (- Rs. 23.42 lakhs).

2. More than half of the import trade is represented by *raw cotton* (Rs. 6.93 crores), *grain and pulse* (Rs. 3.76 crores) and *coal* (Rs. 1.11 crore). Imports of *raw cotton* from Káthiáwár advanced by Rs. 1.24 crore and from Cutch by Rs. 48 lakhs, while imports from Sind declined by Rs. 83 lakhs and those from Madras and Goa by Rs. 27 lakhs each. Imports of *grain and pulse* have recovered from the decline of the preceding three years and show an increase of Rs. 1.71 crore, arrivals of *rice* from Burma having advanced by Rs. 1.34 crore and of *wheat* from Káthiáwár by Rs. 26 lakhs. Imports of *barley* and *jowár and bájra* from Sind and of *gram* from Káthiáwár have also increased. Imports of coal from Bengal have not materially expanded, but *kerosene oil* from Burma has further increased by Rs. 24 lakhs. Among other articles *ghee* and *raw wool* from Káthiáwár and *seeds* from Goa have contributed to the increase in imports, while shipments of *tea* from Bengal and *teak* from Burma have fallen.

3. Shipments of *cotton piece-goods*, which represent the bulk of this branch of the trade, have not maintained the advance of the preceding two years and have declined from Rs. 7.03 crores to Rs. 5.73 crores. Shipments to Bengal contracted by Rs. 60 lakhs and to Sind by Rs. 63 lakhs. Exports of *cotton twist and yarn* also receded from Rs. 1.73 crore to Rs. 1.44 crore, the shipments to Bengal having fallen by Rs. 28 lakhs. The exports of *raw cotton* were almost stationary, the increased shipments to Madras being counterbalanced by restricted shipments to Pondicherry. Exports of *grain and pulse* declined by Rs. 50 lakhs owing to smaller shipments to Madras, British Ports, Káthiáwár and Goa. Exports of *sugar* also contracted owing to smaller shipments to Sind and Cutch. The only article which shows a recovery from the fall of the previous year is *seeds*, exports of which rose by Rs. 2 lakhs owing to increased shipments to Káthiáwár.

4. Private imports and exports of *treasure*, consisting in the main of *Government of India rupees*, amounted to Rs. 8.13 as against Rs. 13.19 lakhs in the previous year. Imports by Government, also consisting chiefly of *Government of India rupees*, declined from Rs. 3.86 to Rs. 1.74 lakhs, while exports rose from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 2.08 crores, of which shipments to Rangoon of *Government of India rupees* represented Rs. 1.75 crore and of *sovereigns* Rs. 30 lakhs.

5. The aggregate value of imports and exports of stores declined by Rs. 7.9 lakhs to Rs. 23.32 lakhs.

6. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade increased from 73,733 to 75,796, while the aggregate tonnage advanced from 4,836,607 to 4,931,387.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

1. The total value of the foreign trade declined from Rs. 1,89,231 to Rs. 1,66,626. Imports, which consist chiefly of *dates* (Rs. 1,16,645) from Bassorah, and *coal* (Rs. 11,797) from the United Kingdom, Natal, South Australia and Portuguese East Africa, decreased from Rs. 1,53,886 to Rs. 1,44,550 in value. Exports consisting chiefly of *jowár and bájra* (Rs. 20,956) to Native States in Arabia also declined from Rs. 35,345 to Rs. 22,076. The number of vessels (all Native craft) engaged in this trade was 80 of 4,917 tons as against 35 of 2,289 tons in the previous year.

2. The total value of the private coasting trade advanced from Rs. 6.76 crores to Rs. 7.24 crores, of which 44 per cent. represented the value of the trade with the chief port, Bombay. Imports advanced by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 3.34 crores, and exports by Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 3.88 crores. The trade of all the five ranges, into which the subordinate ports of the Presidency are divided, showed an advance. Spices are the principal articles of trade in Kánara; *grain and pulse* in Ratnágiri; *salt, liquor and mowra flowers* in Uran; *salt, rice and wood* in Thána, and *raw cotton* in Surat. Private trade in *treasure* chiefly consisting of *Government of India rupees* declined from Rs. 2,26,204 to Rs. 95,896 and Government transactions also declined from Rs. 33,879 to Rs. 23,699. Government transactions in stores rose in value from Rs. 1,58,973 to Rs. 1,64,186. The total number of vessels engaged in the interportal trade was 138,461 of 3,008,578 tons as against 137,623 of 3,015,466 tons in the previous year.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

For the purposes of trade registration India is divided into blocks comprising the main Presidencies, Provinces, Native States and ports. These main blocks are termed "external" blocks in reference to each other. The Bombay Presidency excluding Sind constitutes one

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

such block, and is subdivided into Bombay Port and seven "internal" blocks. In the following summary the phrase "external trade" refers to traffic between the internal and external blocks, and "local trade" to traffic between internal blocks. The aggregate traffic by rail, internal as well as external, improved during the year from 1,903 to 1,930 lakhs of maunds or by 1.4 per cent. in volume and from Rs. 132.1 to Rs. 142.2 crores or by 7.6 per cent. in value. As compared with the average of the past five years it showed a rise of 32 per cent. in quantity and 27.6 per cent. in value.

(i) External Trade.

Imports.

1. The total quantity of merchandise imported from the external blocks was 956 as against 1,074 lakhs of maunds during the previous year and 675 lakhs of maunds, the average of the preceding five years. The value of the merchandise declined from Rs. 54.4 to Rs. 50.8 crores, but was Rs. 11.8 crores above the average. The fall during the year was noticeable chiefly in the imports of wheat and other food-grains. *Wheat* fell by 17.4 lakhs of maunds owing to curtailed receipts from United Provinces (-25 lakhs of maunds), the Punjab (-3 lakhs of maunds) and the Central Provinces (-1 lakh of maunds) though the receipts from Rájputána and Central India advanced by 12 lakhs of maunds. *Fowár and bájra* receded by 53.3 lakhs of maunds, the receipts of Bombay Port, Gujarát and Káthiáwár and North Deccan declining markedly owing to smaller imports from the United Provinces (-28.5 lakhs of maunds), the Nizam's territory (-11.3 lakhs of maunds), Rájputána (-8.5 lakhs of maunds), the Central Provinces (-3 lakhs of maunds) and Mysore (-2 lakhs of maunds). Shorter receipts from the United Provinces (-22 lakhs of maunds), the Punjab (-6.4 lakhs of maunds) and Rájputána (-8.1 lakhs of maunds) led to a fall of 36.1 lakhs of maunds under *gram and pulse* despite increased receipts from the Central Provinces and the Nizam's territory. A decline of 19.1 lakhs of maunds under *rice* was mainly due to shorter imports into Bombay Port from the Central Provinces (-9.5 lakhs of maunds), into Gujarát and Káthiáwár from the United Provinces (-3.6 lakhs of maunds), the Central Provinces (-1.8 lakh of maunds), Sind (-63,000 maunds) and Bihár and Orissa (-1.1 lakh of maunds), and into North Deccan from the Central Provinces (-1.3 lakh of maunds). Other articles the imports of which receded were *coal and coke* (-17 lakhs of maunds), *provisions* (-4 lakhs of maunds), *hemp* (-1.4 lakh of maunds), *metals* (-4.6 lakhs of maunds), *sugar* (-50,000 maunds) and *tobacco* (-19,000 maunds). On the other hand expansions were recorded in the imports of *oil-seeds* (+35.2 lakhs of maunds), chiefly of *cotton-seed* from the Central Provinces and of *linseed* from the Central Provinces, Rájputána and Central India and the Nizam's territory, and of *sesamum* from the Central Provinces and the Nizam's territory. There was, however, a falling off in *rapeseed* from the United Provinces. Other increases were contributed by *raw cotton* (+22.5 lakhs of maunds), *mineral substances* (+6.8 lakhs of maunds), *railway materials* (+2.9 lakhs of maunds), *hides and skins* (+1.8 lakh of maunds) and *dyes and tans* (+41,000 maunds).

Exports.

2. The export trade when compared with the previous year and the average of the preceding 5 years showed an improvement of 37.8 and 61.6 lakhs of maunds respectively in weight, and Rs. 2.6 and Rs. 10.6 crores respectively in value. Its total volume was 31.44 million maunds and its value Rs. 42 crores. Noticeable improvements occurred in the export of *wheat and other food-grains* (+7.7 lakhs of maunds), *sugar* (+7.1 lakhs of maunds), *metals* (+6.6 lakhs of maunds), *railway materials* (+6.2 lakhs of maunds), *oil-seeds* (+4 lakhs of maunds), *salt* (+4 lakhs of maunds) and *tobacco* (+1 lakh of maunds). Larger exports of *wheat* from Gujarát and Káthiáwár to Rájputána and Central India and from North Deccan to the Nizam's territory, of *gram and pulse* from Gujarát and Káthiáwár to Rájputána and the United Provinces and of *clean rice* from Bombay Port to Rájputána, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces account for the advance under *food-grains*, while the rise under *sugar* was chiefly due to exports of refined or crystalized sugar from Bombay Port to Rájputána, the United Provinces and Central Provinces. The improvement under *metals* was confined to *wrought iron* (+5.1 lakhs of maunds) and *other iron manufactures* including *hardware and cutlery* (+1 lakh of maunds). The advance under *oil-seeds* related to exports of *cotton seed* from the Southern Marátha Country to Madras. The improvement in *salt* was chiefly in the receipts by Rájputána and Central India and the United Provinces from Gujarát and Káthiáwár and by the Nizam's territory from the Konkan. The exports of *tobacco* from Gujarát and Káthiáwár alone improved by 86,000 maunds and went mainly to Rájputána and Central India. The chief decreases were under *coal and coke* (-4.9 lakhs of maunds), *hides and skins* (-1.1 lakh of maunds), *dried fruits and nuts* (-90,000 maunds) and *gunny bags* (-20,000 maunds).

(ii) Local Trade.

This branch of trade chiefly consists of transactions between the Port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. As compared with the previous year and the average of the past 5 years it showed an improvement of 108 and 126 lakhs of maunds or 19.56 and 23.59 per cent. respectively in quantity. In value the traffic advanced by Rs. 11.1 and Rs. 8.3 crores or 29.5 and 20.35 per cent. respectively. Except under *coal and coke*, *Indian cotton manufactures*, *hides and skins*, *provisions* and *liquors*, transactions under all main heads improved, notably under *oil-seeds* (+54 lakhs of maunds), *raw cotton* (+28.1 lakhs of

maunds), *food-grains including wheat* (+ 13·4 lakhs of maunds), *mineral substances* (+ 10·7 lakhs of maunds), *railway materials* (+ 7·9 lakhs of maunds), *sugar* (+ 4·7 lakhs of maunds), *tobacco* (+ 1·3 lakh of maunds), *metals* (+ 2·4 lakhs of maunds), *oils* (+ 1·8 lakh of maunds), *gunny bags and cloth* (+ 94,000 maunds), *spices* (+ 50,000 maunds), and *dyes and tans* (+ 44,000 maunds). *Coal and coke* receded by 11·4 lakhs of maunds.

(2) SIND:

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

1. The total sea-borne trade of the Province fell by Rs. 5·69 to Rs. 56·44 crores. Foreign imports rose by Rs. 2·32 crores, but foreign exports fell by Rs. 6·23 crores and the coasting trade fell by Rs. 1·78 crore. General.

2. The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the ports of the Province decreased from 633 to 551 and their tonnage from 1,114,855 to 969,074. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade that entered the ports also declined from 4,272 to 3,486 and their tonnage from 1,043,704 to 1,032,783. The number of steamships entering fell by 67 to 902, the decrease in tonnage being 122,969. Of the total number of steamships 754 were British, 45 German, 36 Austrian and 32 British Indian. Shipping.

A.—CHIEF PORT—KARA'CHI.

(i) Foreign Trade.

1. The total foreign trade of the port excluding Government transactions fell from Rs. 48·25 to Rs. 43·09 crores, or by over 10½ per cent. Imports rose by Rs. 1·06 crore to the record figure of Rs. 16·44 crores, but exports fell by Rs. 6·22 to Rs. 26·65 crores owing to smaller shipments of wheat and barley. Nevertheless the value of the export trade was higher than in any year except the last. General.

2. Foreign trade was classed under the same four main heads as in Bombay *Class I* (*Food, drink and tobacco*) showed an increase of Rs. 24 lakhs owing to a big advance in receipts of *sugar* for the second year in succession. *Sugar* represented 20½ per cent. of the total foreign imports. *Class II* (*Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured*) rose by Rs. 2·87 to Rs. 64·03 lakhs. *Coal, coke and patent fuel* advanced from Rs. 4·72 to Rs. 7·95 lakhs, and *wood and timber* from Rs. 3·2 to Rs. 6·15 lakhs, but these notable increases were partially counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 2·97 lakhs in the value of imported *oils*. *Class III* (*Articles wholly or mainly manufactured*) increased in value from Rs. 10·71 to Rs. 11·6 crores. *Yarns and textiles* contributed Rs. 80·34 lakhs to the total rise of Rs. 88·99 lakhs. *Cotton manufactures* (including *twist and yarn*), which represented 46·07 per cent. of the total import trade, rose by Rs. 65·65 and *woollen* by Rs. 11·65 lakhs. *Metals and manufactures thereof* advanced by Rs. 20·13 lakhs owing to larger receipts of *steel and copper*. Other increases were in *cutlery and hardware, carriages, etc.* (including *motor cars and cycles*) and *stationery*. The chief decreases were under *railway plant and rolling stock* (—Rs. 11·05 lakhs), *apparel* (—Rs. 4·42 lakhs), *cement* (—Rs. 2·44 lakhs) and *machinery* (—Rs. 2·98 lakhs). Imports.

3. Re-exports of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. 14·49 to Rs. 65·69 lakhs, mainly owing to reduced shipments of *raw wool* and *sugar*. Re-exports.

4. Exports of Indian merchandise under *Class I* fell heavily from Rs. 19·64 to Rs. 13 crores. The decrease was entirely contributed by the *grain, pulse and flour* group. *Wheat* fell by Rs. 4·27 to Rs. 9·78 crores, and *barley* by Rs. 2·55 crores or 70 per cent. to Rs. 1·07 crore. In 1912-13 there was a strong demand for these crops in Europe, but bumper harvests in the United States and Canada spoilt the market for Indian produce in 1913-14. *Gram, maize and pulse* also declined, but *wheat-flour, jowdr and rice* were shipped in larger quantities. *Class II* totalled Rs. 12·69 crores, an increase of Rs. 50·48 lakhs. *Rapeseed* rose by Rs. 58·25 lakhs, but *cotton seed* and *linseed* declined. A decline of Rs. 15·84 lakhs under *raw hides* was partially counterbalanced by a rise of Rs. 8·04 lakhs under *raw skins*. Under *textile materials, raw cotton* advanced by Rs. 52·54 lakhs, but *raw silk and wool* fell by Rs. 14·78 and Rs. 15·66 lakhs respectively. *Bone manure* declined from Rs. 27·85 to Rs. 20·24 lakhs. *Wheat* represented 37·79, *raw cotton* 21·67 and *rapeseed* 12·54 per cent. of the total export trade. Exports.

5. Net private imports of treasure fell from Rs. 21·66 to Rs. 4·6 lakhs. Imports fell by reason of the cessation of direct receipts of *gold*, while exports of *silver* advanced in the shape of *Government of India rupees*. Treasure.

6. Trade with the United Kingdom was 46·52 and with the whole Empire 49·25 per cent. of the total trade, as against last year's percentages of 52·28 and 54·18. Continental Europe's share rose from 32·94 to 38·49 per cent.; Belgium advanced from 11·48 to 12·76 and Germany from 10·01 to 11·48 per cent. Distribution of trade.

7. Government transactions advanced from Rs. 2·5 to Rs. 3·75 crores. The main increase was in imports of *railway plant*. Government transactions.

(ii) *Coasting Trade.*

The value of the coasting trade excluding Government transactions fell from Rs. 10.48 to Rs. 8.83 crores. Imports of *Indian produce and manufactures* fell by Rs. 45.1 lakhs or 8 per cent. and the total imports by Rs. 60.88 lakhs. The item most largely responsible for the decline was *country-made piece-goods*. The total decrease in exports was Rs. 1.04 crore. *Indian produce and manufactures* fell by Rs. 95.19 lakhs or 27 per cent., owing to reduced shipments of *raw cotton* to Bombay.

P.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.

The trade of the two ports amounted to Rs. 15,12,738 as against Rs. 20,06,318 in the preceding year. Both ports participated in the decline.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

General.

1. The total value of imports and exports, excluding treasure, advanced from Rs. 190½ to Rs. 197¾ lakhs. The increase was due to the import trade, which, owing to large receipts of *raw wool* (+Rs. 27 lakhs), exhibited a net gain of Rs. 19½ lakhs and a total of Rs. 110½ lakhs. On the other hand exports declined by 12 per cent. to Rs. 87½ lakhs, the chief falls being under *cotton piece-goods, foreign* (Rs. 9½ lakhs), and *leafher* (Rs. 3 lakhs). The decline in the export trade seems to be partly due to the tightness of money and the timidity caused by the failure of the People's Bank and other banks.

Distribution.

2. Imports from Southern and Western Afghanistan rose from Rs. 75¾ to Rs. 92¾ lakhs or 22 per cent., but exports dropped from Rs. 76¾ to Rs. 61¾ lakhs. This fall occurred on the Chaman and Killa Abdulla routes; the trade by the Nushki route shows encouraging signs of vigour. For the first time since 1904-05, trade was reported with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, amounting in value to nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. Imports from Kelat territory advanced by nearly Rs. 1 lakh or 26 per cent., but exports thither declined by Rs. 15,500 or 27 per cent. The Las Beyla territory showed a rise of Rs. 2 lakhs or 28 per cent. under imports and a small fall of Rs. 15,000 or 5 per cent. under exports. The import trade from Persia dropped from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 2¾ lakhs, but the export trade improved on the previous year's record figure of Rs. 19½ lakhs by more than Rs. 2 lakhs. The decrease in imports is in part attributed to the stagnation among buyers in the Nushki Bazar caused by the failure of the People's Bank of Lahore.

(3) ADEN.

The total value of the private sea-borne and land trade of Aden decreased by £630,888 to £8,526,611. The preceding year's record figure was in part due to the Italian blockade of the Red Sea ports during the Italo-Turkish war. When the blockade ended, much of the trade which had been diverted to Aden returned to its former channels. The decrease in the trade of Aden was therefore to be expected. Nevertheless its volume was larger than in any previous year except the last. The sea-borne trade declined by £527,580 to £8,204,370, of which Indian trade with a fall of £209,023 accounted for £1,583,794. The decrease was reflected on the import and export sides of both the Indian and foreign trade with the exception that the foreign import trade showed a considerable increase under treasure. The value of the land trade fell from £425,549 to £322,241, both imports and exports showing a decrease. Government transactions also fell by £11,449 to £57,666.

I.—SEA-BORNE TRADE.

Imports

1. The total value of the import trade, exclusive of treasure, decreased by £213,920 to £3,756,964. Class I (Articles of food, drink and tobacco) declined slightly by £1,889 to £1,490,296. The chief items responsible for the decrease were *coffee* (—£17,163), *wheat-flour* (—£34,218), *spices* (—£28,519) and *sugar* (—£68,994). Notable increases were *jowdri* (+£118,179) and *tobacco* (+£35,558). The total value of Class II (Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured) increased by £47,262 to £1,100,332. *Raw hides* increased in value from £107,663 to £238,179 owing to extraordinarily high prices in the Home markets; the scarcity of steamers for Europe from Djibouti made transshipment at Aden necessary. Other items showing advance were *seeds* and *wood and timber*. *Raw skins* decreased by £54,579 and *textile materials, cotton twist and yarn* by £35,843. Class III (Articles wholly or mainly manufactured) fell in value by £239,872 to £1,010,756. The chief items of decrease were *grey (unbleached) piece-goods* (—£182,202) and *dyed piece-goods* (—£38,335); *silk manufactures* and *drugs and medicines* also declined. *Motor cars* and their parts rose from £1,668 to £15,337. The total value of Class IV (Miscellaneous and unclassified), decreased by £19,421 to £155,580. *Articles imported by post* fell away by £12,658, while imports of *pearls* dropped from £21,209 to £5,127, probably because of the recent heavy speculations in this article and bank failures in India.

2. The total value of the export trade, exclusive of treasure, decreased by £293,259 to £3,267,283. As in imports, there is an increase in Class II only; the other classes all show decreases. Class I declined by £115,949 to £1,359,285. *Coffee* fell in value by £53,011, *spices* by £18,038 and *sugar* by £44,631. *Rice* and *wheat-flour* also fell, but *jowdri* rose from £74,279 to £166,917. Class II shows an increase of £33,120 over the previous year's figure of £994,413. *Raw hides* rose in value by £155,153, but *raw skins* fell by £71,049. *Textile materials* declined from £77,732 to £42,717. Class III decreased in value from £928,827 to £750,573, or by £178,254, the chief fall being in *textile fabrics* (—£167,861). The value of Class IV declined by £32,176 to £129,892 owing to decreases under *unset pearls* (£21,500) and *articles exported per post* (£15,914).

3. The total imports of treasure increased by £37,062 but exports decreased by £57,463. *Gold* imports fell by £20,120 and exports by £40,616; *silver* imports rose by £57,182, but exports fell by £16,847. Treasure.

4. Of the total trade (excluding treasure and Government transactions) of £7,024,247, the British Empire claimed £2,615,930, India's share being £1,247,570. Africa's total was £1,453,010, and Asia's £1,280,400. Continental Europe with a total of £898,650 this year went ahead of the United States of America (£776,250). While the percentage of the United Kingdom rose from 9·67 to 9·86 and of India from 17·71 to 17·76 that of the British Empire as a whole declined slightly from 37·33 to 37·23. The rise in the European percentage from 10·77 to 12·78 was chiefly due to imports of grey piece-goods from Austria, and to the enormous exports of raw hides. The African percentage rose slightly from 20·10 to 20·69 but the Asian fell from 19·70 to 18·23. The percentage of the United States of America also fell from 12·10 to 11·07. Distribution.

5. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, entering the port during the year decreased from 1,535 to 1,529, but the tonnage increased from 3,685,056 to 3,925,044. The number of British ships fell by 26 to 767, but that of British Indian rose by 20 to 172. The number of Austrian boats advanced from 132 to 151, of German from 162 to 180, and of French from 108 to 117, but that of Italian ships declined from 116 to 84. The number of native craft entering the port rose from 1,365 to 1,460 and their tonnage from 40,124 to 43,095. The percentage of the shipping interest of the United Kingdom in the trade of Aden increased from 12·77 to 13·74. The figures for India and Burma declined from 20·33 to 19·29, but British Colonial interests rose from 17·39 to 21·84. Foreign interests fell from 49·51 to 45·13 per cent. Shipping.

II.—LAND TRADE.

The number of camel-loads of produce imported into Aden from the mainland of Arabia fell from 191,303 to 166,603 and the value of the produce decreased from £239,619 to £173,220. The chief falls were under *coffee, drugs and medicines, firewood and charcoal*, while *raw hides* and *provisions* showed a rise. The total value of the exports declined by £36,909 to £149,021. The chief falls were in *cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, rice, spices* and *sugar*, and the chief rises in *jowdri, kerosene oil* and *jinjelli seeds*.

9.—Public Works.

For details see the Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1913-14, and tables under Irrigation printed in Part III of the Statistics of British India.

1.—ADMINISTRATION.

In April, 1913, the Government of Bombay represented to the Government of India the urgent necessity of forming a new division of superintendence to be called the Deccan Irrigation Division. The Central Division included 8 permanent executive districts and in addition had for some years included the two construction districts, *viz.*, the Godavari Canals, now closed, and the Pravara Canals. With the commencement of the large Nira Right Bank Canal project in September, 1912, three new construction districts had to be formed and the only Division to which they could be suitably attached was the Central. Twelve executive districts with an expenditure of more than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum was recognized as far too much for one officer to supervise for long without public interests suffering. As the average Superintending Engineer's charge is six districts it was decided that this unwieldy charge be split up into two and a new division of superintendence formed at once. The proposals were sanctioned by the Government of India and were given effect to from 15th October, 1913. The new charge is called the Deccan Irrigation Division and comprises, for the present, the following Imperial Executive Districts:— Territorial Changes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation. | |
| (ii) Pravara Canals. | |
| (iii) Poona Irrigation. | |
| (iv) Lake Whiting District ... | } Nira Right Bank Canal. |
| (v) Lonand District ... | |
| (vi) Málsiras District ... | |

The expenditure in this Division in 1913-14 was expected to be over Rs. 40 lakhs for works only and it is not likely to be less than that for the next 5 years at the least. Although sanctioned only as a temporary measure for two years, it is probable that this Division will be permanently required for the maintenance of the great canals with their important systems of intensive irrigation. The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of one additional Superintending Engineer, Class III, temporary, to hold charge of this Division. The Central Division now comprises the following Provincial Districts:—

- (i) East Khándesh.
- (ii) West Khándesh.
- (iii) Násik.
- (iv) Ahmednagar.
- (v) Sholápur.
- (vi) Poona.

The expenditure in these districts is at present about 23 lakhs per annum excluding local fund works and it is probable it will never fall below 21 lakhs.

The Public Works in the Kolába Collectorate were removed from the charge of the Executive Engineer, Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts, and formed tentatively into a separate Executive charge from April, 1913, with head-quarters at Alibág. The districts are intersected with long creeks and high ranges of hills, rendering rapid travelling impossible, so the combined charge had, with the steady increase in the number of new works and projects to be carried out, become much too large for one Executive Engineer to cope with successfully. The new district of Kolába was placed under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, as it is within easy reach of Bombay, his head-quarters.

Establishment.

2. The sanctioned cadre of the permanent engineer establishment has been found to be inadequate to meet the requirements of the department and this has necessitated the appointment of a large number of extra temporary engineers. The question of increasing this cadre and that of the upper subordinate establishment has been referred to the Government of India, and proposals regarding a revision of the pay of the upper and lower subordinate establishments are under the consideration of the Government of Bombay.

Sanitary Engineer-
ing.

3. In view of the great increase in recent years in the number of sanitary works in the Presidency the Government of India were requested to sanction the formation of two new districts for the sanitary branch of the Bombay Public Works Department. They suggested that pending further orders the local Government should arrange to provide for any additional staff that may be considered to be necessary for the disposal of sanitary engineering work by the employment of temporary engineers. The formation of two temporary districts under the Sanitary Engineer to Government was sanctioned after the close of the year.

Electrical Engineer-
ing.

4. At the end of the year the office of the Electrical Engineer was converted into a disbursing office with an independent drawing account and full executive powers. The electrical staff was increased by the appointment of two foremen electricians and of sub-inspectors under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910.

2.—ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

A.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

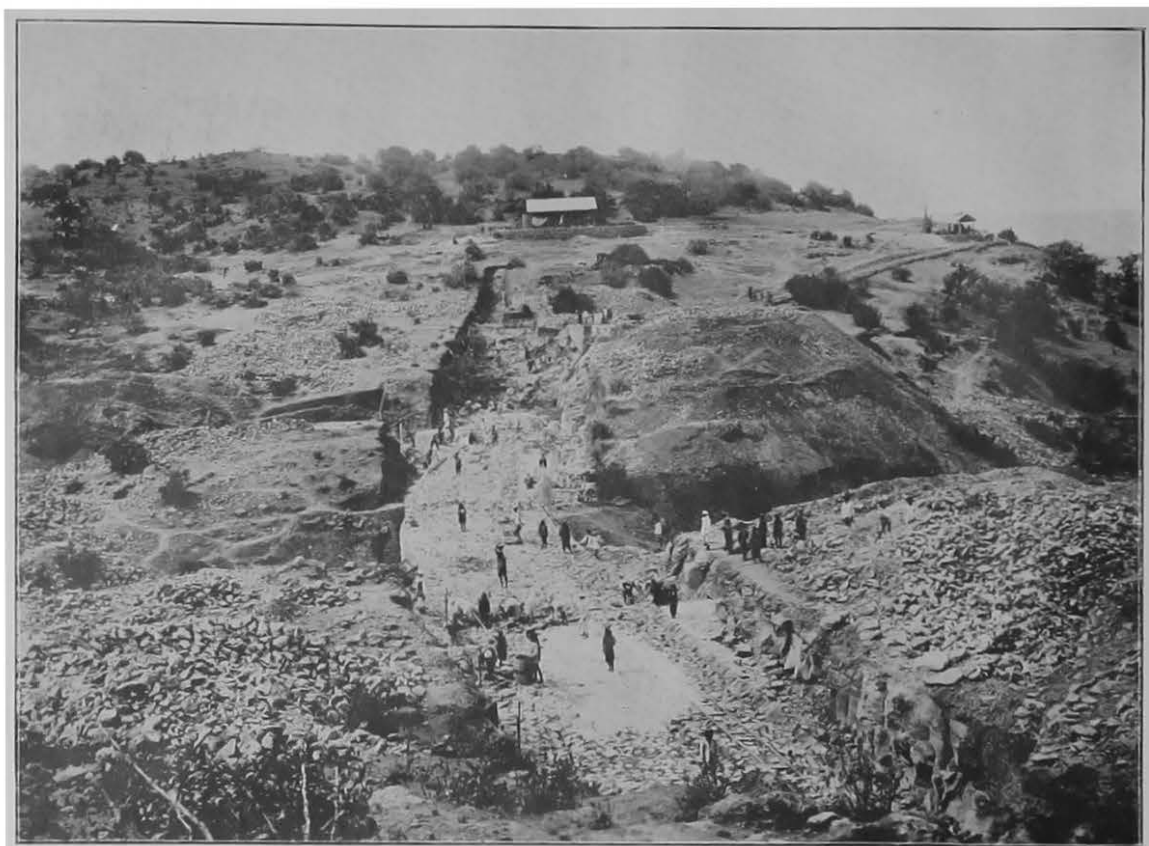
The total expenditure on works of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,47,753, the more important details of which are given under the various heads below:—

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

IMPERIAL
SERVICES.
Customs.

	Rs.
New Works ... ..	... ..
Additions and alterations to existing works ... ..	... ..
Repairs ... ..	... ..
	} 2,77,961
	11,564
Total ...	2,89,525

The foundation work for the New Customs House, Bombay, was carried out during the year. Nearly a thousand re-inforced concrete piles, thirty feet in length, were made and driven and a continuous re-inforced concrete capping formed over the pile-heads. A portion of the plinth was also carried out in concrete faced with yellow basalt. The works of constructing the New Customs House at Karáchi and quarters for the Preventive officers at Keamári were in progress.



LONAVLA WATER WORKS.
VIEW OF MASONRY DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



LIGHT HOUSE AT CAPE MONZE.
REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.



BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE.
REINFORCED CONCRETE PILE DRIVING.

The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs	
New Works	...	...	...	} 75,398	
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs		62,494
Total				...	1,37,892

The bungalow for the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue at Bándra and the Sarkárkún's and Kárkúns' quarters at Rái were in progress.

An expenditure of Rs. 102 only was incurred on repairs under this head.

Opium.
Mint.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New Works	...	...	...	} 4,014	
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs		9,553
Total				...	13,567

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

Post Offices.

				Rs.	
New Works	...	...	...	} 82,368	
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs		40,922
Total				...	1,23,290

A site for the proposed new post office at Ahmedabad was purchased during the year.

No important work was carried out under this head, the expenditure during the year being as under :—

Telegraphs.

				Rs.	
New Works	...	...	...	} 29,404	
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs		10,668
Total				..	40,072

An expenditure of Rs. 15,961 only was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 2,587 was on additions and alterations and Rs. 13,374 on repairs.

Treasury and
Currency Buildings.

No important work was carried out under this head, the expenditure during the year being as under :—

Political Agencies.

				Rs.	
New Works	..	...	...	} 12,513	
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs		8,089
Total				...	20,602

Miscellaneous.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,948 only was incurred on repairs under this head.

An expenditure of Rs. 134 only was incurred on repairs under this head.

Educational.

The expenditure during the year was :—

Ecclesiastical.

				Rs.	
New Works	...	...	...	} 19,204	
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs		27,638
Total				...	46,842

The work of constructing the Chaplain's quarters at Karáchi was in progress.

No important work was carried out under this head, the expenditure during the year being as under :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 12,394
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				17,301

Miscellaneous
 Public Improve-
 ments.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 11,278
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				11,278

The work on two light houses in the Persian Gulf, *viz.*, on Quoin and Tanb Islands, was in progress. These have been completed except for the construction of some outhouses. The expenditure on these has been adjusted with the Marine and Civil Departments.

The steam boring plant which was working at New Agar (Khárághoda) struck a good artesian flow of water, the discharge being 500 gallons per minute. The water of this bore contained salts and was reported to be affected by tides. A bore was also successfully made in Khárághoda town, the discharge being 100 gallons per minute. This water was reported to be unpotable by the Chemical Analyser to Government but it is stated by those who have drunk it that it produces no ill effects.

PROVINCIAL
 SERVICES.
 Forests.

No work of importance was undertaken during the year, the expenditure being as under :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 9,525
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				13,870

Treasury and
 Currency Buildings.

The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 2,884, of which Rs. 170 was on works and Rs. 2,714 on repairs.

Land Revenue
 Buildings.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 4,26,913
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				5,84,357

The Treasury room and office at Alibág was commenced. The Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Mángaon (Kolába) and the bungalow for the Assistant Collector at Surat were in progress, the bungalow for the Collector at Surat being completed. The Revenue Sub-Divisional office at Kárwár, the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Honávar (Kánara District), the head-quarter buildings at Nawábsháh, the new Mukhtiárkar's Kacheri at Mirokhan were in progress, and the Mukhtiárkar's Kacheri at Nagar Párkar, the Deputy Collector's bungalow at Nawábsháh and the additions and alterations to the Collector's bungalow at Hyderabad were completed.

Excise Buildings.

The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 85,388
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				1,00,444

The new liquor warehouse at Sholápur was in progress and the work of constructing a reservoir and cooling plant for the distillery at Godhra was completed. A commencement was made with the work of constructing a new distillery at Khánápur in the Belgaum District.



WEST VIEW.



SOUTH VIEW.

CENTRAL OFFICES, POONA.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 242,157
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				3,20,042

New quarters were provided for the European servants at Government House, Malabár Point, and His Excellency the Governor's bungalow at this Government House was entirely remodelled and rearranged. Additions and alterations to the electric installation at Government House, Malabár Point, additions and improvements to the Government House at Maháleshwar, and the work of providing electric installation in the same were in progress.

No work of importance was carried out during the year. The total expenditure under the head amounted to Rs. 16,123, of which Rs. 5,861 was on works and Rs. 10,262 on repairs.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 30,597
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				34,290

The Agricultural School at Devi-Hosur in the Dhárwár District was in progress and the Agricultural Farm buildings at Alibág were completed.

An expenditure of Rs. 69 only was incurred during the year on repairs under this head.

The expenditure during the year was:—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} *1,46,059
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				1,46,221

* This represents outlay from contributions.

The Art and Archæology block of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India was roofed in throughout with the exception of the central dome. The steel framing for the dome was erected and a considerable portion of the reinforced concrete work filled in. The plaster work and finishings of the interior were well advanced. The work of providing an electric installation in the Museum was in progress.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 709
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				24,502
Total				25,211

No work of importance was undertaken during the year, the operations being confined to repairs to, and conservation of, archæological buildings and remains.

The expenditure during the year was:—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} *2,72,207
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				32,029
Total				3,04,236

* In addition Rs. 1,95,422 were spent from contributions.

The following important works were in progress :—

(1) Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. The concrete flooring at the first floor level of the main science building was completed and the walls of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim wing were carried up to second floor level. The Sir Vasantji Tricumji Mulji Library was roofed in and the interior work was in progress. The Examination Schools were brought upto second floor level and some progress was made with the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

(2) The new bungalow for the Principal, Gujarát College, Ahmedabad.

(3) The Sir George Clarke Library at Ahmedabad.

(4) The Students' Hostel, Agricultural College, Poona.

(5) The Engineering Laboratory at the College of Engineering, Poona.

(6) The extension of the Training College for women at Dhárwár.

The following works of importance were completed :—

(1) The Mádhavlál Ranchhodlál Science Institute at Ahmedabad.

(2) The Chimanlál Nagindás Hostel for the students of the Gujarát College, Ahmedabad.

(3) The quarters for the Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

(4) Class rooms and a Science and Lecture Hall in connection with the Training College for men at Dhárwár.

(5) Quarters for 70 students, Training College for men at Dhárwár.

Schools.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... } *2,61,171
Repairs	... } 27,596
Total	... <u>2,88,767</u>

* In addition Rs. 1,27,015 were spent from contributions.

The following important works were in progress :—

(1) Hostel for 80 students of the Northcote High School at Sholápur.

(2) The Sheth Govardhandás Sundardás High School at Jalgaon.

(3) The Násik High School.

(4) The Humby School at Manora.

(5) The buildings for the Hopeful Academy at Shikárpur.

The following important works were completed :—

(1) Hostel for the students of the Sorabji J. J. High Schools at Surat.

(2) The Mádhavlál Hostel for the students of the Ranchhodlál Chhotálál High School at Ahmedabad.

(3) Agricultural school for training the sons of agriculturists at Loni Kalbhór in the Poona District.

(4) Extension of the Northcote High School at Sholápur.

(5) Hostels in connection with the High Schools at Belgaum, Bijápur and Sátára.

University Buildings.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,500 only was incurred on repairs under this head.

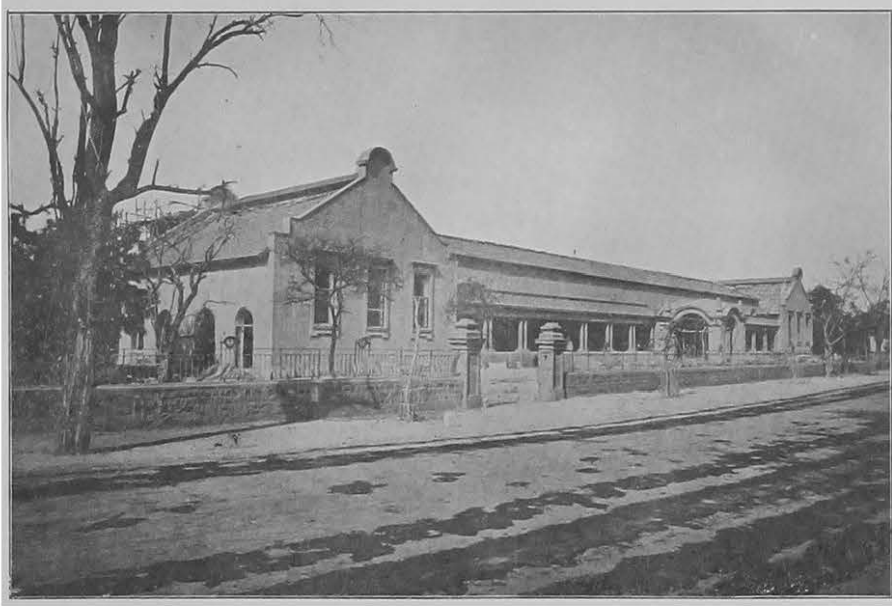
Miscellaneous.

An expenditure of Rs. 5,232 was incurred under this head on the acquisition of bungalow No. 34 in the Ahmedabad cantonment for the residence of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division. With this the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,004 only, of which Rs. 10,274 was on original works and Rs. 730 on repairs.

Ecclesiastical.

No work of importance was carried out under this head. The expenditure during the year was :—

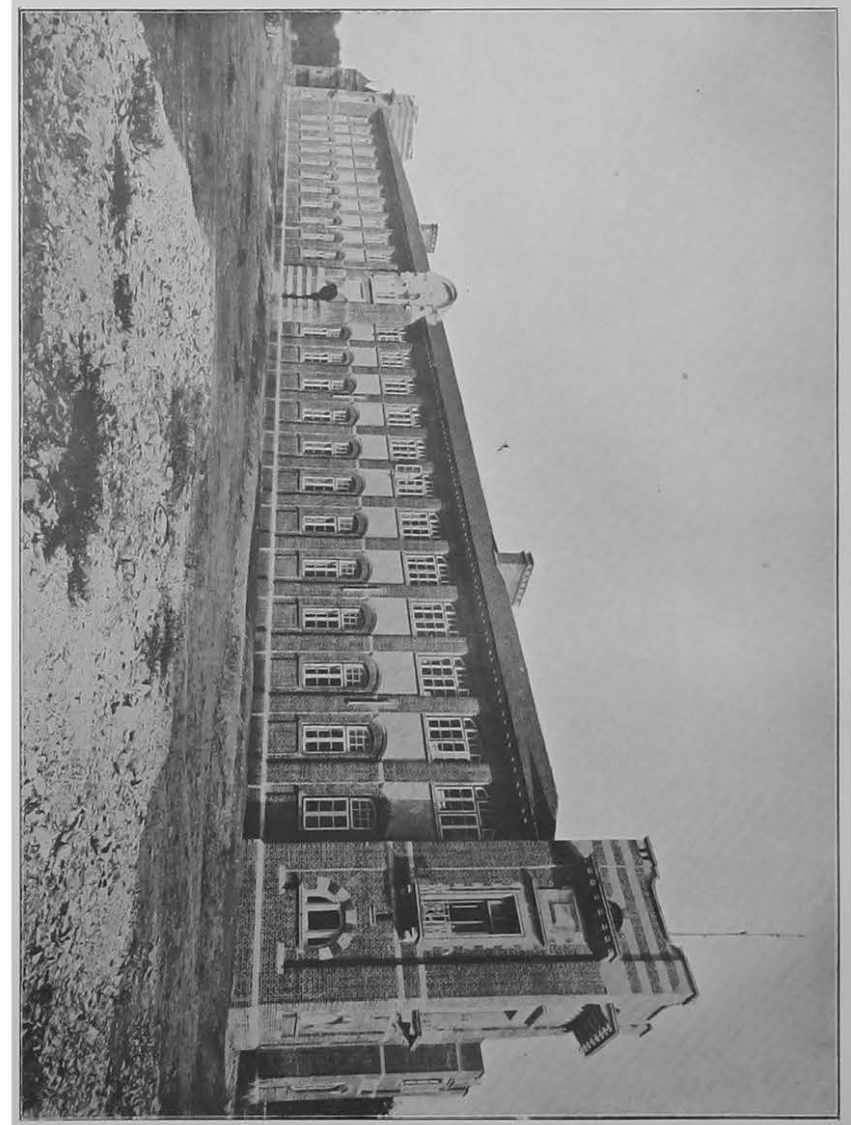
	Rs.
New Works	...
Additions and alterations to existing works	... } 2,632
Repairs	... } 14,804
Total	... <u>17,436</u>



ENGINEERING LABORATORY, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.



DISPENSARY CONVERTIBLE INTO A CIVIL HOSPITAL AT MIRPURKHAS.



MADHAVLAL RANCHHODLAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 2,54,640
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				3,01,060

The work of the new Small Causes Court, Bombay, was commenced. The foundation was filled in, the plinth was almost completed and the superstructure of the ground floor was in progress. The temporary buildings required for the purposes of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, the Court-houses at Alibág and Songarh (in the Káthiáwár Agency) and the bungalow for the Judicial Commissioner, Karáchi, were in progress. The bungalow for the District Judge at Surat and the Sub-Judge's Court at Nawábsháh were completed. Bungalows Nos. 33 and 35 in the Cantonment of Ahmedabad were acquired for the residence of the Joint Judge and the District Judge, Ahmedabad, and the necessary additions and alterations to the latter were commenced and nearly completed.

The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 56,153
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				1,16,191

Jails.

The work of constructing a barrack for 64 prisoners to provide for additional inmates at the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, was undertaken. The work of remodelling and re-roofing the existing buildings in His Majesty's House of Correction at Byculia, Bombay, was completed and an extensive plot of land was acquired for the proposed new Central Jail at Hindalgi near Belgaum.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} 9,40,171
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				10,76,425

Police.

The work of providing quarters for two Indian Sub-Inspectors and two European officers and a Police Station including the Look-out Tower at Mody Bay, Bombay, for the Harbour Police was completed. The tower which is of masonry rises over the lock-up to a total height of 110 feet and presents a rather imposing appearance as will be seen from one of the views in this report. The bungalows for the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Nawábsháh were completed. The other works undertaken or carried out consisted mainly of the construction of, or additions and alterations to, the Police Lines at different places in the Presidency.

The expenditure on Medical Works was :—

				Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	} *8,67,091
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				9,86,734

Medical.

* In addition Rs. 40,543 were spent from contributions.

The following important works were in progress :—

- (1) Additions and alterations to the old Government House, Parel, to render it suitable for the permanent accommodation of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.
- (2) The extension of the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad.
- (3) The bungalow for the Civil Surgeon at Sholápur.
- (4) Provision of a refrigerating plant, etc., in connection with the depôt for the preparation of vaccine lymph at Belgaum.

(5) Nurses' quarters at the Civil Hospital, Karáchi.

The following works of importance were completed :—

(1) Extension of the Wadia Home for Nurses in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

(2) Additions and alterations to the old Telegraphists' bungalow in the compound of the old Government House, Parel, Bombay, to render it suitable for occupation by the 3rd Medical Officer of the Plague Research Laboratory.

(3) Additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad to provide additional cells for criminal and non-criminal males and females.

(4) The Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeránda in the Poona District—Additional works.

(5) Dispensary convertible into a Civil Hospital at Mirpurkhás.

(6) Disinfection Shed at Karáchi.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure on Miscellaneous works was :—

					Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	} 3,65,145
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	
Total	...				<u>4,13,025</u>

The construction of a temporary building on the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, to accommodate the Government Central Press, while the permanent building allotted to it in Marine Street is being remodelled, was commenced. The work of constructing buildings at Alibág for the new Public Works Department district of Kolába was commenced, while the bungalow for the Executive Engineer, Sholápur, was in progress. The office for the Executive Engineer, Kánara, at Kárwár and the central block of offices at Poona, the latter described in the report for 1910-11, were completed.

B.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New Works	...	...	...	...	} 11,33,542
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	
Total	...				<u>24,40,253</u>

The principal works in progress or completed were the following :—

Road from Vihigaon to Khodala.

Diversion and improvement of the Kalyán Shil Road.

Uran-Jassai Road.

Road from Mándvi to Jankho.

Improvements to the Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road.

Improvements to the Khándesh Nizám Frontier Road.

Improvements to the Dhulia-Bhusáwal Road.

Road from Bhatkal to Mysore Frontier.

Improvements to the Málwan-Phonda Road.

Improvements to the road from Karád to Nagaz.

Bridging nallás on the Máhád-Nágothna Road.

The bridge over the creek at Kalyán.

The bridge over the Thána creek between Thána and Kalwa.

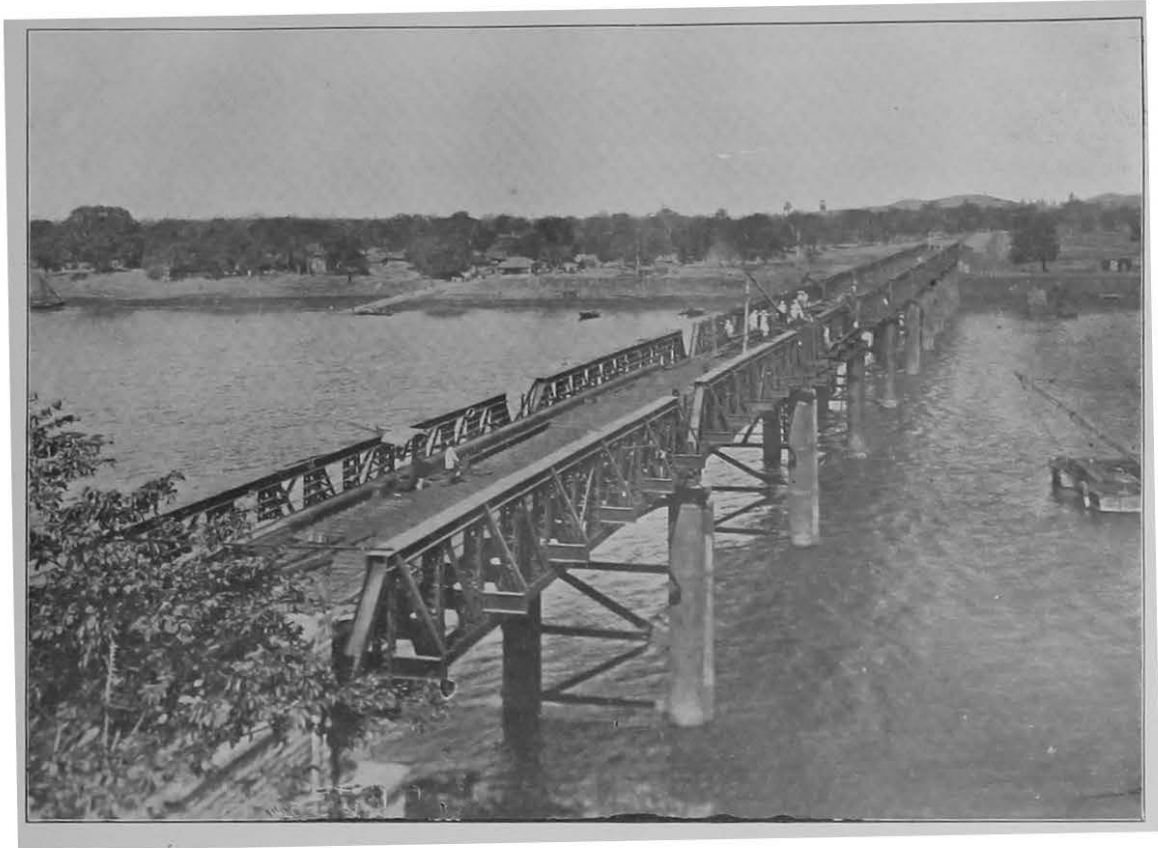
The Fitz-Gibbon bridge at Koregaon.

Bridge over the Malaprabha river at Mugutkhan-Hubli in the Belgaum District.

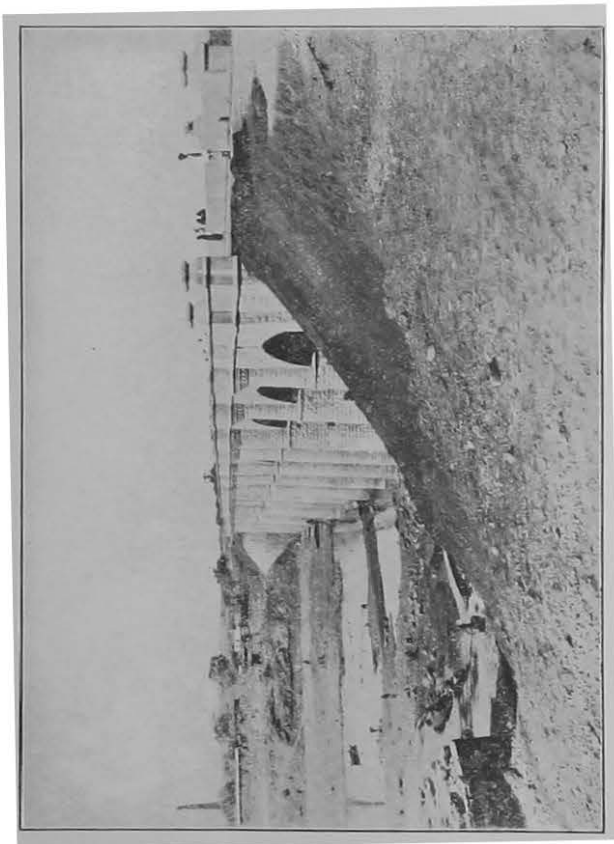
Bridge over the Malaprabha river at Kamatgi in the Bijápur District.

Willingdon bridge over the river Krishna at Mähuli in the Sátára District.

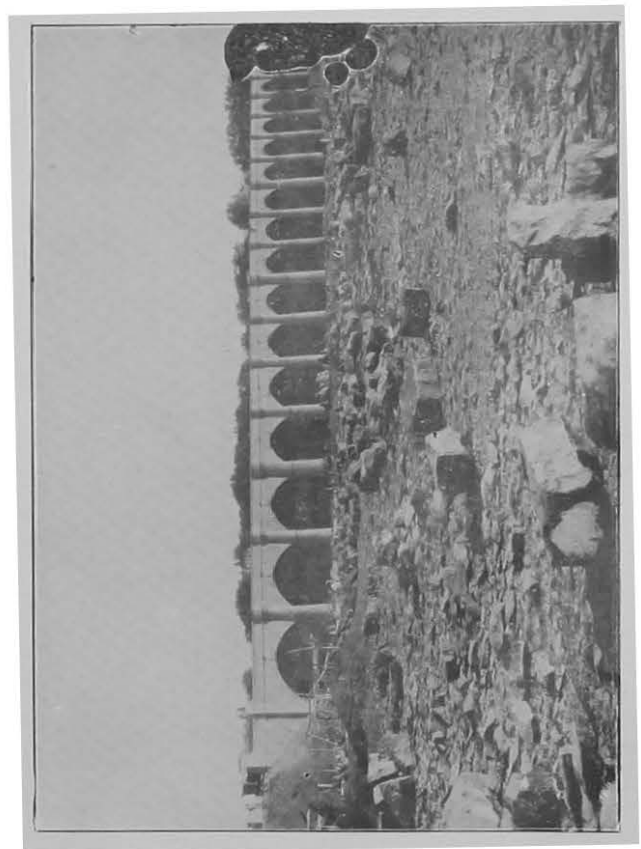
The bridge over the creek at Kalyán has 10 spans of 107 feet 6 inches each from centre to centre of piers. The superstructure is of mild steel and the piers of cast iron cylinders sunk into



BRIDGE OVER KALYAN CREEK, KALYAN.



FITZGIBBON BRIDGE AT KOREGAON.



the rock and filled in with cement concrete. The remaining four cylinders for two piers were erected and entirely completed upto bed plate level. Two of the remaining three spans were completed and the last span was being erected at the close of the official year. The approach roads were nearly complete in all respects. With the completion of this bridge and the improvement of the Kalyán Shil Road these works will now form part of the main Bombay-Agra Road and through traffic taking this route will avoid the old and very awkward ferry crossing the Thána creek on the old alignment.

The new Kalwa bridge is to replace an old and unsafe one. It will have a central 85 feet span of mild steel girders and flooring and 14 arched masonry spans of 40 feet each. Cement concrete for two abutments and three piers was filled in. The masonry work of the two abutments and the three piers referred to was also completed up to 6 to 7 feet in height. This bridge will serve traffic using both the Bombay-Agra and Bombay-Poona trunk roads.

During the year the excavation for the three deepest piers and the east abutment of the Willingdon bridge over the Krishna river at Máhuli was carried down to sound rock and these piers were built up to various heights above the water level. The west bank embankment was protected by a retaining wall and cement concrete voussoirs for three of the six arches were cast. The required number of centerings was also completed. Up to the end of the year under report about three-quarters of the estimated expenditure on the work had been incurred.

Nurseries were maintained at various places and the planting, watering and protection of roadside trees continued to receive careful attention. About 57,000 trees were planted during the year along Provincial and Local Fund Roads in charge of this department. Arboriculture.

C.— MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

(Note.—For full details of the water-supply and drainage works see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1913.)

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works ... ..	... ..
Additions and alterations to existing works ... ..	... ..
Repairs ... ..	... ..
Total	15,44,267

The following important works were in progress :—

- The extension of the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works.
- The Visápur Tank in the Ahmednagar District.
- The Lonávla Water Supply.
- The Poona City Water Supply.
- The Ahmednagar Water Supply.
- The Improvements to the Sholápur Water Supply.
- The Hubli and Karád Water Works.
- The improvements to the Hyderabad Water Supply.

Water-supply.

In connection with the extension of the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works the raising of the Jack-well for the new (D) engine with a storeyed building over it and the engine and boiler houses were completed. The new high level reservoir 60 feet in diameter and 19 feet high, with a gallery 2 feet 9 inches wide all round was completed and the pipe connections were made. The reservoir was brought into use and proved of great help in meeting the demands of the city. The old and new reservoirs were connected with each other by two 12" pipes and the rising mains from the new and old engines were also connected with each other with a 20" pipe. The deepening of the Jack-well of the B and C engines was in progress and the old 24" pipe line from well No. 2 to this Jack-well was cleared of silt. The raising of the top of the supply well No. 2 was also in progress.

The construction of the Settling Tanks and the High Level Service Reservoir in connection with the Poona City Water Supply together with the work of laying cast iron mains from the settling tanks to the existing distribution system and the 6" main from the High Level Service Reservoir were completed.

Work in connection with the excavation for the foundations of the dam of the Lonávla Water Works and the masonry work and waste weir excavations were in progress. The progress on this work was greatly improved by the construction of a new incline and the provision of a new winding engine.

The Násik Water Works were completed.

The Bijápur Water Works were practically completed.

The work of laying distributing mains and branches and the erection of hydrants, etc., in connection with the High Service Main of the Hyderabad Water Works, were in progress.

During the year, steam and hand power Calyx Drills were at work at Broach, Viramgám, Gogha and Ahmednagar. The bore at Viramgám promised to be successful. Pumping tests were carried out at Dholka, Sábarmati and Kelva Máhim, of which the one at Dholka was very satisfactory. The yield of the well at this place was found to be greater than the requirements of the town and as the water was passed as potable a project for the water-supply of the town from this source was under preparation.

Sewerage.

The work in connection with the Poona City Sewerage was in progress. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six feet of main sewers, 52,189 feet of branch sewers, 920 feet of rising main, 5,274 feet of effluent main, 759 sewer manholes varying in depth from 4 to 25 feet and 33 flushing tanks were completed during the year. The erection of pumping machinery at the Central and Low Level Pumping Stations was also completed and the construction of the Septic tank at Hadapsar was in progress. The work of laying a main drain to connect the drainage of the New Central Offices, Poona, with the Septic tank installation of the Sassoon Hospital was in progress.

Miscellaneous.

With a view to protecting the Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, against erosion by the sea during the monsoon the work of improvements thereto was undertaken during the year. A breakwater 522' long consisting of a series of groups of reinforced cement concrete blocks placed in echelon and laid *in situ* each group comprising a spanning block in two tiers 10' x 6' x 5' and 9' x 4' x 3' weighing together about 25½ tons, surmounting two smaller blocks each measuring 8' x 4' x 6½' mean and weighing about 13 tons was constructed. Behind these concrete blocks a line of crib work 328' long and 10' wide, consisting of 12" x 4" Jarrah wood piles driven 8' apart, centre to centre, on the south side, and at intervals of 48' on the north side, 12" x 4" plates, bracings, etc., with decking of Jarrah wood, 2" thick, and all necessary bolts and washers, etc., was also constructed. A line of sea wall constructed on the 'Vibrocel' method forms part of this project and arrangements for commencing this part of the work were made.

D.—MILITARY WORKS.

No new works of importance were carried out during the year. The expenditure was :—

				Rs.
<i>Ordinary demands.</i>				
New Works	...	...	...	} 9,091
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total				62,597
<i>Special demands.</i>				
New Works	...	...	...	1,501

3.—IRRIGATION.

I.—GENERAL.

For details see tables under Irrigation printed in Part III of the Statistics of British India.

A.—DETAILS OF DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

In the year 1913-14 the direct expenditure (excluding collection charges) on all the irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 95½ lakhs compared with Rs. 80½ lakhs in the previous year, and Rs. 75½ lakhs, the average of the last three years. The total is classified and divided between the Presidency proper and Sind as follows :—

	Deccan and Gujarát.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	33,62,203	8,02,354	41,64,557
Repairs	5,30,574	24,97,021	30,27,595
Establishment	8,70,991	8,41,212	17,12,203
Tools and Plant	6,36,343	41,566	6,77,909
Refunds of Revenue	1,365	.....	1,365
Gratuitous Relief	.....	.....	.....
Suspense Account	1,241	-3,811	-2,570
Receipts on Capital Account	-1,690	.....	-1,690
Total	54,01,027	41,78,342	95,79,369

The distribution under Major heads of accounts is given below :—

Heads.				Amount.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rs.
Capital—					
Major Works—					
Protective Works	...	...	...	(a) 42,51,526	43,42,509
Productive Works	...	...	...	(b) 90,983	
Minor Works and Navigation—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	62,776	Half Imperial and half Provincial.
Revenue—					
Major Works—					
Protective Works	...	...	...	2,33,573	16,68,166
Productive Works	...	...	...	14,34,593	
Minor Works and Navigation—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	5,38,841	18,71,706
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	13,32,865	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—					
Agricultural Works	...	...	...	15,73,177	16,10,504
Contribution Works	...	...	...	37,327	
* Deposits contribution.					
Construction of Protective Works	...	...	...	23,562	} Imperial.
Famine Relief Outlay on Irrigation Works	...	...	...	146	
Grand Total				...	95,79,369

(a) Inclusive of expenditure in England Rs. 1,98,322.

(b) Net outlay in India comes to Rs. 25,841, as Rs. 65,142 have been adjusted by credit to expenditure in England under this head and debit to the work (Sukkur Barrage) under 43 Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works—as the project has not yet been sanctioned under this head.

B.—FIGURES FOR CAPITAL WORKS ONLY.

The receipts on Capital Irrigation Works alone compared with the year's expenditure, show a profit of Rs. 26,58,664 in Sind and a loss of Rs. 31,96,815 in the Deccan and Gujarát :—

Class of Works.	Direct Receipts.	Indirect Receipts.	Total Direct and Indirect Receipts	DIRECT EXPENDITURE.		
				Capital.	Working expenses (including the share of collection charges).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works { Deccan and Gujarát.	15,34,511	4,109	15,38,620	43,02,475	4,84,543	47,87,018
	Sind 2,08,493	26,67,051	28,75,544	90,983	13,85,397	14,76,380
Minor Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. { Deccan and Gujarát.	1,99,584	2,644	2,02,228	6,854	1,43,791	1,50,645
	Sind 70,440	17,00,371	17,70,811	4,973	5,05,338	5,11,311
Total, Deccan and Gujarát	17,34,095	6,753	17,40,848	43,09,329	6,28,334	49,37,663
Total, Sind	2,78,933	43,67,422	46,46,355	95,955	18,91,735	19,87,691
Grand Total, Deccan and Gujarát and Sind, 1913-1914	20,13,028	43,74,175	63,87,203	44,05,285	25,20,069	69,25,354
Grand Total, average of last three years	15,80,178	41,58,731	57,38,909	26,72,335	22,82,935	49,55,270

The area under irrigation shows an increase over the average of the last three years. These areas and estimated value of the crops grown are contrasted in the following statement :—

Capital Works,	Area.			Value.		
	1913-14.	Average of 3 years ending 1912-13.	Difference.	1913-14.	Average of 3 years ending 1912-13.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works—						
Deccan and Gujarát ...	167,074	117,344	+49,730	1,31,36,881	95,79,020	+35,57,861
Sind	1,300,901	1,170,001	+130,900	3,46,10,470	3,12,87,321	+33,23,149
Total ...	1,467,975	1,287,345	+180,630	4,77,47,351	4,08,66,341	+68,81,010
Minor Works—						
Deccan and Gujarát ...	47,219	40,351	+6,868	17,68,698	14,82,568	+2,86,130
Sind	1,002,331	982,315	+20,016	2,07,52,441	2,11,26,064	-3,73,623
Total ...	1,049,550	1,022,666	+26,884	2,25,21,139	2,26,08,632	-87,493
Grand Total ...	2,517,525	2,310,011	+207,514	7,02,68,490	6,34,74,973	+67,93,517

NOTE.—For further details see statements III-E & IV-E of statistical part of Irrigation Administration Report

C.—FIGURES FOR OTHER THAN CAPITAL WORKS.

These may be works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, or works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. The former are termed II Class Irrigation Works in the Presidency (excluding Sind). The receipts on these works are principally in the form of a share of the land revenue and are termed "Indirect", and as such are book credits, so that figures of revenue appearing in the finance accounts, as distinguished from the statistical statements accompanying the Irrigation Administration Reports are very small, being for direct revenue only, *vis.*, proceeds from sale of water, etc. The area of irrigation on these very numerous works is always large, but it fluctuates to some extent with the seasons. The following statements give a comparison of this year's and the average of the last 3 years' figures* :—

Class of Works.	Revenue.			Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MINOR WORKS.						
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Deccan and Gujarát .	18,089	5,08,763	5,26,852	3,96,167	1,30,685
	Sind	68,462	24,29,043	24,97,505	11,33,791	13,63,714
Total for 1913-14 ...	86,551	29,37,806	30,24,357	15,29,958	14,94,399	
Average total for triennium ending 1912-13...	79,885	29,77,747	30,57,632	13,15,784	17,41,848	
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	Deccan and Gujarát .	8,631	8,631	1,48,849	-1,40,218
	Sind	13,190	9,41,094	9,54,284	15,11,228	-5,56,944
Total for 1913-14 ...	21,821	9,41,094	9,62,915	16,60,077	-6,97,162	
Average total for triennium ending 1912-13...	21,941	9,44,346	9,66,287	15,26,849	-5,60,562	
Grand Total for 1913-14 ...	1,08,372	38,78,900	39,87,272	31,90,035	7,97,237	

* Note.—In this Report whenever the average is referred to, it is the average of the last 3 years, unless otherwise defined.

Class of Works.	Area.			Value of Crops.		
	1913-14.	Average of triennium ending 1912-13.	Difference.	1913-14.	Average of triennium ending 1912-13.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor Works—						
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Deccan and Gujarát ...	147,647	147,248	+ 399	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.
Sind	1,123,770	1,103,975	+ 19,795	2,30,77,804	2,30,96,256	- 18,452
Total ...	1,271,417	1,251,223	+ 20,194	.....	.....	.....
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Deccan and Gujarát ...	1,302	304	+ 1,088	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.
Sind	27,648	29,422	- 1,774	5,99,321	6,70,291	- 70,970
Total ...	29,040	29,726	- 686	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	1,300,457	1,280,949	+ 19,508	.....	.....	.....

D.—REVIEW OF IRRIGATION.

A general review of the irrigation operations in this Presidency brings out strikingly the different conditions obtaining in Sind and in the Presidency proper.

The area of irrigation in Sind is over 3 million acres, or about a quarter of the culturable area (nearly 13 million acres) of the province, and the revenue is 81 lakhs rupees, while in the Deccan and Gujarát, the total area of irrigation is 360,000 acres only out of 25 million acres classed as culturable, and 23 lakhs rupees is the revenue from all sources. Hence though the irrigation in the Deccan covers a comparatively small area it is very valuable, and the vigorous prosecution of the large Protective Works—Godávári, Pravara and Nira Canals—is of the utmost importance. There has been no difficulty in obtaining funds for this purpose, and the growth of expenditure in the last three years has been considerable. The real difficulty is want of labour; even at the present rate of progress represented by an expenditure limited to 50 lakhs rupees per annum, for Protective Works, there has been an appreciable rise in the cost of the operations, and the era of cheap work carried out in a more or less leisurely manner has passed. The scarcity in Sholápur and the adjoining districts was not altogether in favour of the work, for the reason that the cost of living was very much enhanced, fodder was scarce, and there was a very great dearth of water. In due time, however, Government made efficient arrangements for the supply of grass, which served to keep the animals alive; but there was at first much hesitation in accepting this form of food for cattle, as they usually subsist on fodder crops.

In Sind a considerable extension of irrigation is looked forward to when the great Rohri Canal and its barrage are constructed; but for the present, the Secretary of State's sanction has not been accorded to this scheme, and further arguments will be necessary to demonstrate the value and necessity of introducing reliable perennial supplies of water in Sind in the place of the present fluctuating supplies dependent upon the floods in the Indus and upon the vagaries of the river, which is constantly changing its course.

It may be said that on the whole the year has been a very favourable one, for increases above the average in the area of irrigation of 170,000 acres in Sind, and 55,000 acres in the Deccan are recorded. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was normal.

II.—SIND.

A.—NATURE OF INUNDATION.

During the year 1913-14, the inundation of the Indus was not particularly good. It is generally considered that the river has not reached a fair irrigating level until the reading on the gauge at Sukkur is 13 feet and that on the gauge at Kotri is 17 feet. During the year under consideration, these levels were reached for only 16 days and 66 days respectively as compared with the averages of 43 days and 66 days for the previous 10 years. The highest evels attained were 15 feet at Sukkur and 20.9 at Kotri as compared with the recorded highest floods of 17.9 feet and 22.9 feet respectively.

The rainfall for the year, however, was both abnormally heavy and opportune. The mean fall for the whole of Sind was 14·84 inches as against an average of 5·25 inches for the previous ten years and this heavy rainfall largely made up for the deficiency of canal water, though in some parts and especially in the south of Sind, it did considerable damage to the crops.

B.—INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

(i) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

- Desert Canal. Commencing from the northern boundary of Sind the first canal is the Desert Canal, which, for many years, has operated successfully. Owing to the great fluctuations in the river level from June to August, the supply was not very good, but a careful system of rotation of water was possible, the canal being well provided with regulators, and this, together with the good rainfall, minimised the bad effects of the deficiency in supply.
- A 600 feet length of channel was washed away at the mouth of this canal, but erosion has now ceased. The difficulty experienced with the 10" horizontal baulks of the head regulator, referred to in last year's report, has been got over by joining them together in pairs and making them 20 inches deep.
- Unhārwah. This is another very successful canal, but it very nearly experienced disaster this year. A heavy silt deposit took place in the canal due to active erosion above its mouth thereby reducing the discharge very much, and, in addition to this, full supply was available from the river for only half the usual period. The opportune rainfall in July and August, however, saved the crops.
- Begari Canal. One of the largest and most important canals in Sind is the Begari. It can irrigate over 300,000 acres of land, but in recent years the mouths feeding it were blocked with silt and the irrigated area was reduced to 117,000 acres bringing great hardship and misery to a large tract of country west and south of Jacobabad. Fortunately the new mouth which was excavated in 1912-13, at a cost of two lakhs rupees, has proved entirely successful, and the supply passed into the canal has been the largest on record. In pursuance of the policy of more careful distribution of water, the distributory sluices have been reduced in the upper reaches of the canal, so as to prevent cultivators from taking more than their fair share of water. This has proved very beneficial to the tail lands, which will now get the supply they are entitled to in good years. The Choi Project, which forms part of the improvement of the Begari system, is approaching completion. A scheme for further remodelling and the complete redistribution of the available water is under preparation.
- Mahiwah. The Mahiwah is on the left bank of the Indus, north of Rohri. The irrigation on this canal has been reduced somewhat in recent years but is now rising again and the supply was good.
- Sukkur Canal. So also with the Sukkur Canal on the right bank. The supply in this case was so favourable that rabi could be watered until March, 1914; it therefore acted as a perennial canal.
- Ghār Canal. Though-classed as a Minor Work for account purposes, the most important canal on the right bank is the Ghār Canal, irrigating over 350,000 acres. It has various mouths or feeders and though the one opened in 1910 silted badly, the Fordwah worked well, as usual, and to a certain extent relieved the scarcity of supply at the tails of various branch canals.
- Sattah Canal. This is in the extreme south on the left bank of the Indus. It is a small canal and tails into an area of culturable land, which, it is hoped, can be brought under irrigation by suitable regulation of discharge in the upper reaches after reducing the distributory sluice openings in the first 12 miles to a reasonable extent.

(ii) Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

Of these works the principal canals are the Sind, to the north of Sukkur, the Western Nāra, a large system irrigating over 350,000 acres south of Lārkāna, and the Kalri, Pinyāri and Baghar in the Karāchi Canals District.

- Sind Canal. The flow was favourable for kharif, and even rabi was watered in the first 11 miles of the canal. A new mouth is being given to this canal by the reopening of Col. Fife's channel to improve the supply in future, as the demand for water is considerable.
- Western Nāra Canal. At the mouth of this canal some trouble was experienced from silting; but it was overcome, partly by a more favourable set of the river in August, and partly by the use of the dredger, which removed the sandbar. On the whole the canal worked very well. The 1912 cut was only partially successful this year.

It is now proposed to carry out certain improvements for which estimates are being prepared, *viz.*:—

- (1) Providing a feeder to improve the supply to Mehar and Kakar talukas, at a cost of about Rs. 1,50,000.

(2) Cutting off awkward bends in the Nára, at a cost of about Rs. 1,60,000.

(3) Minor improvements to a number of branch channels.

Here too the policy is being followed of restricting the size of sluice outlets in the upper reaches.

The Pinyári is an important canal 67 miles long and irrigating 100,000 acres on the left bank of the Indus in the Pinyári, Sujawal, and Shahbandar sub-divisions. A short new mouth had to be cut, which silted up; but on the whole the irrigation was satisfactory.

The Kalri is a comparatively small channel on the right bank, which is unsatisfactory for want of proper banks, and of masonry sluices for outlets. Provision is about to be made for improving the canal.

Just to the south of the Kalri is the Baghar Canal, the southernmost on the right bank. This was originally a mouth of the Indus, and it is a large straggling untidy channel, without a head regulator, so that when the river is in high flood the canal banks very frequently breach, and the result is heavy damage to the crops. The canal banks are now being strengthened. The project for a new Baghar Canal has been rejected as unsuitable and unnecessary for the present.

C.—INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

(1) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

While all the canals in the Right Bank Division take off directly from the Indus River, those in the Left Bank Division fall under two heads, *viz.* :—

(a) The canals taking off from the Eastern Nára.

(b) The canals taking off directly from Indus.

Under (a) are the Nára River, the Jámráo, Mithráo, Heran, Khipro, Thar and Hiral Canals and under (b) are the Dád, Nasrat, Fuleli, Hasanali and a large number of smaller canals.

(a) *Canals taking off from the Eastern Nára.*

This supplies water for about 500,000 acres of irrigation and could irrigate much more if an ample supply of perennial water could be counted on. The large Eastern Nára Supply Channel, which is 12 miles long, leads water from the left bank of the Indus just above Rohri and discharges it into the Nára River. In certain years when the set of the Indus River in the northern part of Sind is directed very much against its left or eastern bank, the floods pour over the country from Ghotki southwards and they enter the Nára River at the tail of the Supply Channel. At such times a very heavy deposit of silt occurs in the channel which interferes with the flow of water and consequently curtails very much the rabi irrigation on the Jámráo and Mithráo Canals. A project is being prepared for making a protective bund to divert the Ghotki flood water from the Eastern Nára Supply Channel.

The question of obtaining suitable dredging plant to keep a clear channel in this important feeder is also being considered. These steps and the construction of the proposed Sukkur Barrage would give to the Eastern Nára area a permanent and excellent perennial supply.

In the year under review there was no trouble with floods from Ghotki and the supply of water was fairly satisfactory.

Irrigation from the Nára in the 100 miles between the Jámráo and Thar amounts to about 40,000 acres which is one-seventh of the culturable area.

This is the first and most important canal taking off the Nára River. A remodelling project for the more efficient distribution of water was sanctioned three years ago and is now approaching completion. A serious obstacle to a good water-supply for this canal is the accumulation of sand in large islands and banks in the Nára River just above the Jámráo Weir and headworks. By careful management a channel has been successfully scoured out through the sand and the silt that recently entered the canal and reduced its discharge is now being removed partly by means of a hand power bucket dredger and partly by an efficient system of groynes in the first 7 miles of the canal. The area of irrigation is on the average 226,000 acres and in this year it reached 245,000, of which 136,000 were under cotton. Egyptian cotton has been entirely given up as it is so readily attacked by the bollworm; Sindhi cotton is hardy and good and a superior American cotton is now becoming popular.

The rainfall in this tract caused serious floods and totally destroyed 5,000 acres of crops, and damaged a much larger area. It also caused many breaches in the canal banks, which, however, were all promptly closed.

The only other important canal is the Mithráo whose average irrigation is 119,000 acres. This year the area was 129,990 acres, and a remodelling scheme is under preparation which will add considerably to the area of irrigation and revenue, without requiring any increase of supply at the canal head.

The other four canals mentioned are all small and irrigated 82,000 acres, which is equal to the average.
 Heran, Khipro, Thar and Hiral Canals.

The whole of the area dependent on the Heran Canal (average irrigation is 1,700 acres) has now been transferred to Dim Minor of the Jámráo Canal which will give it a more certain and satisfactory supply.

(b) Canals taking off from the Indus.

Nasrat and Dád Canals.

The Nasrat and Dád Canals are two very important systems. They have, like most other inundation canals in Sind, more than one mouth, and they have periods of prosperity and periods of poor supply due to the changing course of the Indus and the deposit or scouring of sand at their mouths. In recent years the Dád was prosperous and the Nasrat experienced trouble. Heavy sums were spent on clearing channels for the latter and these are now yielding a good result.

The irrigated area of the Nasrat was 114,780 acres, against the average of 90,000 acres. The new Dád mouth was partially successful, but the irrigation was only little over the average. It was 108,900 acres, while five years ago it nearly reached 120,000 acres. It is expected that both these canals will do well next year, and a considerable amount of work is still being carried out in improving and completing their water courses.

Fuleli.

The largest of all the Sind canals is the Fuleli, whose head is at Hyderabad, and it has the advantage of an excellent supply all the year round. The rainfall benefited the high-lying lands in the first 40 miles, but did much damage in the low-lying areas of Badin and Tándo Bágó talukas.

The new silt bank, which had formed at the Jamshora mouth of the Fuleli, as mentioned in last year's report, has now been entirely scoured away by the river, and the discharge in the canal was so good that the Fuleli Escape, at its tail, was operating during the greater part of the rabi season running water to waste. The irrigation was 390,000 acres, which is a little over the average for this great canal, whose culturable command is given as 1½ million acres.

The regulating arrangements at Jamshora are still of the antiquated vertical needles type. The needles are to be replaced by suitable groups of horizontal gates, both here and on other important inundation canals in Sind. The whole Fuleli Canal system is also being very carefully studied, and it is hoped that shortly the large supply of water always available in the rabi season will be used for irrigation to a much greater extent. At present two-thirds of the irrigated cultivation is rice (247,000 acres) and the next largest crop is bájri (75,000 acres).

Hasanali and other Canals.

The numerous canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District and the Hasanali Canal, which is on the left bank 20 miles south of Hyderabad, all yielded an average year's irrigation. The construction of water courses on the Ren Project, north of Hyderabad, was in progress.

(ii) Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The more important canals of this class are the Naulákhí, the Great Marak, the Gháro Mahmudó and the Kari Shumáli. Most of the canals did as well as usual; the Mehrabwah had a record area of irrigation due to the successful improvement of its feeder dhand.

A new sharp bend of the River Indus cut through the Gháro Mahmudó Canal (which irrigates over 60,000 acres) in its 8th mile, not far from Hála, and caused a heavy silt deposit in the lower portion. The fortunate arrival of rain averted serious damage being done to the crops by this disaster. The tail of the Mahmudó is now to be attached to the Sangrowah, which will be suitably widened for the purpose.

D.—PROTECTIVE EMBANKMENTS.

The purpose of the long lines of protective embankment found in Sind is to prevent the flood waters of the Indus from spreading over and devastating the country. Under suitable control the flooding of the country is often beneficial, as in the case of basin irrigation in Egypt, and even in Sind it is frequently found that, when floods occur from breaches, which can be stopped in good time, the soaking of the land enables a large area to be grown of splendid rabi crops, but uncontrolled floods cause devastation and interfere with the extension of canal construction and orderly irrigation. Hence the protective embankments are the most important works in Sind and one of the most arduous and responsible tasks of the engineers is to keep them in perfect repair and to replace in good time by fresh embankments, called loops, all those portions which seem to be threatened with destruction by the erosion of the river. There was heavy erosion at places on the Sukkur Begari Bund, the worst being at the rate of 1,210 feet in a week, but no breaches occurred in the bunds. All the most important bunds or embankments are in the Indus Right Bank Division. A portion of the Kashmir Bund which extends from the northern boundary of Sind to the Begari Canal was again wetted in May and June by filling a central trench with water by pumping. This system was commenced three years ago and it is very expensive, but the importance of wetting a bund,

before the floods reach it, is so great that the plan, if successful, may be gradually adopted for some of the other large embankments. In consequence of threatened erosion, work was resumed on the Unhárwah loop and a new loop had also to be made from mile 4/6 to mile 7/4 of the Sukkur Begari Bund. In the Western Nára District the protective bund has been extended, as explained, in last year's review, and a proposal has been made to continue the extension as far as Tulti, because the set of the river is still on the right bank.

The small Tirchi and Mikaro bunds (in the vicinity of Sakrand) on the left bank of the Indus are still being raised and strengthened.

South of Kotri, the Hajipur Bund on the left bank is now in good order and its slopes are well protected from damage by wave wash by lai jungle (tamarisk bushes) in some parts and by stone or brick pitching in others.

In the Karáchi Canals District the bunds were breached in a number of places in 1912. Since then work has been pushed forward on strengthening and raising the embankments to 4 feet above highest recorded flood level. All but the Baghar Uchito bund have been completed and this will be finished next year. No breaches occurred in 1913.

E.—INDUS RIVER COMMISSION.

The works executed during the year were charged to "43—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept". All surveys carried out under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, Indus River Commission, are classed under this head.

During the year, the usual topographical surveys of the Indus, dhunds and bunds, etc., were made, and aggregated 2,380 miles in length

As was done in the last two years the whole course of the River Indus in Sind, from Kashmor down to the bifurcation, a clear length of 537 miles, also 37 miles of the Haideri, and 65 miles of the Ochito were surveyed and plotted.

In addition to this, surveys of the Gudu Dhund feeders, and the "Central Passage of the Indus" above Sukkur were carried out, and cross sections of the river were taken at Jherruck, Belo and the bifurcation.

Zemindári bunds 22 miles in length, in the Delta, between the Haideri and the Ochito Rivers were also surveyed so as to arrange for preventing the contraction of the flood way of the river.

The Khairpur boundary rails, 84 in number, were all inspected and found in good condition. Range lines 27, 28 and 29 were cleared of jungle and the boundary line between the State and the British territory from line 27 to line 29 was also cleared of jungle and "dhurries" put up.

Gauge readings of the river were taken during the year daily at 10 stations, twice a week at 4 stations and weekly at 8 stations.

Observations were also made on the velocity at various depths, on sand waves or the movements of the bed of the river and on the silt in suspension, and the discharges were regularly measured. The results will be published in the Indus River records. The principal figures of the discharges at Sukkur during the inundation and the minimum discharge of the year are as follows:—

Month.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
June	8,254,000	10,491,000	13,325,000	8,138,000	8,432,000
July	12,323,000	14,037,000	11,725,000	16,227,000	10,586,000
August	16,606,000	17,340,000	10,916,000	17,275,000	13,377,000
September	13,105,000	10,699,000	9,050,000	7,034,000	7,670,000
Total	50,288,000	52,567,000	45,016,000	48,674,000	40,065,000
Average discharge ... Cusecs.	412,197	430,902	368,984	398,967	328,402
Maximum discharge ... Cusecs.	631,796	700,440	582,742	721,256	621,156
Minimum discharge, June to September ... Cusecs.	211,460	196,829	211,089	105,230	108,513
Minimum discharge observed throughout the year ... Cusecs.	30,813	32,448	35,311	23,730	23,719

Note.—These totals and their constituent figures are the sums of the daily observations of the Indus in cusecs. To arrive at its total discharge during the period concerned, the figures given in the table must be multiplied by 86,400 (the number of seconds in a day).

During the cold weather the discharges of the Indus were regularly measured at Dera Gházi Khán. The minimum discharge compared with previous years is as follows :—

	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.
Date of minimum discharge.	December 1st.	January 4th.	March 26th.	February 1st.	February 4th.
Minimum discharge observed ... Cusecs.	19,970	24,649	22,536	19,068	21,172

Extensions and improvements and special repairs.

The estimated cost of the works under these heads sanctioned during 1913-14 by the Indus River Commission for execution by executive engineers and by the commission, is given below :—

A.—Indus Right Bank Division.

District.	Extensions and improvements.	Special repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shikárpur Canals	62,860	1,41,734	2,04,594
Western Nára	37,903	...	37,903
Karáchi Canals	2,21,492	...	2,21,492
Begari Canals ... ..	...	2,15,250	2,15,250
Total	3,22,255	3,56,984	6,79,239

B.—Indus Left Bank Division.

Fuleli Canals	19,383	...	19,383
----------------------	--------	-----	--------

C.—Indus River Commission.

Works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission	18,216	...	18,216
Grand Total	3,59,854	3,56,984	7,16,838

Maintenance and repairs.

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission was Rs. 27,298, of which Rs. 2,138 were spent on the river gauge establishment at Sukkur, Kotri, Jherruck, Khairabad (Punjáb) and the Indus Delta.

Total expenditure.

The total expenditure incurred and accounted for by the Indus River Commission was :—

	Rs.
Works	18,216
Repairs	27,298
Establishment	1,01,199
Tools and plant	12,738
Total	1,59,451

Snagging operations.

The snagging tour on the Indus lasted from 20th November, 1913, to 29th January, 1914, and extended from Kashmor down to Keti Bunder. This very important work consists of the removal of trees and snags washed down by the river, and causing obstruction to navigation in the main channels.

Snagging was also carried out in the Fuleli Canal from Jamshora to below Talhár. The snagging of the Eastern Nára was not undertaken this year. The expenditure incurred on snagging operations was Rs. 1,452.

Dredger *Mudlark*.

This year the dredger "Mudlark" was engaged in clearing the Kala Tagar mouth of the Upper Dád. She worked for 14 days from 6th August to 19th August, 1913, and cleared 234,350 cubic feet of material, at an expenditure of about Rs. 1,072 or Rs. 4.57 per 1,000 cubic feet. The operations inside the feeder were successful, but as the approaches to the feeder mouth began to silt, the dredger had to be removed.

The dredger was then engaged on clearing the Akil mouth of Western Nára Canal. She worked for 16 days from 25th August to 9th September, 1913, and cleared about 117,000 cubic feet of material at an expenditure of about Rs. 770 or Rs. 6.58 per 1,000 cubic feet. The operations were very successful.

The dredger was afterwards brought to Sukkur where a working demonstration of the newly fitted helical cutter was held by Mr. McMurray of the firm of Messrs. Simon & Co., who built the dredger. In consequence of his recommendations, certain alterations and additional fittings are being arranged for so as to make the dredger more useful.

The project for the Barrage and the Rohri Hyderabad Canal was examined in the autumn of 1913 by a special committee appointed by the Secretary of State in England. Their report recommended a re-consideration of the scheme on the grounds that, as the project would not prove to be a productive work, and that there was no definite evidence that the water supply at Sukkur would be affected by the withdrawals of water for irrigation in the Punjab, the project was not an urgent necessity. They further held the view that the present conditions of inundation irrigation were fairly well suited to the special circumstances of the country and that perennial canals would be looked upon only as improvements to be desired, not as essential. The Secretary of State has for the time being accepted their recommendations and the matter is now under the consideration of the Government of Bombay.

Sukkur Barrage.

F.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A few earthquake shocks occurred in the tract served by the Desert Canal, but they were small and did no damage. Earthquakes.

The trees on canals and bunds are being carefully looked after, fresh tree planting is being actively pushed on and nurseries and gardens are in good condition. Plantations.

The rainfall reduced the number of waterings taken for cotton. On inundation canals the waterings varied from four lasting up to 31st August to six lasting up to 21st September. Cotton irrigation.

On the Fuleli the waterings were 5 to 10 ending before October, but on the Jámráo, the same number of waterings occasionally carried the irrigation into December.

III.—DECCAN AND GUJARÁT.

A.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Irrigation in the Northern Division is mainly done by means of small tanks or reservoirs dependent on local rainfall.

In the year 1913-14 the rainfall was favourable. At Ahmedabad it was 36 inches against an average of 29 inches during the past 30 years. But in Kaira some very heavy falls caused considerable damage.

The Háthmati Canal and the Khári Cut with the Bokh Storage Reservoir is a combined system providing water for Ahmedabad and a part of Kaira. There are some small tanks in this area too, the principal one being the Chandola tank near Ahmedabad. The supply in the Háthmati was good, the Bokh Reservoir was filled and the Chandola Tank was filled and emptied two or three times. As a consequence, the irrigated area was larger than any previous record, being 18,000 acres and yielding a gross revenue of 98,000 rupees; the previous year was a good one but the figure was only 12,000 acres, while the average is under 10,000 acres. Some flooding, which occurred in the Kalambandhi area, is reported to have been beneficial to the crops. The Hathmati Canal and Khári system.

In the Kaira collectorate the four tanks which were so successful last year yielded very little irrigation this year. Both Wángroli and Tranja Nagráma were nearly full, but probably on account of the good rainfall the irrigated area was only 600 acres against 2,900 of last year. The Sávli and Saiat Tanks both breached due to sudden heavy falls of rain in July and August, 1913. The repairs cost 33,000 rupees. Tanks in Kaira.

Compared with last year's splendid area of irrigation, the result is most disappointing this year, and the cost of maintenance was more than double the gross revenue.

In the Panch Maháls the Muvália is a tank of recent construction. This tank filled too, but the irrigation was less than 600 acres, the average being 345 acres. In this case too, the cost of maintenance was more than double the gross assessed revenue. Muvália.

Other work done was improvements to 82 small tanks, repairs of 98 others and the maintenance of drainage channels and reclamation works in Gujarát.

B.—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Since the last administration report was written a new division of superintendence has been formed which is known as the Deccan Irrigation Division, comprising besides the 4 Protective Canal Construction Districts, the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation and the Poona Irrigation Districts. The Central Division, as it now exists, is composed of 6 Districts :—

- East and West Khándesh.
- Násik.
- Nagar.
- Poona and Sholápur.

It has only a few irrigation works of importance. The area of irrigation on First Class or Capital Works was only 15,000 acres and on Second Class Works 10,000 acres.

(i) First Class Irrigation Works.

The tanks of the Sholapur district, Ekruk, Ashti, Pathri, etc., and their canal systems constitute the most important of the irrigation works remaining therein. The Ekruk Tank, which was constructed for irrigation purposes exclusively, has for many years furnished the town of Sholapur with large supplies of water for industrial and domestic needs.

An important work is now in progress at Sholapur for improving the water supply of the town. For years it has drawn its supply from an open channel fed from the Ekruk Tank; but this unsatisfactory arrangement is shortly to be replaced by a scheme for drawing the water direct from the tank through cast iron mains. The project includes the installation of more powerful pumping machinery and additions to the existing service reservoir in the city.

The question of the feasibility of enlarging the catchment of the Ekruk Tank has been under consideration for some time. Two schemes are now under investigation but it is doubtful whether the increased supply will be in any way commensurate with the cost of the works necessary to provide it.

The total area of irrigation both under Major and Minor Works was a little under the average, but it was generally much less in Khandesh because of favourable rainfall, and rather above the average in Sholapur due to a brisk demand consequent on the failure of the later rains. The revenue was considerably higher than before, due to the enhanced rates now charged.

(ii) Second Class Irrigation Works.

The expenditure on extensions and improvements and maintenance and repairs to the bandharas situated in the West and East Khandesh districts was Rs. 26,500.

C.—DECCAN IRRIGATION DIVISION.

(i) First Class Irrigation Works.

The most important works in this new division are the large protective irrigation projects of which a somewhat detailed account will be given after detailing the operations of works now in existence.

(a) Works in Existence.

Protective Works.

Nira Left Bank Canal.

Of the works in being, the Nira Left Bank Canal is the largest in the Deccan and is situated in the south of the Poona district. It has for the last 25 years poured water into the previously arid Nira valley extending from the Southern Maratha Railway line to Indapur and has yielded an increasing gross revenue, which in this year has reached the satisfactory figure of 9 per cent. on the total cost of the work.

The trouble, which to a certain extent was anticipated, is that some part of the land under command is being damaged by water-logging. Various remedies have been suggested, the most effective of which would undoubtedly be a thorough system of drainage, but the first cost of drainage and the charge for maintenance are absolutely prohibitive; a more economical system is to avoid one of the principal causes of water-logging, *viz.*, over irrigation, and to this end a very much stricter and more scientific method of irrigation is about to be enforced. The result aimed at in addition to the diminution of water-logging is the extension of the area of irrigation without any increased expenditure of water. Some experiments were made to see whether the excess of subsoil water could be used for irrigation. Some of it is brackish and unsuitable, but much of it may be lifted and used with advantage to aid flow irrigation from the canal distributaries. The cost of lifting water, however, is so great that it is not economical to introduce pumps, unless the quantity of water to be pumped is sufficient to keep them at work continuously. The experiments are being continued.

The area irrigated on the Nira Canal shows a very large increase, which is largely attributable to excellent management. The figures for 4 consecutive years are:—

					Acres.
1910-11	...	...	...	...	37,962
1911-12	...	...	...	...	39,227
1912-13	...	...	...	...	52,399
1913-14	...	...	...	...	76,683

One lakh rupees was spent on the work of widening this canal and strengthening the banks to take an extra foot in depth of water. This work is in progress.

Mhaswad Tank Canals.
 Girna Left Bank Canal.

The other protective works in operation are the Mhaswad Tank and Canals and the Girna Left Bank Canal (Storage Chankapur Tank). The former irrigated 10,154 acres in the famine-stricken Sholapur district, yielding less than 3 per cent. gross revenue. This figure is, however, higher than the average. The Chankapur system does not yet yield gross revenue

equal to 1 per cent. of its capital cost. The project for extending the Girna Left Bank Canal is under preparation and when the work is completed a better return may be expected.

Productive Works.

Of the Major Productive Works, the Mutha Canal is the only important one. It includes, under a total cost of 77 lakhs rupees, the expenditure on the Poona water supply, and yielded a total gross revenue of 5 per cent. this year. The area of irrigation though much more than usual was only 16,665 acres but more than 4,500 acres were sugarcane near Poona, a crop paying 40 to 50 rupees water rate per acre. A project for the extension of the Mutha Canal and the construction of a very much larger storage reservoir than Lake Fife is under consideration.

Of the other Major and Minor Works it may be said that the year was an average one. There are no important facts or problems to be reported in connection with any of these little works. Other works.

(b) Works under Construction.

The first of the new large protective irrigation projects is now approaching completion. The storage work is called Lake Beale on the Dárna River, opposite Aswali station on the G. I. P. Railway. The dam can be seen clearly from the railway. The lake filled well and supplied far more water than is yet required for the canals. Some damage has occurred to the masonry near the undersluices of the dam, and this will necessitate emptying the tank in April, 1915, to enable repairs to be carried out. Godávári Canals.

Some masonry works on the Left Bank Canal remain to be built and the last 10 miles of the Right Bank Canal are now being constructed. There will be a small excess on this project, whose estimated cost was 95 lakhs rupees, due to a greater expenditure on the canals than anticipated. During the year nearly 4½ lakhs rupees were spent.

There has been a set-back in irrigation from 34,000 to 24,000 acres, which may be attributed to a misunderstanding of the villagers in connection with the Block System. The whole question of irrigation administration is under careful consideration and a more cautious and orderly progress will be secured.

One great draw-back of these canals is the growth of weeds, which interferes very seriously with the discharge. Experiments are being made for means to eradicate this evil. Another evil is due to seepage from the canal distributaries and irrigated fields. The consequent water-logging tends to throw certain areas of land out of use.

A comprehensive scheme has been prepared for the construction of suitable roads in the valley under command. The cost is to be met from Provincial Funds, except in so far as extra expense is involved in protecting the roads against water-logging, and making special nala crossings. This extra cost will be defrayed from irrigation funds.

Just to the south of the Godávári Canals lies the Pravara Canals Project. Its left bank canal commands a splendid tract of land between the Pravara and the Godávári rivers abutting against the tail command of the Godávári Right Bank Canal. Pravara Canal Project.

The storage is at Bhandardara and is termed Lake Arthur Hill. The dam is under construction and is only 70 feet high as yet. Its full height will be 260 feet. The work has made fair progress, the 20 feet height built during the year cost 4 lakhs rupees. The cost is rather in excess of the estimate due to the expense of the lime and scarcity of labour. The work, however, is excellent and although floods went over the dam throughout the monsoon, (the greatest flood being 11 feet deep) no damage was done to the masonry. It will be three or four years before an appreciable quantity of stored water can be let down from Lake Arthur Hill for irrigation under the Pravara Canals. The construction of the latter has made excellent progress, and the Ojhar pick-up weir has been suitably strengthened by buttresses to withstand the pressure of the proposed increased head of water. The expenditure on the canals was 3½ lakhs rupees during the year. The whole project is estimated to cost 76 lakhs rupees.

The storage and command of the Godávári and the Pravara Projects are roughly the same, *viz.*, about 8,800 million c. ft. storage and 230,000 acres of gross command. The irrigation on the Pravara was the usual insignificant figure of the old Ojhar Canals, which it replaces, under 4,000 acres, as it depended entirely on the flow in the Pravara river.

The largest project of all in the Deccan is the new Nira Project, which is to command 600,000 acres on the Right Bank of Nira Valley extending from the S. M. Railway line through the Phaltan State to beyond Pandharpur, where it meets the area watered by the Mhaswad Tank. Nira Right Bank Canal.

Extensive preparations have been made for the construction of a new dam, a mile long and 160 feet high, to replace the present graceful structure, 100 feet high, designed and built by Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E. The original intention was to build the new dam over the existing one, but that has been abandoned for various reasons, and an entirely new dam is to be constructed, at a safe distance from the old one. The foundations have been to a large extent excavated and good rock has been found. The expenditure during the year has been 3½ lakhs rupees.

The Right Bank Canal works are entrusted to two separate executive engineers, who spent over 14 lakhs rupees this year and did a large quantity of excavation including deep rock cutting, and a good deal of embankment. The year was one of serious scarcity in the Málsiras taluka (Sholapur district), and although this should have led to crowds of men flocking on to the works, there was never any excess of labour, but rather the reverse. The reasons given are the low rates for work and the want of water and fodder. The water difficulty also prevented the commencement of masonry works. About 11,000 men were employed on the canal works on the average. Cholera outbreaks occurred several times, but they were dealt with very successfully by the canal staff by prompt disinfection.

The 12th Pioneers from Poona did excellent work at Bhátghar on excavation for the dam foundations. The 81st Pioneers from Belgaum undertook a length of canal cutting near Lonand. This regiment was very unfortunate in having an outbreak of cholera as soon as they arrived but they resolutely stuck to the works and left only when they were recalled to military duties on transfer to Nowshera.

(ii) Second Class Irrigation Works.

These are principally in the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District and consist of bandhárás and small village channels. The expenditure was only 32,000 rupees and the irrigation of the usual extent.

(D) SOUTHERN DIVISION.

In the Southern Division there was a considerable increase in the area of irrigation due to the irregularity of the rainfall in the kharif season and a deficiency of rain in the rabi season.

The Major and Minor Works of the First Class irrigated nearly 30,000 acres about 25 per cent. above the average, while the Second Class Works for which no capital accounts are kept and which are very numerous in this division, irrigated 81,000 acres, or 11 per cent. over the average.

(i) First Class Works.

Krishna Canal.

The only Major Irrigation Work is a small weir and canal system on the Krishna near Karád, south of Sátára. It irrigated 5,000 acres of land yielding a gross revenue of 6 per cent. on its capital cost of 9 lakhs rupees. Statement IV E of the statistical portion shows that the annually irrigable area was estimated at 12,320 acres, but the water supply has proved insufficient for this. Falling shutters are now being erected on the Khodsi Weir crest to enable an extra 4 feet depth of water to be stored. To withstand the increased pressure of water the weir has been strengthened by a continuous masonry buttress on the downstream side. The cost of these improvements will be about Rs. 1,20,000, and they will be completed in the coming year.

Gokák Canal.

The most important of the First Class Minor Works, which however are all very small, is the Gokák Canal. This, in spite of having only a very small storage basin and of being obliged to supply water for the mills at Gokák, irrigated over 10,000 acres out of its compact command of 18,000 acres. A project for the extension of this canal and the construction of a large storage reservoir for it in the Ghát area has been submitted to the Government of India. It is a very promising scheme and will command 500,000 acres of good land. A great proportion of this area lies in Native States, all of which are anxious to receive the benefits of this excellent scheme.

The gross revenue of the present small canal amounts to little more than 3 per cent. on the capital cost and no improvement is possible in it owing to the scarcity of the water supply in the rabi season. The flow in the hot weather is very small and in May, 1913, the Gokák mills could not be given their full supply for about a fortnight; a rebate of 375 rupees was allowed in consequence.

The highest flood on record for the Ghátprabha River occurred on the 18th July, 1913, the discharge was 54,000 cubic feet per second and it rose to 12.74 feet over the weir crest. The catchment area is 1,080 square miles, so the run-off amounted to 0.08 inch per hour.

Revári and Chikhli Canals.

The only other two works in the Southern Division taking off from a river without storage are both in the Sátára district; the Revári Canal, a useful little work, which irrigated 1,000 acres and the Chikhli Canal with 400 acres.

Works with Storage.

Of canals furnished with storage works, the three most important are in the Sátára district. The Yerla River Works usually irrigate less than 4,000 acres, compared with an estimated area of 5,480 acres, but this year its success was quite abnormal, the irrigation extending to 6,367 acres, yielding a gross revenue of 3 per cent. on the capital cost. This was in spite of a serious slip, which occurred in the Nher Tank earthen dam, in July, 1913, necessitating the reduction of the stored water level in the tank to prevent a breach. The repairs are estimated to cost 22,382 rupees.

The Maini Tank also had a very successful season irrigating 2,128 acres against an average of 1,430 acres.

The third system referred to is the Upper Mán River Works with the Pingli Tank as storage. It only irrigates about 1,000 acres and yields less than 1 per cent. gross revenue on its capital expenditure. Lower down on the Mán River is the large Mhaswad Tank already referred to.

The remaining works are all small tanks, most of which are in the Dhárwár district. They irrigate from 100 to 700 acres and did as well as usual.

(ii) Second Class Irrigation Works.

These small but numerous works are mostly in the Dhárwár district and on them depends the success of the important rice cultivation.

The expenditure on repairs was 68,000 rupees compared with the previous average of 1,04,000 rupees. The repairs generally consist of strengthening the earthen dams, making proper waste weirs, and putting in proper pipe and masonry outlets. The repairs can generally be carried out for a sum not exceeding eight times the assessed annual revenue.

(E) SCIENTIFIC WORK.

(i) Rain and River Gauging.

This important work has been put in charge of the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Division, as far as concerns the Presidency proper, and a special sub-division has been constituted so that the operations may be more closely checked than has been possible hitherto. The results of these observations are recorded in a separate publication every year.

(ii) Experiments on the Efficiency of Canals.

Another annual publication gives a record of observations for the flow and losses in canal, the quantity of water used for irrigation, and the loss from tanks.

Occasional notes are written upon the saturation of earthen dams, and the rate of deposit of silt in tank basins for which observations are being made continuously.

10.—Railways.

1. The total length of railway open for traffic in the Bombay Presidency on 31st March 1914 was 4,688½ miles, including 98½ miles of line newly opened, *viz.*, Godhra-Lunáwáda Railway, up to Lunáwáda Road, 24.25 miles; Dabhoi-Jarod Railway, 24 miles; Khijadia-Gavadka Section of the Khijadia-Dhári Railway, 16.27 miles, and Botád-Jasdan extension of the Bhávnagar State Railway, 34 miles.

2. Of the lines sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on—(i) Broach-Jambusar Railway (2' 6" gauge), 29.78 miles; (ii) Dhond-Báramati Railway (2' 6" gauge), 27.33 miles; (iii) Harbour Branch Extension (overhead connection) to Victoria Terminus (5' 6" gauge), 1.96 miles; (iv) Billimora-Kalamba Railway (2' 6" gauge), 34.79 miles; (v) Petlád-Váso-Piej Railway (2' 6" gauge), 19 miles; (vi) Pátan-Wágrad line (metre gauge), 15 miles; (vii) Jarod-Samlaya Railway (2' 6" gauge), 5.85 miles; (viii) Godhra-Lunáwáda Railway (2' 6" gauge), 25.42 miles; (ix) Pandharpur Town, Extension of the Bársi Light Railway (2' 6" gauge), 1.36 miles; (x) Ambáji-Táraga Railway (2' 6" gauge), 18 miles; (xi) Shivrájpur-Páni Extension of the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway (2' 6" gauge), 14 miles; (xii) Chalala-Dhári Section of the Khijadia-Dhári Railway (metre gauge), 33.25 miles; (xiii) Kuranga-Adatra Railway (metre gauge); (xiv) Vinchia-Jasdan Section of the Botád-Jasdan Extension of the Bhávnagar State Railway (metre gauge), 14.47 miles; (xv) Dhrángadra-Halvad Extension (metre gauge), 19 miles; and (xvi) Anjár-Bhachau Section of the Cutch State Railway (2' 6" gauge), 24 miles.

3. The following surveys were completed or were in progress during the year:—

- (a) Vámbori-Shevgaon Railway.
- (b) Páchora-Jámner Railway.
- (c) Bulsár-Dharampur Railway.
- (d) Nadiád-Kaira Railway.
- (e) Dholka-Dhanduka Extension.
- (f) Thásra-Virpur Railway.
- (g) Kapadvanj-Baad-(Modása) Meghráj Extension.
- (h) Lunáwáda-Sunth-Rámpur Extension.
- (i) Pandharpur Town Extension of the Bársi Light Railway.
- (j) Songhad-Vájpur Extension.

- (k) Motipura-Tankála Extension.
- (l) Samlaya-Sávli-Timba Railway.
- (m) Masor Road-Jambusar Extension.
- (n) Bántva-Charadia Extension.
- (o) Savar-Kundla-Mahuva Port Victor Extension.
- (p) Ránpur-Dhanduka Extension.
- (q) Nipáni Branch Railway.
- (r) Belgaum-Saundatti-Hubli Railway.

Important works.

4. Among the important works completed and in progress during the year were :—

On the G. I. P. Railway.—The new carriage and wagon shops at Mátunga ; quadrupling between Currey Road and Kalyán ; the Clerk Road, the Carroll Road and the Currey Road Overbridges ; the remodelling of Kalyán Yard and the re-alignment of the line on the Thull Ghát.

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The Carroll Road Overbridge ; the sorting and marshalling yard at Bándra ; the re-building of the Pár, the Tápti and the Mahi Bridges and the re-modelling of the Baroda and Ahmedabad Yards.

On the M. & S. M. Railway.—The re-alignment of the line at Adarki and the substitution of 60 lb. rails for 41½ lb. rails on the Hubli-Harihar Section and from Hubli towards Gadag.

On the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway.—The re-modelling of the Shivrájpur Yard.

Feeder lines project.

5. Government have under consideration the question of the provision of light feeder railways in Gujarát and the Railway Board have been asked to depute a railway expert for the purpose of carrying out an examination of the several proposed lines from an engineering and traffic point of view.

Applications for construction.

6. Applications from private companies for the construction of the following railways were under consideration :—

- (1) Kapadvanj-Meghráj (or Modása) Extension of the Nadiád-Kapadvanj Railway (2' 6" gauge), 40 miles.
- (2) Lunáwáda-Sunth-Rámpur Extension of the Godhra-Lunáwáda Railway (2' 6" gauge), 37 miles.
- (3) Viramgám-Rádhanpur Railway (metre gauge), 60 miles.
- (4) Deesa-Tharád Railway (metre gauge), 61 miles.
- (5) Nadiád-Kaira Railway (2' 6" gauge), 16 miles.
- (6) Extension of the Shivrájpur Light Railway to Páni (2' 6" gauge), 14.37 miles.
- (7) Talegaon-Manchar Railway (metre gauge), 38 miles.
- (8) Sátára-Koregaon Railway (metre gauge), 13 miles.
- (9) Miraj-Nipáni Railway (2' 6" gauge), 35 miles.
- (10) Belgaum-Saundatti Railway with an extension to Hubli (metre gauge), 87.17 miles.
- (11) Kudchi (or Chinchli) Jamkhandi-Bágalkot Railway (metre gauge), 75 miles.
- (12) Vámbori-Shevgaon Railway (2' 6" gauge), 42 miles.
- (13) Páchora-Jámner Railway (2' 6" gauge), 34 miles.
- (14) Vásad-Borsad-Katana Railway (broad gauge), 27 miles.
- (15) Manmád-Málegaon-Satána Railway (2' 6" gauge), 23 miles.
- (16) Jeur (or Pophlaj)-Karda Railway (2' 6" gauge), 39 miles.
- (17) Bulsár-Dharampur Railway (with possible extensions to Lavkar and Jahgiri) (2' 6" gauge), 61 miles.
- (18) Jamda-Párola Railway (2' 6" gauge), 28 miles.
- (19) Extensions of the Dhond-Bárámati Railway (2' 6" gauge)—(1) Bárámati to Sarati, 37 miles, and (2) Bárámati to Kambleshwar, 12 miles.
- (20) Extension of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway to Gundi (metre gauge).
- (21) Kalyán-Belápur-Panvel Railway (2' 6" gauge), 31 miles.

(22) (a) Newása-Sangamner, (b) Belápur-Kolgaon and (c) Kolgaon to Násik City (2' 6" gauge), 117 miles.

7. The following table shows the capital and revenue transactions of the Káthiáwár and Cutch State Railways, the Mátherán Steam Tramway and the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway :—

Railways.	Capital transactions.			Revenue transactions.			
	Total capital outlay to end of 1913-1914, including suspense.	Open mileage.	Cost per mile.	Gross earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhávnagar Railway. { Bhávnagar Railway ...	1,12,27,133	206'31	54,419	14,42,984	135	7,04,218	48'80
{ Dhrángadra Railway ...	5,81,236	20'63	28,174	87,131	81	44,489	51'06
Gondal-Porbandar Railway. { Gondal-Porbandar Railway ...	71,22,318	142'76	49,890	9,85,264	128	4,69,445	47'65
{ Jetalsar-Rájkot Railway ...	16,20,100	46'21	35,060	4,07,551	170	1,88,704	46'30
{ Khijadia-Dhári Railway ...	10,55,464	25'53	41,342	28,940	33	14,000	48'38
Jámnagar Railway ...	23,53,951	54'22	*46,807	2,91,782	103	1,36,026	46'62
Junágadh Railway ...	60,37,611	113'42	53,232	6,18,701	105	3,21,321	51'93
Morvi Railway. { Metre gauge—Wadh-wán-Rájkot Section ..	39,88,913	73'94	†52,365	7,19,346	187	2,29,738	31'54
{ 2' 6" gauge—Wánkáner-Morvi Section ...	12,22,244	18'89	64,703	57,556	59	44,115	76'65
Cutch State Railway (2' 6" gauge) ...	10,52,405	36'78	28,614	97,786	51	64,331	65'78
Mátherán Light Railway ...	11,38,848	12'61	90,313	74,546	114	41,135	55'18
Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway ..	9,38,663	20'24	46,377	86,769	82	61,545	70'93

II.—Tramways.

There has been no extension of the line belonging to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, but the number of passengers carried increased from 38,612,891 in the calendar year 1912 to 40,692,022 in 1913. The number of passengers carried by the Násik Tramway decreased by 89 to 239,710. The substitution of steam for horse traction sanctioned by Government has not yet been effected. The company has recently changed hands. The East India Tramway Company of Karáchi operated on a track of nearly 8½ miles in length and used 33 motor trams as against 30 in the previous year. The number of miles run increased from 566,685 to 604,804, and that of passengers carried during the year ending 31st July 1914 from 5,583,291 to 5,904,937.

* In arriving at this result, 393 miles in Bedi Dock Estate open for goods traffic only which have been constructed by the Nawánagar State outside the Railway accounts have been excluded.

† The cost per mile has been counted on the capital outlay excluding suspense.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL.

I.—Financial Review, 1913-1914.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

1. In this review the actual receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year. Where the figures here given for 1912-13 do not exactly agree with those in the Financial Review for that year, it must be understood that some account correction has been effected after the preparation of that review.

2 The gross actuals for the two years are compared in the following table :—

Heads.				1912-13.	1913-14.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	... {	Imperial	... ..	10,99,04,365	10,14,36,128	- 84,68,237
		Provincial	... ..	7,95,78,914	7,92,29,211	- 3,49,703
		Total	... ..	18,94,83,279	18,06,65,339	- 88,17,940
Gross Expenditure	... {	Imperial	... ..	1,96,90,963	1,92,17,592	- 4,73,371
		Provincial	... ..	7,24,98,102	7,76,70,648	+ 51,72,546
		Total	... ..	9,21,89,065	9,68,88,240	+ 46,99,175

The Provincial opening balance was Rs. 1,09,25,711 in 1912-13, and Rs. 1,80,06,523 in 1913-14. The closing balance of the latter year was Rs. 1,95,65,086.

3. The chief variations are explained below. The figures at the beginning of each paragraph show the actual revenue or expenditure, and the figures in brackets show the increase or decrease recorded under the head dealt with in that paragraph.

II.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Land revenue. | 1. Rs. 2,01,84,650 (+Rs. 1,15,34,419). Increase or decrease as indicated by the figure under this head means little, because account adjustments between Imperial and Provincial are always effected therein. In point of fact land revenue collections increased owing to a generally good season, but the big increase under this account head is mainly attributable to the fact that the non-recurring assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues were not as great in 1913-14 as in 1912-13. |
| Opium. | 2. Rs. 9,53,509 (-Rs. 2,19,78,294). The large decrease was due to the abolition of the opium trade with China. |
| Salt. | 3. Rs. 1,33,12,469 (+Rs. 3,11,956). The increase was mainly contributed by the excise duty and was induced by ordinary trade fluctuations. |
| Stamps. | 4. Rs. 44,39,879 (+Rs. 3,36,369). The increase was mainly in court fee stamps. Commercial stamps also showed an increase, which would have been greater but for the financial crisis resulting from bank failures. |
| Customs. | 5. Rs. 5,00,54,987 (+Rs. 18,38,842). The expansion was mainly under sea customs. There was a considerable fall in the cotton excise receipts owing to the depression caused by the banking crisis. |
| Assessed taxes. | 6. Rs. 33,63,502 (+Rs. 4,55,552). The increase was due to the more efficient working of the Income Tax Department coupled with a normal expansion of prosperity. |
| Tributes. | 7. Rs. 14,28,999 (+Rs. 7,144). The increase was due to the payment of arrears. |
| Interest on ordinary debt. | 8. Rs. 14,81,016 (+Rs. 1,24,767). The increase was due to the capitalization of the interest due on 31st March, 1913, as a part of the scheme for provincializing all Imperial loans due on that date, and to recoveries of interest on arrears of tribute. |

9. Rs. 32,51,921 (-Rs. 15,03,695). The coinage of rupees was undertaken on a very much smaller scale than in the previous year, and the demand for British dollars and for nickel coins also fell. Mint.
10. Rs. 1,25,460 (-Rs. 314). No comment is called for. Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances, etc.
11. Rs. 5,12,774 (+Rs. 1,39,248). A decrease under the head "Premium on Bills" was more than made up by recoveries of interest from the Bombay City Improvement Trust and the value of land made over to the G. I. P. Railway. Miscellaneous.
12. Rs. 12,36,040 (+Rs. 80,482). The increase was due to a favourable inundation in Sind. Irrigation—major works. Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.
13. Rs. 8,70,106 (+Rs. 1,86,090). The increase was mainly due to the extension of irrigation in the Deccan and to a better supply of water in the Khári Cut and Háthmati Canals. Irrigation—major works. Direct receipts.
14. Rs. 1,89,200 (+Rs. 6,600). The increase was mainly in the irrigation receipts from the Deccan and Gujarát districts. Minor works and navigation (Public Works Department).
15. Rs. 29,539 (-Rs. 6,319). Smaller sales of old material caused the decrease. Civil works (Public Works Department).

Expenditure.

1. Rs. 14,24,899 (-Rs. 39,523). Increases under customs and income tax were more than balanced by decreases under land revenue and refunds of opium pass fee to the Baroda Darbár. Refunds and drawbacks.
2. Rs. 7,96,916 (+Rs. 26,609). The increase was due to the payment of arrears of land revenue compensations to inámdars and other grantees, and of salt compensations to Radhanpur and Phaltan States. Assignments and compensations.
3. Rs. 29,895 (-Rs. 3,561). The decrease was due to the abolition of the Bombay Opium Warehouse on 1st January, 1914.
4. Rs. 22,39,336 (-Rs. 1,25,076). Last year's figure was swollen by the payment of salt compensation for land acquired for salt works and of grain compensation allowance.
5. Rs. 1,22,650 (+Rs. 3,119). The slight increase in expenditure was mainly due to packing and conveyance charges on a larger issue of stamps. Stamps.
6. Rs. 14,65,409 (+Rs. 29,099). Overtime fees rose in Bombay, and in Karáchi local allowances were granted to certain employes with retrospective effect. The increased expenditure was partly met by a decrease in the portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishment bill debitable to customs, and by the absence of grain compensation allowances. Customs.
7. Rs. 72,659 (+Rs. 12,414). The increase was mainly due to revision of establishments. Assessed taxes.
8. Rs. 3,95,414 (+Rs. 30,064). The interest payable to the General Provident Fund increased with the growth of the Fund. Interest on obligations other than ordinary debt.
9. Rs. 8,33,159 (-Rs. 76,321). The coinage of rupees was on a smaller scale than in 1912-13. Mint.
10. Rs. 7,13,013 (-Rs. 13,202). The variation is unimportant. General administration.
11. Rs. 3,42,064 (+Rs. 15,006). The increase was due to a smaller number of absentees and to regular promotions of chaplains. Ecclesiastical.
12. Rs. 4,43,907 (+Rs. 14,419). The variation is unimportant. Political.
13. Rs. 51,407 (-Rs. 1,982). The figures are insignificant. Scientific and other minor departments.
14. Rs. 5,31,218 (+Rs. 24,268). The increase was mainly due to payment of arrears. Territorial and political pensions.
15. Rs. 7,00,196 (+Rs. 1,18,020). The rise was due to the increased requirements of the presses and the supply of type-writers. Stationery and printing.
16. Rs. 1,20,033 (-Rs. 35,783). Charges for the remittance of treasure fell owing to the decrease in rupee coining. Miscellaneous.
17. Rs. 2,99,488 (-Rs. 24,49,532). In the previous year heavy payments were made to railway companies to cover the difference between the reduced or ordinary tariff rates for the conveyance of fodder and the famine rates fixed by Government for recovery from consignors or consignees. Further, there was practically no famine expenditure by the Public Works Department in the year under review, and gratuitous relief was on a much smaller scale. Famine relief.

FINANCIAL.

Protective works—irrigation.	18. Rs. 40,76,766 (+Rs. 14,97,966). Heavy disbursements on the Nira Right Bank Canal were partially counterbalanced by smaller expenditure on the Godávári and Pravara Canals.
Irrigation major works—working expenses.	19. Rs. 8,34,083 (+Rs. 21,591). The increase was mainly due to extensive repairs to the Godávári Canal.
Irrigation major works—interest on debt.	20. Rs. 10,74,340 (+Rs. 36,994). The increase was due to the greater outlay on protective works.
Minor works and navigation (civil).	21. Rs. 10,054 (+Rs. 5,296). Larger grants were made for the encouragement of irrigation in precarious tracts.
Minor works and navigation (Public Works Department).	22. Rs. 17,53,830 (+Rs. 1,86,540). The increase was mainly due to large repairs to canals and the construction of regulators in Sind and to payments made in England to the Sukkur Barrage Committee.
Civil works (Public Works Department).	23. Rs. 8,50,303 (+Rs. 4,19,834). The expenditure increased owing to the construction of a new Customs House at Bombay, and greater outlay on churches, post and telegraph office, and Salt Department works. Expenditure on establishment and tools and plant increased in proportion.
Outlay on irrigation works.	24. Rs. 25,841 (-Rs. 1,60,732). The decrease was partly due to the improvement of the Begári, Jamráo and Dád Canals being delayed by shortage of labour and other unforeseen causes, and partly represents a book adjustment of money paid in England to the Sukkur Barrage Committee. The actual expenditure under this head of account was nearly Rs. 91,000.

III.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

Land revenue.	1. Rs. 3,58,15,464 (-Rs. 29,26,231). <i>Vide</i> the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Revenue. The account adjustments there explained are responsible for the apparent decrease. The actual, as distinguished from the account, land revenue increased very satisfactorily.
Stamps.	2. Rs. 44,39,879 (+Rs. 3,36,369). <i>Vide</i> the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Revenue.
Excise.	3. Rs. 2,22,59,447 (+Rs. 10,32,315). The increase was mainly the result of enhanced rates of still-head duty.
Assessed taxes.	4. Rs. 33,45,603 (+Rs. 4,71,222). <i>Vide</i> the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Revenue.
Forest.	5. Rs. 51,03,156 (+Rs. 1,10,636). The increase was mainly due to the high prices of timber. If famine grass operations for the current and past year be excluded, the increase in revenue would be over Rs. 5 lákhs.
Registration.	6. Rs. 8,27,555 (+Rs. 45,076). Though the number of registrations showed little variation, receipts rose owing to the increasing value of the properties in question.
Interest on ordinary debt.	7. Rs. 14,21,590 (+Rs. 4,09,189). The increase was mainly due to recoveries which had been postponed owing to the effects of the past famine in Gujarát and Káthiáwár and to the provincialization of Imperial loans.
Law and justice—Courts of Law.	8. Rs. 7,80,626 (+Rs. 48,798). The increase was chiefly under recoveries of fines.
Law and justice—Jails.	9. Rs. 2,82,232 (-Rs. 22,357). The decrease is purely nominal, being due to an account adjustment.
Police.	10. Rs. 2,89,014 (+Rs. 43,335). The increase was mainly due to recovery of arrears on account of the Karáchi Harbour Police and to receipts on account of additional punitive police.
Ports and pilotage.	11. Rs. 1,08,524 (+Rs. 6,074). The increase was mainly due to trade activity.
Education.	12. Rs. 5,52,899 (+Rs. 21,618). The increase was due to the collection of fees for a whole year at the Gujarát College instead of for one term, to the opening of the College of Commerce, to a rise in the number of pupils at school and to a rise in the number of examination candidates. The increased revenue is really higher than it appears, as the previous year's figure was swollen by the cash balance of the Gujarát College on its transfer to Government.
Medical.	13. Rs. 2,77,970 (-Rs. 47,400). The previous year's figure included a grant of Rs. 71,000 from the Indian Research Fund Association for anti-malarial measures. Fee receipts at the Grant Medical College and an increase in the number of paying patients in hospitals partially counterbalanced the apparent decrease.
Scientific and other minor departments.	14. Rs. 1,40,348 (+Rs. 21,658). The rise was due to receipts on account of experimental cultivation.

15. Rs. 3,88,255 (+ Rs. 24,020). The rise was chiefly due to the increase in the pay of primary school teachers. Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances, etc.
16. Rs. 1,13,039 (- Rs. 14,498). The decrease was mainly due to a change in the account procedure. Stationery and printing.
17. Rs. 82,637 (- Rs. 1,20,975). In 1912-13 large sums were refunded by the District Local Board of Ahmedabad to cover overdrawals, and by the Shivrājpur Tramway Company for land acquired. In 1913-14 there was a decrease under unclaimed deposits and other miscellaneous items. Miscellaneous.
18. Rs. 12,36,090 (+ Rs. 80,482). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Revenue. Irrigation—major works. Portion of land revenue due to irrigation.
19. Rs. 8,70,106 (+ Rs. 1,86,090). Ditto. Irrigation—major works. Direct receipts.
20. Rs. 1,89,200 (+ Rs. 6,600). Ditto. Minor works and navigation (Public Works Department).
21. Rs. 6,94,535 (- Rs. 63,127). The decrease was mainly due to the abolition of tolls on Provincial roads. Civil works (Public Works Department).

Expenditure.

1. Rs. 7,44,758 (+ Rs. 1,49,351). Heavy excise refunds made to Baroda and to the Káthiáwár States, and refunds of land and forest revenue erroneously credited to Government mainly account for the rise. Refunds and drawbacks.
2. Rs. 97,49,331 (+ Rs. 2,02,036). The increase was mainly due to the payment of large excise compensations to Native States. Assignments and compensations.
3. Rs. 84,71,319 (+ Rs. 47,180). Famine and grain compensation allowance charges showed a large decrease, but the net expenditure rose partly owing to a change of accounting, and partly owing to an increase in salaries due to revision and change of *personnel*, payment of arrears to village servants, larger expenditure on the development of Sálsette, the cost of the cadastral survey of Bombay Town and Island, and other smaller items. Land revenue.
4. Rs. 1,22,650 (+ Rs. 3,119). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Expenditure. Stamps.
5. Rs. 10,85,613 (+ Rs. 5,828). The variation is insignificant. Excise.
6. Rs. 72,659 (+ Rs. 12,414). *Vide* the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Expenditure. Assessed taxes.
7. Rs. 25,89,878 (- Rs. 1,02,577). The fall is more than accounted for by the decrease in famine fodder operations. The ordinary expenditure increased by over Rs. 1 lách chiefly owing to the expansion of forest working. Forest.
8. Rs. 36,96,660 (- Rs. 2,367). No remarks are called for. Registration.
9. Rs. 8,71,865 (+ Rs. 75,009). The increase was mainly due to the large advances made by the Government of India through the Local Government to cultivators and native states in the 1911-12 famine. The Local Government pays interest to the Government of India on these advances. Interest on ordinary debt.
10. Rs. 19,37,196 (+ Rs. 1,46,726). The increase was mainly due to purchase and repair of furniture in the Government Houses. General administration.
11. Rs. 56,36,537 (- Rs. 32,775). The chief decreases were due to the absence of grain compensation allowances and a change in accounting (*vide* paragraph 3 above). Increases were due to the institution of the new judicial district of Lárkána and the higher rates of diet and road allowances paid to witnesses. Law and justice—Courts of Law.
12. Rs. 12,76,989 (+ Rs. 76,256). The increase was partly due to a change in procedure which resulted in contractors for rations being paid for 13 instead of 12 months, and partly to a rise in the jail population and in jail manufactures. Law and justice—Jails.
13. Rs. 1,00,57,735 (- Rs. 1,74,858). But for the practical disappearance of grain compensation allowances and famine charges, the expenditure would have shown some increase owing to the gradual introduction of reforms. Police.
14. Rs. 1,81,309 (+ Rs. 1,16,496). The large increase was due to the construction of a light-house at Cape Monze off the Sind Coast. Ports and pilotage.
15. Rs. 72,75,649 (+ Rs. 11,40,184). The increase was due to the great extension of all forms of educational activity rendered possible by liberal grants from both the Imperial and Local Governments. Education.

Medical.	16. Rs. 27,20,970 (+ Rs. 3,70,927). The increase was due to grants in aid of sanitation schemes and to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to the purchase of quinine "treatments" and to additional expenditure on the Yeránda Lunatic Asylum and the Bacteriological Laboratory. The increase would have been greater, but for the disappearance of grain compensation payments and the absence of special expenditure on equipment for the Grant Medical College.	
Political.	17. Rs. 4,36,079 (+ Rs. 14,728). The increase was mainly due to the reorganization of the Bombay Political Department and was partly counterbalanced by the absence of famine charges.	
Scientific and other minor departments.	18. Rs. 12,03,551 (+ Rs. 1,77,961). The Agricultural and Veterinary Departments account for most of the rise. The Factory Department also showed an increase mainly owing to expenditure on the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission.	
Superannuation allowances and pensions.	19. Rs. 36,44,035 (+ Rs. 2,95,871). The number of new pensions sanctioned exceeded the average, and considerable advantage was taken of the concession for the commutation of pensions.	
Stationery and printing.	20. Rs. 14,97,543 (+ Rs. 1,38,611). <i>Vide</i> the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Expenditure.	
Miscellaneous.	21. Rs. 7,79,041 (+ Rs. 1,42,880). The increase is more than accounted for by the remission of loans granted to certain states in the Káthiáwár and Pálanpur Agencies, and by grants to the Káthiáwár Consolidated Local Fund and the Ahmednagar District Local Board.	
Irrigation major works—working expenses.	22. Rs. 8,34,083 (+ Rs. 21,591). <i>Vide</i> the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Expenditure.	
Irrigation major works—interest on debt.	23. Rs. 10,74,339 (+ Rs. 36,993).	Ditto.
Minor works and navigation (civil).	24. Rs. 10,054 (+ Rs. 5,296).	Ditto.
Minor works and navigation (Public Works Department).	25. Rs. 17,53,830 (+ Rs. 1,86,540)	Ditto.
Civil works (civil).	26. Rs. 14,65,827 (+ Rs. 41,550). The year's expenditure included a grant of Rs. 4 lákhs to the Bombay City Improvement Trust.	
Civil works (Public Works Department).	27. Rs. 1,04,38,148 (+ Rs. 20,77,276). The increase was due to the construction of judicial, police and medical buildings, improvement of and repairs to roads, extensive repairs to buildings, large grants in aid of water supply schemes, and expenditure on establishment and tools and plant proportionate to the increase in the work carried out.	

IV.—DEBT, REMITTANCES, ETC.

The receipts and outgoings of the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,51,44,321 and Rs. 1,36,04,99,830 respectively.

(1) *Unfunded Debt.*

Deposits of Service Funds.

1. The receipts and outgoings under this head are in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Widows' Branch). The receipts, which amounted to Rs. 2,33,768, include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund. The outgoings, amounting to Rs. 1,81,730, represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows, surrender value to subscribers who, on the death of their wives, do not join the Life Assurance Branch and the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch on account of members who, on the death of their wives, join that branch.

Savings Bank Deposits.

2. The transactions under this head include the Forest Officers', the Police Officers' and the General Provident Funds, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the Cemetery Endowment Fund, the Local Fund Pension Fund and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund. The credits amounted to Rs. 10,90,378 and the debits to Rs. 4,08,423.

(2) *Deposits and Advances.*

The credits and debits under the most important heads were as follows:—Deposits of Local Funds, Rs. 1,31,64,096 and Rs. 1,22,71,753; Gold Standard Reserve, Rs. 1,78,27,838 and Rs. 1,78,65,000; Departmental and Judicial Deposits, Rs. 5,68,09,223 and Rs. 5,53,19,360; Advances, Rs. 9,38,36,816 and Rs. 9,59,16,803; Suspense accounts, Rs. 3,89,96,018 and Rs. 3,98,57,623; Provincial Advance and Loan Account, Rs. 70,34,091 and Rs. 59,33,562; Secretary of State's Bills, Rs. 19,36,91,586 and Rs. 35,57,94,419; Remittance account between England and India, Rs. 3,87,53,202 and Rs. 18,08,032; Other remittances, Rs. 58,42,84,871 and Rs. 54,56,38,99.

2.—Mint.

For details see tables under Mint and Coinage in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The value of gold coin tendered in exchange for rupees amounted to Rs. 8,17,75,044 Gold bullion. as compared with Rs. 23,13,94,384 in the previous year.
2. Silver of the invoice value of Rs. 3,75,29,945 and yielding 5,66,61,694 standard Silver bullion. tolas was purchased for rupee coinage during the year, Rs. 3,36,95,444 worth being purchased by the Secretary of State and the balance through local banks. The amount of uncurrent Government silver coin received for recoinage was Rs. 87,22,816. Chaubisania coins from the Kishangarh Darbár of the exchange value of Rs. 5,26,040 (after deducting Rs. 2,643 on account of cost of coinage) were received for recoinage into British Indian Government rupees. The outturn value of silver tendered by exchange banks for coinage into British dollars and brought to account was Rs. 35,65,359. A consignment of old subsidiary silver coin of the Straits Government amounting to Rs. 63,731 was received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, for recoinage into 20 cent pieces.
3. The Government coinage for the year, consisting of rupees, half, quarter and eighth Silver coinage. rupees, amounted to 79,613,156 pieces, valued at Rs. 6,52,32,479, which included Rs. 5,26,040 on account of the Kishangarh Darbár. During the year 1,539,205 British dollars were issued to exchange banks for export to Hongkong, and 191,802 twenty cent pieces were manufactured for the Straits Government. In all 209,117 twenty cents were shipped to Singapore.
4. During the year 46,320,000 nickel annas of the value of Rs. 28,95,000 were struck. Nickel coinage.
5. The total revenue including *pro formâ* receipts was Rs. 14,39,621. The total Revenue and expenditure was Rs. 11,64,694. The net profit from Mint operations during the year was Rs. 2,74,927.

3.—Currency.

For details see the Report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department in the Bombay and Karáchi Circles for the year 1913-14, and tables under Paper Currency published in Part IV(a) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The gross circulation of currency notes in the Presidency (including Sind) on 31st March, 1914, was Rs. 16.66 crores, an increase of Rs. 36 lakhs on the opening figure of the year. The average gross circulation was Rs. 17.82 crores. The average value of the notes in active circulation, excluding notes of Rs. 10,000 held in the Reserve Treasury at Bombay rose from Rs. 14.74 to Rs. 14.87 crores. The figures show a steady increase in the circulation of notes of the lower values, which is believed to represent an increase in their popularity and in their use as a medium of exchange and remittance. The circulation of notes of a higher denomination than Rs. 100 is decreasing, especially in the Bombay Circle, where this tendency was so marked that in spite of a rise of Rs. 32 lakhs in the circulation of small notes, there was a fall of Rs. 28 lakhs in the total active note circulation. The balance was however redressed at Karáchi, where there was a rise in the circulation both of low and high value notes. Trade being slacker in Karáchi than in the previous year, it seems that a proportion of the available funds was kept idle in the form of Rs. 10,000 notes, while the financial crisis in the Punjab doubtless induced local banks to strengthen their reserves and to hold an unusual number of high value notes during what is normally the busy season. The steady increase in the circulation of Rs. 5 notes in both circles is very marked, and shows that notes of small value are readily accepted by the masses. The circulation of Rs. 10 notes, which in the previous year was practically stationary, rose sharply in the Bombay and moderately in the Karáchi Circle. This affords proof of the proposition that there is room for both gold and small-value notes in the ordinary currency in circulation among the people. The increase in the circulation of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 notes is also maintained, but the increase in the circulation of Rs. 100 notes in Bombay is not as remarkable as in the preceding year. These notes are largely used for remittance purposes, and the crisis in the money market seems to have checked such remittances from Bombay merchants up-country. The value of Bombay and Karáchi notes cancelled at other circles fell from Rs. 4.39 to Rs. 3.85 crores, but the value of foreign circles notes encashed at Bombay and Karáchi (excluding Bombay notes cashed at Karáchi and *vice versa*) rose from Rs. 6.21 to Rs. 9.58 crores. Thus the Presidency and Sind received funds by means of notes to the extent of nearly Rs. 4 crores more than in the previous year.
2. The total absorption of gold coin increased from £1½ million in 1911-12 and £1½ Gold coin. million in 1912-13 to a little over £4 millions in 1913-14. The absorption may indeed be even greater, as the Customs Department returns the import of sovereigns at £7,290,000, while the Currency Office figure is only £6,091,000. The difference is believed to represent imports of 'shield' sovereigns, which command a premium, and of other sovereigns in small amounts which pass into circulation direct. The very large increase in absorption is a striking proof of the growing popularity of gold coins, to whatever use they may ultimately be put.
3. The net absorption of rupees and half-rupees was Rs. 404.86 lakhs as against Silver coin. Rs. 71.67 lakhs in 1912-13 and Rs. 460.27 lakhs in 1911-12. The reduced absorption in 1912-13 was due to the failure of the 1911 monsoon, in Gujarát especially, which resulted in

the return of a large amount of coin from circulation in the first seven months of 1912-13. Thus the silver balance (including the balance of coin in the Gold Standard Reserve) at the beginning of the year under report had reached the abnormal figure of Rs. 768·51 lakhs, but by reason of the greater absorption and a decrease in the receipts from the mint and from other provinces, the closing balance stood at Rs. 341·8 lakhs. The exports of private merchandise from Bombay in 1913-14 exceeded those of 1912-13 by over Rs. 10 crores, and the larger issues of silver, *pari passu* with a greatly increased absorption of gold, are regarded as a result of the improvement in trade conditions.

Small coin.

4. The net absorption of quarter and eighth rupees amounted to Rs. 9·38 lakhs as against Rs. 4·89 and Rs. 4·53 lakhs in the two previous years. The net absorption of nickel coin also rose from Rs. 3·52 to Rs. 3·59 lakhs. The nickel one-anna piece has been very popular in the Bombay Presidency since its introduction, and the total absorption from 1907-08 to 1913-14 has amounted to Rs. 27·65 lakhs. Its popularity continues to have a marked effect on the circulation of single pice, of which Rs. 1 lakh returned from circulation in the year under review. New coins are however still in demand for weddings and festivals, where custom requires the distribution of *largesse*.

Coins withdrawn.

5. Light-weight and other uncurrent coin of the value of Rs. 13·84 lakhs were withdrawn from circulation. The preceding year's figure was Rs. 19·04 lakhs. The main cause of the decrease is that though the first issue of George V rupees was recalled, very few of these coins came back in the year under report despite the fact that nearly Rs. 10 lakhs of the issue are still in circulation.

Frauds and forgeries.

6. Two attempted frauds were detected during the year, and 15 forged notes, all of the Rs. 10 denomination, came to the notice of the Currency Offices at Bombay and Karachi. Only two of the forgeries were new, and of these one was very crude and the other a variant of an earlier forgery.

4.—Land Revenue.

1.—THE MOFUSSIL

The aggregate actual demand of land revenue was Rs. 4,54,14,696, showing an increase of Rs. 4½ lakhs over the previous year. Collections realized Rs. 4,51,28,459, or a little over 99 per cent. of the total demand. There was a marked improvement in the collection of revenue in the Presidency proper during the year under review. Surat, East and West Khandesh and Sátára are remarkable in that every rupee of the demand was collected, while Násik, Dhárwár, Kolába and Ratnágiri followed closely with very trifling outstandings. The difference between the actual demand and the collections was only Rs. 6,573 in the Central and Rs. 11,617 in the Southern Divisions. In the Northern Division, though the demand of land revenue decreased by over Rs. 1 lakh, collections remained practically stationary. Kaira showed an increase of Rs. 4½ lakhs, but a greater part of it was swallowed up by a decrease of more than Rs. 3½ lakhs in Broach. The collections in the Central Division showed an increase of about Rs. 19 lakhs over the previous year's figure. Ahmednagar alone contributed a rise of Rs. 22½ lakhs, owing to the disappearance of famine conditions and the return of satisfactory harvests, while Sholápur, where the season was unfavourable, was responsible for a decrease of Rs. 6½ lakhs. The collections in the Southern Division declined by Rs. 15 lakhs, Dhárwár alone showing a decrease of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs. Except Ratnágiri, which showed some increase, all other districts participated in the decrease. In Sind the collections improved by more than Rs. 1½ lakh, the decrease showed by Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar being more than counterbalanced by an increase in the rest of the districts. Collections fell most short of the demand in Lárkána, but the deficiency was under 2 per cent. The total unauthorized arrears fell from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2·86 lakhs.*

2.—THE BOMBAY COLLECTORATE.

The land revenue declined from Rs. 5,81,187 to Rs. 4,84,733 in the financial year ending 31st March, 1914. The fall was due to the smaller valuations of Government's interest in lands acquired for Railways, the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust.

5.—Irrigation Revenue.

All information under this head will be found in Chapter IV, section 9, of this Report.

6.—Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works revenue falls under three heads, "Imperial Military", "Imperial Civil" and "Provincial Civil". The revenue under the first head, derived mainly from rents of buildings, recoveries on account of water-supply, and fines, refunds and miscellaneous, fell from Rs. 25,769 to Rs. 19,004, the decrease being due to a decline in the receipts from sales of buildings and water-supply. The revenue under the head "Imperial Civil", derived mainly

* The figures given for the mofussil are for the revenue year ending 31st July, 1914, and are supplied direct by the Collectors of districts without verification by the Accountant General. They may not therefore agree fully with the final figures which will be contained in the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, for 1913-14.

from rents of buildings and fines, refunds and miscellaneous, fell from Rs. 35,858 to Rs. 29,539, the decrease being mainly due to a falling off in the receipts from rents of buildings and sales of old materials. The "Provincial Civil" revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, fell from Rs. 7,57,662 to Rs. 6,91,304, the decrease being mainly due to a decrease in the receipts from sales of buildings and tolls on roads.

7.—Customs.

For details see the Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency and the Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1913-14.

1.—SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

1. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House rose from Rs. 3,45,56,243 to Rs. 3,55,98,096. The total net receipts, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 3,49,04,452 as against Rs. 3,38,12,040 in 1912-13 and Rs. 2,88,81,933 in 1911-12. Net receipts on account of import duties, which represented 98·4 per cent. of the year's total receipts, were Rs. 3,43,70,319 as against Rs. 3,33,71,268 in 1912-13 and Rs. 2,85,33,864 in 1911-12. Export duty on rice and rice flour shipped to foreign countries rose from Rs. 1,87,340 to Rs. 2,37,422, the net receipts being Rs. 2,32,030. Revenue.
2. The total expenditure during the year rose by Rs. 27,697 to Rs. 9,46,899, but the ratio of expenditure to net collections was 2·7 per cent. as in the previous year. Expenditure.
3. Refunds of import duties decreased by Rs. 59,823 to Rs. 2,64,677, owing probably to the fact that Karáchi is a more convenient port than Bombay for the merchants trading with Kashmir and Seistan. Drawback refunds of seven-eighths of the import duty granted on re-export of goods to foreign ports also declined from Rs. 4,04,662 to Rs. 3,94,798. Refunds and drawbacks.
4. The value of goods bonded at the public warehouse rose from Rs. 15,11,239 to Rs. 16,56,660 and the duty leviable from Rs. 5,92,502 to Rs. 6,81,949. Consequent on the introduction of the system of reducing and bottling spirits in bond there has been a steady increase in the value of goods bonded, the year under review showing a rise of Rs. 1,45,421 over the previous year. Clearances for home consumption amounted to Rs. 8,98,934 in value yielding Rs. 5,52,717 in duty as against clearances in the preceding year valued at Rs. 5,70,453. The transactions at the P. and O. Company's private warehouse, which have no commercial significance, were valued at Rs. 3,89,194. The value of the goods bonded by Messrs. Phipson and Co. at their private licensed warehouse was Rs. 4,61,388 on which duty amounting to Rs. 2,32,617 was leviable. The value of the kerosene oil bonded by the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Standard Oil Company and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company was Rs. 26,67,246 on which the duty leviable amounted to Rs. 5,52,559. Bonding transactions.
5. The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Acts rose by 577 to 2,675. Of these 670 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act and of the remaining 2,005 cases no penalty was imposed in 507 cases. The fines and penalties imposed rose slightly from Rs. 16,060 to Rs. 16,376. Five seizures of cocaine were made, involving the capture of 38 lb. valued roughly at Rs. 54,360. In three cases the importers were firemen and in one a 2nd officer on board vessels belonging to the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company. The fifth case in which certain employes of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company were concerned, ended in the seizure of 450 oz. of cocaine and sentences of six months' imprisonment on the two persons accused. Six cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition were detected, convictions being obtained in five cases. Customs offences.

Continental Ports.

The net receipts of the Continental ports rose slightly by Rs. 2,433 to Rs. 1,35,848. The number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 524, in 518 of which property valued at Rs. 15,552 was confiscated and fines amounting to Rs. 3,428 imposed.

Ports in Sind.

1. The net receipts, after deducting drawbacks and refunds, rose from Rs. 82,30,191 to Rs. 93,38,553. The gross receipts under import and export duties showed increases of Rs. 8,97,815 and Rs. 92,373 respectively. Revenue.
2. The expenditure rose from Rs. 3,19,881 to Rs. 3,40,389. Expenditure.
3. Refunds to the Kashmir Darbár adjusted amounted to Rs. 58,015, but further debits against the year are expected through the exchange account. Drawbacks paid on re-exports fell from Rs. 55,329 to Rs. 42,857, chiefly owing to restricted exports of sugar to Persian Gulf Ports. Refunds and drawbacks.
4. The number of cases adjudicated was 976, including 328 under the Merchandise Marks Act. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 5,135. Customs offences.

2.—LAND CUSTOMS.

The number of duty-collecting stations on the Portuguese frontiers remained unchanged, but a land customs station was established at Gogo on the Káthiáwár frontier to prevent the smuggling of silver. Receipts on the Portuguese frontier rose from Rs. 1,21,466 to Rs. 1,45,131 owing to larger imports of machinery and electrical appliances to the Mysore State. The duty collected on salt at the Portuguese frontier is credited to "Salt" and not to "Customs". The quantity of petroleum imported at Castle Rock rose from 3,756,716 to 4,604,731 gallons, consequent on the natural expansion of the kerosene oil trade in the Southern Marátha Country. Duty-free rice amounting to 15,912 maunds was exported to Goa *via* the Diggi and Kundal Custom Houses, the amount of duty thereby foregone being Rs. 2,984. The increase in the Káthiáwár frontier receipts from Rs. 99,898 to Rs. 1,44,264, was chiefly due to larger imports of ghee, dates, stones, cotton piece-goods, garlic and dry chillies. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act rose from 553 to 1,031.

8.—Opium.

For details see the Annual Report of the Opium Department for the year 1913-14 and tables under Opium printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

General.

1. This section is confined to matters appertaining to the Imperial revenue only. As a subject of Provincial excise, opium is dealt with in section 10 of this chapter. The sources of the Imperial opium revenue in this Presidency are (1) duty or pass fee levied on opium imported by land into the Presidency for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay to China and other foreign countries; (2) sale-proceeds of the right of exportation of opium by sea from the port of Bombay; (3) transhipment or re-exportation fees levied on foreign opium; and (4) warehouse rent and other miscellaneous receipts. At the close of the calendar year 1913 the Bombay Opium Warehouse was closed and the Imperial Opium Department in this Presidency abolished owing to the stoppage of the export of opium to China from 1st January, 1914.

Exports to China.

2. The exports to China amounted, during the nine months ending 31st December, 1913, to 2,705 chests as against 11,010½ chests in the preceding year. No auction sales of Málwa opium were held. The stocks of Málwa opium held in China on 31st March, 1914, were estimated at 5,950 chests. The price of this opium in China is regulated by a committee of stock holders, and at the end of the year was about Rs. 11,900 per chest at Hongkong and Rs. 11,500 per chest at Shanghai.

Exports from scales to Bombay.

3. The exports from the several scales to Bombay for exportation by sea fell from 11,010½ to 2,705 chests. The whole of the opium exported from the scales and received in Bombay was subsequently exported to China. There was no revenue from opium pass duty, as the whole of the duty on opium exported during the year was realised in the previous year. A portion of the revenue from the sale-proceeds of the right of exportation was also realised in the preceding year, Rs. 4,12,500 being credited to Government during the current year. The revenue from this source naturally shows a large decrease.

Prices.

4. The average prices (including duty and right of export) in the Bombay market were Rs. 5,127 per chest for ordinary and Rs. 5,226 per chest for old opium, as compared with Rs. 3,946 and Rs. 4,052 per chest, respectively, in 1912-13.

Bombay warehouse.

5. In all 2,705 chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse as against 11,010½ chests last year. The opening balance of about 40½ chests, made up of remnants, together with the opium collected on the closing of the warehouse on 31st December, 1913, has been taken over by the Government of India at a price determined after examination.

Opium transactions of the Baroda State.

6. The area under poppy cultivation decreased by 7,498 to 10,462 acres, partly because of the large stock of opium on hand and partly because of the prohibition of export to China. On account of this prohibition, there was no importation of Baroda opium to Bombay. The stocks held in Baroda State at the end of the year were 442,168 lbs. as against an opening balance of 154,256 lbs.

Imperial realizations and expenditure.

7. The total Imperial revenue from opium collected in the Presidency during the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,21,69,216. Owing to the cessation of the trade with China it was only Rs. 4,39,927 in the year under report. The only expenditure debitable to this head, *i.e.*, that on account of the opium establishment in Bombay City, decreased from Rs. 33,059 to Rs. 29,679.

9.—Salt.

For details see the Reports on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency and in Sind for the year 1913-14 and tables under Salt printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General sources of supply.

1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may be classified under three heads:—(1) Bárágra or Runn salt made from brine-wells on the edge of the lesser Runn of Cutch, known as the Pritchard Salt-works; (2) sea salt made at works on the coast, most of which are within 30 miles of Bombay City; (3) imported salt, mostly from works in Goa territory.

2. The quantity of Báragra salt in stock at the beginning of the year was 20½ lákhs of Báragra salt. maunds as against 20¼ lákhs of maunds a twelve-month earlier. Production, owing to a favourable season, advanced by 2¼ lákhs to rather over 31 lákhs of maunds, and sales rose from 27½ to 29½ lákhs. The substantial increase in sales was chiefly due to removals to places outside the Presidency, but issues for local consumption also advanced with few exceptions. The amount of salt written off as loss and wastage was nominally only 9,960 maunds as against one lákhs of maunds in the previous year; the true amount was rather over 2 lákhs of maunds, as a wastage of 194,573 maunds in the open stores was not adjusted in the accounts until after the close of the financial year. The true percentage of loss and wastage thus rose from 2.07 to 3.96, the large increase being the result of a heavy storm which passed over Khárághoda in February, 1914. The quantity of salt in stock on 31st March, 1914, was 22¼ lákhs of maunds and an additional 29¼ lákhs manufactured during the 1913-14 season were stored and brought to account after that date. The opening of the new salt-works sanctioned by Government had to be deferred pending an adequate supply of drinking water, but 50 new pans are expected to be ready for the 1914-15 season. The storm to which reference has already been made and a long period of unusually cloudy skies during the cold weather retarded manufacturing operations and in consequence the average yield per pan fell away from 5,633 to 5,292 maunds. The quantity of the salt was above the average owing to the absence of severe dust-storms. The daily average of storage declined from 72,242 to 65,206 maunds. This decrease was due to the paucity of labour, which was keenly felt this year at Khárághoda. The 1,665 registered Agriás received an average of Rs. 157 per head for the working season. The health of Khárághoda village improved considerably, there being a marked fall in the death-rate.

3. During the financial year 95½ lákhs of maunds of sea salt were manufactured as Sea salt. against 108¼ lákhs in the preceding year. The Dhárásna produce fell away by ¼ lákhs owing to the early onset of the 1913 monsoon and untimely rain in February, 1914. The Konkan salt-works showed an aggregate decrease of 12 lákhs. During the 1911-12 season all the works were for special reasons worked to their utmost capacity, and a large portion of the produce was brought to account in the first three months of the 1912-13 financial year. If this quantity be omitted, the produce during 1913-14 will not fall much short of that of the previous year. Sales showed a lalling off of about 2 lákhs of maunds. Reduced removals to Foreign Malabár, owing to the efforts of the Madras Government to introduce locally manufactured salt in the Travancore and Cochin States, more than account for this decrease. Sales within the Presidency rose by nearly 1½ lákhs of maund. The total loss and wastage of salt fell from 7.84 to 6.45 lákhs of maunds. The balance of sea salt in stock on 31st March, 1914, was 9.11 lákhs as against 12.53 lákhs on the same day in 1913, but the balance in hand at the close of the manufacturing season (30th June) was 54¼ as against 54½ lákhs.

4. Imported salt of all kinds totalled 3.55 lákhs of maunds and paid Rs. 3.55 lákhs in Imported salt. import duty. All except a very small quantity was Goa salt, the greater part of which was as usual imported by rail for Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Madras and Mysore.

5. The total quantity of salt issued and imported for consumption in the Bombay Presi- Consumption and dency rose from 3,428,217 to 3,578,321 maunds, and the average consumption per head from Prices. 12.7 to 13.3 lbs. Prices generally remained stationary, the only rises worthy of mention being in the Poona, Sátára and Belgaum Districts. In the case of the two latter districts the rise is attributed to the inability of the salt vendors to obtain adequate stocks for the 1913 monsoon owing to the railway strike, while in Poona imports were deliberately restricted by a combination of retail dealers so as to maintain prices at a high level.

6. As in the previous year there were 31 fish-curing yards. The total quantity of fish Fish-curing yards. brought to be cured was 217,558 maunds, or almost exactly last year's figure. The cost price of salt issued was kept at 7 annas a maund, and the financial result of the year's working was a loss of Rs. 1,776.

7. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 1,24,15,063 to Rs. 1,27,59,185. Nearly Rs. 2¼ Revenue and lákhs of the increase comes under the head of excise duty, owing to larger issues of salt and expenditure. larger collections on account of salt issued on credit bonds in the preceding year. The net expenditure fell by nearly Rs. 1 lákhs to Rs. 21,16,521, the chief reason being that no grain compensation had to be paid.

8. The number of detected offences against the Salt Act fell from 159 to 143. Most Offences. of these were trivial cases of illicit removal of salt earth in the Ratnágiri district.

9. Towards the end of the year Government sanctioned the issue of denaturalised salt Miscellaneous. free of duty from salt-works and fish-curing yards for manuring purposes. The concession is expected to be utilized freely by cultivators and landlords possessing large mango and cocoonut plantations.

2.—SIND.

1. There has been no change in the sources of supply, which are (1) the Maurypur Sources of supply. Salt-works, (2) the Saran Salt Deposits, and (3) the Dilyar Salt Deposits.

FINANCIAL.

Production and stocks.

2. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 216,903 maunds. The output decreased from 450,786 to 396,096 maunds, and sales from 430,921 to 420,201 maunds, while the amount issued duty free to the Mir of Khairpur also declined from 16,910 to 16,414 maunds. Loss and wastage rose from 13,322 to 13,766 maunds, and the closing balance was thus 163,369 maunds.

Consumption and prices.

3. The total consumption of local and imported salt fell from 461,925 to 446,979 maunds, and the average rate of consumption per head from 10.52 to 10.43 lbs. The average wholesale price of salt advanced from Rs. 1-14-6 to Rs. 1-14-9.

Fish-curing yards.

4. At the Shamspir yard 1,170 maunds of salt were issued for fish-curing as against 1,364 in the previous year. The issue rate was reduced from Re. 1 to 8 annas per maund in July, 1913.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The gross receipts fell from Rs. 5,45,952 to Rs. 5,40,845, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,85,734 to Rs. 1,84,836. The percentage of charges to gross receipts rose from 34.02 to 34.17.

Offences.

6. The number of offences against the salt laws detected rose from 27 to 35.

3.—ADEN.

Receipts fell from Rs. 46,752 to Rs. 42,718, an increase in the royalty paid on salt exported from the Lálji works being insufficient to counterbalance a considerable decrease in the excise duty on salt issued from the Arab salt-pans. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,882 as against Rs. 2,019 in the previous year, and thus the net revenue declined from Rs. 44,733 to Rs. 40,836. The total quantity of salt removed from the Arab salt-pans at Sheik Othman was only 52,979 local maunds (of 28 lbs. each) as compared with 88,393 maunds in 1912-13. The larger portion of this abnormal fall was due to a very bad season in the interior of Arabia, which made it necessary for caravans to carry foodstuffs in preference to salt, and in much less degree to depredations by armed Arabs from the interior. The quantity of salt exported from the salt-works of Messrs. A. and J. Lálji rose from 40,654 to 46,862 tons. The produce of the Italian salt-works at Sheik Othman fell from 122,676 to 101,566 tons, on which Rs. 50,783 were paid as royalty. No offences against the salt law were detected during the year, although armed Arabs were known to have committed thefts, but in the first month of the current year a gang of thieves were surprised by a mounted police patrol with the result that one of the thieves was mortally wounded and the salt and camels seized.

10.—Excise.

For details see the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency and in Sind for the year 1913-14 and tables under Excise printed in Part IV of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General.

1. The principal sources of excise revenue in the Presidency are taxation upon (a) the manufacture and sale of country spirit and malt liquor; (b) the tapping of palm trees and sale of toddy; (c) the sale of liquor imported from foreign countries; (d) the manufacture and sale of hemp drugs; and (e) the sale of opium and its preparations for local consumption.

Changes during the year.

2. The following are the most important changes made during the year: (1) The control and supervision over the distilleries, except those in the Ratnágiri and Kánara (below-ghát) districts, bonded warehouses and breweries, throughout the Presidency proper, was transferred to the Assistant Commissioner of Excise. (2) The ábkári rights of the Bálásinor State in the Rewa Kántha Agency were leased to the British Government from the 1st November 1913. (3) The toddy spirit distilleries at Rahatagar and Vengurla in the Ratnágiri district were closed and a new one was opened at Shiravde in the Vengurla táluca of the same district. (4) Four patrol parties of Sub-Inspectors and two out-posts were created in the Kaira district for the prevention and suppression of illicit distillation of liquor. (5) With the object of abolishing the dual control of the Collector of Ahmedabad and the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, portions of the Mahi Kántha leased areas, *viz.*, the Sabarkántha Sub-range and the Malpur and Ranasan Sub-circles, which had been added to the charges of the Inspectors of the Prántij and Modása táluks, respectively, were separated and included again in Mahi Kántha. (6) The changes made in the Surat and Broach districts were (a) the raising of the maximum selling price of toddy from 4 to 8 annas per gallon in Broach; (b) the abolition of the prescribed maximum selling prices of toddy in and around Surat; (c) the raising of the maximum selling price of toddy at the tree-foot booths in and around Surat from 4½ to 6 annas per gallon and the fixing of the license fee for a tree-foot booth in the Surat and Broach districts at 12 annas per tree; and (d) the disposal of toddy shops in and around Surat on the fixed fee system. (7) The rates of still-head duty on mhowra and toddy spirit and the maximum selling prices were raised in certain areas. (8) The separate shop system for the retail sale of opium was introduced from the commencement of the year in the Surat district, displacing the monopoly system which had hitherto obtained in that district. (9) The issue rate of opium in all the separate shop districts was fixed at Rs. 15 per lb., and the maximum selling price at Rs. 20 per lb.; and in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch

Maháls and Broach, where the monopoly system remained in force, the issue rate was fixed at Rs. 13-8-0 per lb., and the maximum selling price at Rs. 17-8-0 per lb. (10) The maximum limit of possession in the case of opium and smoking preparations thereof was reduced from 3 and 1 to 1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ tola, respectively. (11) The duty on bháng was raised from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 per seer with effect from the 1st April 1913. (12) Absolute prohibition was imposed on the sale of cocaine to, and its possession by, a private person not holding a *bonâ fide* medical prescription. (13) The new distillery system of locking and accounts was introduced in the distilleries at Godhra, Dhulia, Mundhwa and distillery No. 3 at Uran, and in the bonded liquor warehouse at Ahmedabad.

3. The total receipts on account of still-head duty in the Presidency proper amounted Country spirit. to Rs. 1,34,89,255 as compared with Rs. 1,29,57,351 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 5,31,904 or 4.1 per cent. The most noticeable increases occurred in Ratnágiri (53.7 per cent.), Kánara below-ghát (37.6 per cent.), Broach (32 per cent.), Panch Maháls (27.6 per cent.), Ahmedabad (15.06 per cent.), Dhárwár (12.9 per cent.), Kaira and Surat (10.6 per cent.) and Thána (10.5 per cent.). The districts showing marked decreases in the receipts were Bijápur (19.4 per cent.), East Khándesh (9.2 per cent.), Sholápur (8.5 per cent.) and West Khándesh (7.4 per cent.). The duty on mhowra spirit was raised by 8 to 12 annas per gallon in the case of 25° U. P. spirit and by 4 to 6 annas in the case of 60° U. P. spirit in the districts of Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Thána, Kolába and coast Kánara and in parts of the Belgaum, Násik, East Khándesh and Surat districts. Corresponding raisings of the maximum selling price were made, except that in some instances no increase was allowed in the case of 60° U. P. spirit in order to wean drinkers from the stronger to the weaker liquor. The main object in raising the duty and prices was as usual to check consumption where it appeared to be growing in spite of the duty already imposed. The district monopoly system was continued during the year in the two farms in the Thána district and one in the Kolába district, as these areas were considered still unripe for the introduction of the separate shop system. The only other areas under this system were the districts of Ratnágiri and Kánara (below-ghát) and the Sankheda-Mewás. In each the still-head duty exceeded the minimum guaranteed, and the maximum guarantee was abolished in the case of all three farms at the close of the year. The contract supply and separate shop system, which is now in force throughout most of the Presidency, yielded a revenue from license fees amounting to Rs. 9,15,117 as against Rs. 9,48,090 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 32,973. These were the actual realizations including arrears. The aggregate fee for which the shops were granted fell by Rs. 1,42,311 to Rs. 8,47,073. The decrease is mainly attributable to the assessment being based on the sales of the year 1912-13, which were smaller than those of 1911-12 on which the fees for 1912-13 were calculated. The administrative working of the fixed fee system for the disposal of country spirit shops continues to give almost universal satisfaction, although financially it involves a not inconsiderable loss of revenue. The revenue realized during the year from license fees for the sale of country liquor in the Town and Island of Bombay increased by Rs. 25,185 to Rs. 6,09,551. This figure represents the actual collections including arrears, but the fees properly payable fell by Rs. 21,007 to Rs. 5,77,320. The outturn of toddy spirit in Bombay showed a decrease of 14,068 gallons or 40 per cent., while that in Ratnágiri and Kánara (below-ghát) showed an increase of 454 gallons of 25° U. P. spirit or 0.4 per cent. and 8,158 gallons or 27 per cent. respectively. The number of retail shops licensed for the sale of country liquor fell from 2,113 to 2,043. The total sales of country spirit at retail shops were less by 2,368 proof gallons than those of 1912-13 and by 8,309 proof gallons than the average sales for the preceding five years (1908-09 to 1912-13). The districts in which a decrease in consumption was most noticeable were Kánara below-ghát (5,634 gallons or 22 per cent.), Sholápur (8,821 gallons or 20 per cent.), Bijápur (7,116 gallons or 17 per cent.), Kolába (23,257 gallons or 16 per cent.) and Ratnágiri (13,161 gallons or 14 per cent.), while Broach (16,236 gallons or 31 per cent.), Panch Maháls (12,275 gallons or 21 per cent.), Kaira, Kánara above-ghát and Dhárwár (2,798, 2,724 and 14,165 gallons, respectively, or 13 per cent.) and Ahmedabad (8,475 gallons or 12 per cent.) showed appreciable increases. In six of the remaining districts consumption fell off slightly, while in four there was a small increase. The rate of consumption for the Presidency proper, calculated on the sales of country spirit per head of population according to the census of 1911, was 7.3 drams of proof spirit, the same as in the previous year. The rate was as usual highest in Bombay, where it amounted to 22.7 drams as contrasted with the five years' average of 23.7 drams, and lowest, as in the previous year, in Ahmednagar, *viz.*, 1.4 dram as compared with an average of 1.5 dram.

4. The revenue from toddy rose from Rs. 19,96,155 to Rs. 20,63,229, an increase of Toddy. 3.4 per cent. The receipts from the tree-tax advanced from Rs. 13,50,525 to Rs. 13,65,551, of which Rs. 93,241 were for trees tapped for distillation only in the Ratnágiri and Kánara (below-ghát) districts, Rs. 2,06,927 for trees tapped in the Island of Bombay, where no distinction is made between the two uses to which the juice is to be put, and Rs. 10,65,383 for trees tapped for the sale of raw toddy elsewhere than in Bombay City. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 1,21,468, Rs. 2,17,746 and Rs. 10,11,311. The revenue from license fees for the sale of toddy was Rs. 6,93,778 as against Rs. 6,40,754 in the previous year, an increase of 8.3 per cent. The most noticeable increases were in Poona (Rs. 13,524 or 30.6 per cent.), Belgaum (Rs. 12,795 or 13 per cent.), Sholápur (Rs. 9,746 or 21.1 per cent.) and Thána (Rs. 9,405 or 31.6 per cent.). The total sales of toddy throughout the Presidency proper, so far as reliance can be placed on the inaccurate figures supplied

by licensees, increased by 1,406,009 gallons or 18·6 per cent. The increase, which was accompanied by a rise of only 8·5 per cent. in the total number of trees tapped, occurred mainly in Belgaum, Surat, Dhárwár, Thána, Ratnágiri and Kánara. The only district, showing a noticeable decrease was Bijápur. In Dhárwár and Surat the consumption of both toddy and country spirit increased, the rise in toddy consumption, which is very strongly marked, being attributed to the prosperous condition of the drinking classes consequent on a favourable agricultural season and the rising wages of labour. In Bijápur there was a fall both under toddy and spirit. A small decline in the consumption of toddy in Poona was accompanied by a rise in that of country spirit. In the districts of Belgaum, Kolába, Thána, Sholápur and Ratnágiri an increased consumption of toddy was accompanied by a fall in the consumption of country spirit.

Foreign liquors
and Indian liquors
excised at tariff
rates.

5. The duty on Indian manufactures excised at tariff rates rose by Rs. 1,550 to Rs. 58,443. The increase was purely due to larger importations of spirits of wine and rectified spirits. The revenue from license fees rose by Rs. 1,926 or 0·9 per cent. to Rs. 2,03,265. Imports of fermented liquors fell by 35,206 to 1,238,517 gallons, owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, while sales increased by 21,910 to 244,546 gallons, mainly because of larger sales under canteen licenses and partly because of the growing popularity of beer among Indians. The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors at shops, hotels, refreshment rooms, etc., was 390 as against 398 in the previous year.

Intoxicating drugs
other than opium.

6. Hemp was cultivated for *gánja* in 11 villages only, but the area under cultivation decreased from 644 to 575 acres. The outturn of cleaned *gánja* rose from 3,992 to 5,996 maunds. Hemp for *bháng* was cultivated in one village only, and 24 maunds 33 seers of *bháng* were produced. The issues of *bháng* and *charas* to the British districts show some falling off, but *gánja* shows a slight increase. The duty on *charas* was raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per seer on 1st April, 1914. The consumption of *gánja* increased by 1,099 to 51,664 seers, while that of *bháng* declined by 1,503 to 6,825 seers. *Charas* also showed a slight decline owing to the prohibition of its sale in several districts. Collections of duty on drugs issued from warehouses or imported from other provinces rose from Rs. 5,02,241 to Rs. 6,41,220, and on drugs actually consumed from Rs. 3,74,466 to Rs. 3,81,330, the most noticeable increases being in Bombay and the Sátára, Ahmedabad and Násik districts. License fees realized Rs. 2,83,267 as against Rs. 2,43,757 in the previous year, while the amount actually bid for the licenses was Rs. 2,49,769 as against Rs. 2,25,120. The districts showing large increases were Bijápur, Sholápur, Belgaum, Násik, Dhárwár and Bombay, while Ahmednagar and Poona showed marked decreases. The number of licensed shops was 593 as against 592 in the previous year, 20 being wholesale establishments. Licenses for the sale of cocaine for *bonâ fide* medical purposes rose from 400 to 418. The quantity of cocaine and allied products licitly imported rose from 264 to 349 lb. The hawking of cocaine still continues in some areas of Bombay, but it has declined greatly, the number of cases detected having fallen from 1,240 to 539. The severer sentences passed by the Presidency Magistrates seem to have had a deterrent effect.

Opium.

7. For the last two years opium from the Government factory at Gházipur in the United Provinces has displaced Málwa opium in the Presidency. The opium supplied at first from the factory was wholly Bengal, but latterly some Málwa opium has also been supplied. On the whole, very few complaints have been received against the new opium and there is no reason to think that there will be any serious or lasting opposition to it. The Native States are now supplied with opium from the Gházipur factory and at the actual price paid by the Bombay Government, plus the expenses of carriage. The monopoly farmers of the Gujarát districts are charged Rs. 13-8-0 per lb. of actual weight. The stock of Bengal opium in the Government depôts at the beginning of the year amounted to 73,743 lb. valued at Rs. 2,97,952, but owing to certain adjustments of accounts, the amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,82,276. One thousand four hundred and eleven chests of Bengal opium containing 169,320 lb. were bought on behalf of Government from the Gházipur Opium Factory at a cost of Rs. 7,22,160. Two hundred and twenty-two pounds valued at Rs. 2,775 were purchased by other officers. Thus the total stock for the year, including the opening balance, was 243,285 lb. valued at Rs. 9,07,211 inclusive of the adjustments referred to above. The issues from the Government depôts rose from 144,559 to 149,145 lb. Of this 80,628 lb. were supplied to British licensed retailers and 68,517 lb. to Native States as against 85,845 and 58,714 lb., respectively, in 1912-13. The realizations on opium issued from the depôts amounted to Rs. 18,46,561, of which Rs. 48,696 were adjusted by credit to "sale proceeds" and debit to "Refunds" and "Drawbacks" on account of remission of pass fees in favour of the Native States to which the opium was supplied. Deducting from the realizations (1) the prime cost (Rs. 5,19,454) of the opium which is paid to the Government of the United Provinces and (2) the value (Rs. 765) of 180 lb. written off as loss from wastage and dryage in the depôts, the balance (Rs. 13,26,342) represents the gain on sales during the year under report. Deducting from this gain an expenditure of Rs. 15,974, the net profit to Government was Rs. 13,10,368 (inclusive of duty), as against Rs. 9,38,228 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 3,72,140 or 39 per cent. This increase was due to the raising of the Government issue rate from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per lb., from 1st April, 1913, in all the mofussil districts in the Presidency, including Surat but excluding the other Gujarát districts, where it remained at Rs. 13-8-0 per lb. The rate was also raised in Bombay from Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 15 per lb. The closing balance in the Government depôts was 93,960 lb. valued at Rs. 3,86,992. The

total licit sales of opium in British districts declined by 6,933 to 81,586 lb., the fall being chiefly due to the rise in the selling price and the lowering of the maximum limit of possession from 3 tolas to 1 tola. The revenue from license fees for the retail vend of opium fell by Rs. 24,431 or 9·6 per cent. to Rs. 2,28,724, and the actual realization on account of fees by Rs. 22,820 to Rs. 1,82,031. The number of opium shops decreased from 786 to 781, and the number of licenses held by medical practitioners from 942 to 793. The total quantity of opium supplied to the several Native States rose from 61,589 to 64,690 lb. The aggregate gross revenue on account of excise opium rose by Rs. 3,39,849 or 27·8 per cent. to Rs. 15,61,003.

8. The total excise receipts of the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,99,28,495, an increase of Rs. 10,63,531 or 5·6 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year and of Rs. 30,65,374 or 18·2 per cent. over the average realizations of the preceding triennium. The total expenditure, including refunds and drawbacks and certain items of compensation, rose from Rs. 14,79,102 to Rs. 17,90,539. The greater part of the increased expenditure consisted of refunds and compensations. The net revenue was thus Rs. 1,81,37,956 as against Rs. 1,73,85,862 in the previous year, an increase of 4·3 per cent. The proportion of expenditure (excluding refunds, drawbacks and compensations) to net revenue was slightly over 5 per cent. as in the previous year. Financial results.

9. The total number of offences against the ábkári law detected was 2,475 as against 2,795 in the preceding year, and the percentage of convictions to cases tried was 94·5 as compared with 96·4. Of the number of detected cases 1,720 related to liquor and 755 to intoxicating drugs. Cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements for unlicensed manufacture increased by 274, those of illicit importation and possession of liquor by 80 and other offences pertaining to liquor by 84. There was a general falling off in the number of cases relating to intoxicating drugs, the chief decrease being under "possession and sale" owing to the deterrent effect of the severer punishments inflicted in cocaine cases in Bombay. Convictions for drunkenness fell from 5,032 to 4,843, and in only 10 cases did the offence occur on licensed premises. Offences against the Opium Act numbered 292 in British districts and 100 in Native States as against 144 and 87 respectively in 1912-13. The considerable increase in British districts is attributable to the lowering of the maximum limit of possession from 3 tolas to one tola. About 94 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted. Offences.

10. The system of local Advisory Committees was introduced in 1908. Committees now exist not only in towns but also in talukas which show a high incidence of consumption and have an average of more than one shop per 6,000 of population. The Committees were active and in most cases their recommendations were adopted. Local committees.

2.—SIND.

1. The important changes during the year were (1) the enhancement of the issue rate of opium to Rs. 15 per lb. and of the maximum selling price of opium to Rs. 20 per lb.; (2) the reduction of the transshipment fees levied on chests of opium at the ports of Bombay, Karáchi and Aden; (3) the reduction from 2 tolas to 1 tola in the amount of opium licitly possessable by *bonâ fide* travellers entering British districts from foreign territory; (4) the absolute prohibition of the sale of cocaine to and of its possession by a private person not holding a *bonâ fide* medical prescription; (5) the enhancement of the duty on *charas* from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per seer and the raising of the minimum selling price of *charas* from 6 to 7 annas per tola; (6) the reduction of the quantity of *charas* that can be possessed or transported without a permit from 5 to 3 tolas; (7) the prohibition of the employment by a licensee of certain classes of persons as agents under the A'bkári Act; (8) the raising of the age limit for sale of liquor to minors from 14 to 16 and the prohibition of the admission of minors under 16 into licensed premises; and (9) the revision of the maximum and minimum retail prices of Uran liquor. During the year the number of retail country spirit shops was reduced by 6, of opium shops by 22 and of intoxicating drugs shops by 49. Changes during the year.

2. The consumption of country liquor rose from 211,691 to 213,627 proof gallons, the increase being confined to the rural areas of the Karáchi and Hyderabad districts. The issue of spirit from the Kotri distillery for sale amounted to 217,196 gallons (the equivalent of 195,108·5 London proof gallons) as against 219,338 gallons (195,932 proof gallons) in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was 2·91 drams as against 2·89 drams in the previous year. The number of stills in the Central Distillery at Kotri was 21 (18 worm and 3 pot stills) as in the previous year. Their total production fell from 220,128 to 216,083 gallons. Country liquor.

3. The total imports of foreign spirit amounted to 761,213 as against 897,842 gallons in 1912-13. There was a large increase in the sales of fermented liquors, a slight increase in the sales of liqueurs and spirits and a practically inappreciable decrease in the sales of wines. Foreign liquor.

4. The license fees for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs increased from Rs. 2,04,523 to Rs. 2,26,048, but the total realizations fell by Rs. 30,097 to Rs. 4,77,559. Although consumption increased, that of the most harmful drug, *charas*, fell away most satisfactorily. Intoxicating drugs.

- Opium. 5. The issue of opium from Government depôts amounted to 18,969 lb. as against 20,901 lb. in the preceding year and the amount realized by Government was Rs. 2,83,213 as against Rs. 2,92,164. The total consumption fell from 19,396 to 18,663 lb. The rate of consumption per head of population was 0.21 tola as compared with 0.22 tola in the previous year. The total excise opium revenue declined from Rs. 1,63,832 to Rs. 1,51,753.
- Offences. 6. During the year 100 cases under the ábkári laws (12 relating to liquor and 88 to intoxicating drugs) and 59 under the Opium Act were sent up for trial. Convictions under the ábkári laws totalled 89, while the number of persons convicted in the 59 cases under the Opium Act was 68.
- Financial results. 7. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 23,18,753 to Rs. 22,70,299 and the net revenue from Rs. 22,78,717 to Rs. 22,28,362. The total expenditure was Rs. 41,937 as against Rs. 40,036 in the preceeding year.

3.—ADEN.

The gross receipts rose from Rs. 1,24,845 to Rs. 1,88,407. This was due to the fact that the distillery which was closed for 4 months in 1912-13 was open throughout the year under review. The establishment and other contingent charges fell from Rs. 11,530 to Rs. 11,168. One offence against the ábkári law was detected. The gross receipts on account of opium fell from Rs. 2,265 to Rs. 2,138.

II.—Cotton Duties Act.

For details see the Resumé on the working of the Cotton Duties Act contained in the Report on the Sea-Borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1913-14.

The number of cotton mills of all sorts at work in the Presidency was 167 as against 164 in 1912-13. The production of woven goods fell by 12,156,544 to 218,042,730 lb. and of yarn by 5,883,952 to 479,682,975 lb. Consequently the gross receipts from duty declined by Rs. 2,59,509 to Rs. 45,68,188 and the net receipts, after deducting drawbacks, from Rs. 47,87,774 to Rs. 45,26,194, a decrease of Rs. 2,61,580.

12.—Stamps.

For details see the Annual Report of the Stamp Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the year 1913-14 and tables under Stamps printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

I.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

- Revenue and expenditure. 1. The total realizations rose by Rs. 6,83,371 from Rs. 68,49,495 to Rs. 75,32,866, a figure which has never been reached before. Bombay City was responsible for 52 per cent. of the total. Recoveries under the Court Fees Act advanced by Rs. 4,61,970 to Rs. 39,71,104 and under the Stamp Act by Rs. 2,21,401 to Rs. 35,61,762. The rise under the latter Act is chiefly contributed by Impressed Stamps and Labels and special Adhesive Stamps (+ Rs. 1,20,232), Hundi Stamps (+ Rs. 1,09,384), Foreign Bill Stamps (+ Rs. 21,665), and Compounded Stamp Duty (+ Rs. 27,500). The only noticeable decrease (— Rs. 45,217) was under Share Transfer Stamps. Last year witnessed an abnormal rise of over Rs. 2½ lákhs under this head, but the 1913-14 figure (Rs. 3,50,275) is nevertheless Rs. 1,82,056 higher than that of 1911-12. The total expenditure under both Acts increased by Rs. 29,652 to Rs. 2,74,087 owing to heavier payments on account of refunds. The percentage of charges to receipts was 4.1 in the case of the Stamp Act and 3.2 in the case of the Court Fees Act.
- Stamp vendors. 2. The number of licensed stamp vendors fell from 898 to 882. The total discount paid rose by Rs. 4,918 to Rs. 95,536.
- Impounded documents, etc. 3. The Courts and the Collectors together dealt with 2,374 cases, and the total duty and penalty realized amounted to Rs. 74,689. Last year's figures were 2,385 and Rs. 39,251 respectively.
- Prosecutions. 4. Seven prosecutions were instituted. Of the twelve persons brought to trial, ten were convicted and two acquitted. The fines inflicted aggregated Rs. 105.
- Estate duty. 5. The Collectors tested the valuation of 1,436 estates, of which 1,220 were in Bombay City, for which applications for probate or letters of administration had been made. In 313 cases enquiries resulted in the recovery of Rs. 20,457 as additional duty. No penalties were imposed.

2.—SIND.

- Revenue and expenditure. 1. The gross revenue under the two Acts declined from Rs. 10,27,448 to Rs. 10,15,997. The total receipts under the Court Fees Act rose by Rs. 51,487 to Rs. 5,05,587, but those under the Stamp Act fell by Rs. 62,938 to Rs. 5,10,410. The decrease under the latter Act was chiefly due to smaller realizations in the Karáchi district owing to the recent depression in the money market. The increase under the Court Fees Act was due to an increase in

litigation mainly caused by the failure of a number of banks and firms. Impressed Stamps fell away by Rs. 39,330 and Hundi Stamps by Rs. 12,888. The receipts from the sale of Share Transfer Stamps fell from Rs. 2,399 to Rs. 867, but the conditions of the year 1912-13 were exceptional. The only rise worthy of mention was one of Rs. 4,059 under Foreign Bill Stamps, the total income being Rs. 26,483. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 36,624 to Rs. 34,364 mainly owing to a decrease in refunds.

2. The number of licensed stamp vendors declined from 317 to 316, and the total Stamp vendors. amount of discount paid from Rs. 19,083 to Rs. 18,579.

3. The number of cases dealt with rose from 210 to 253, and the duty and penalties Impounded recovered amounted to Rs. 3,306 as against Rs. 3,128 in 1912-13. documents, etc.

4. Only one person was prosecuted during the year. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15. Prosecutions.

5. As a result of seven enquiries Rs. 51 were recovered as additional duty. Estate duty.

13.—Income Tax.

For details see the Annual Report of Income Tax and tables under Income Tax printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties, arrears, etc., amounted in all to Rs. 67,32,531 against Rs. 57,81,098 in the preceding year. Collections, including realizations from the tax on salaries and pensions, rose from Rs. 57,48,179 to Rs. 66,40,880. As the assessment for 1913-14 is based on the previous year's estimated income, these figures reflect the conditions of 1912-13 rather than 1913-14.

14.—Local Funds.

1.—DISTRICT FUNDS.

1. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 24,80,809. Receipts rose from Rs. 77,00,122 to Receipts and Rs. 84,78,623 and disbursements from Rs. 78,90,600 to Rs. 79,78,866. The closing balance charges. was Rs. 29,80,566.

2. The accounts of all the District Local Boards have been audited up to 31st March, Audit. 1913. All the funds are solvent.

2.—OTHER FUNDS.

1. Cantonment Funds including Cantonments Hospital Funds had an opening balance of Cantonment Funds. Rs. 1,49,488. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,11,735 and charges to Rs. 8,96,996. The closing balance was Rs. 1,64,227. All the accounts have been audited up to 31st March, 1913.

2. The opening balance was Rs. 52,819. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,44,682 and charges Mounted Police Funds. to Rs. 1,33,130, the closing balance being Rs. 64,371.

3. The opening balance was Rs. 2,28,987. Receipts amounted to Rs. 10,59,145, Port and Marine charges to Rs. 10,24,865, and the closing balance Rs. 2,63,267. Audit is complete up to 31st Funds. March, 1913.

4. Only two funds fell under this head. Receipts and charges were Rs. 22,018 and Medical and Charitable Funds. Rs. 17,098 respectively, while the balance rose from Rs. 2,404 to Rs. 7,325.

5. This head includes Station and Agency Funds, the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, Other Miscellaneous Funds. and various minor funds. The aggregate opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,91,120. Receipts totalled Rs. 24,79,887 and charges Rs. 21,44,708, the closing balance being Rs. 8,26,299. The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund which opened the year with a deficit balance of Rs. 11,268, had to sell some of the securities to its credit and ended the year with a credit balance of Rs. 5,626.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1.—Births and Deaths.

For details see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1913 with appendices, and tables under Vital Statistics printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

- Europeans. 1. Among the European civil population 354 births and 273 deaths were recorded as against 372 and 358 in 1912, giving a birth-rate of 11·72 and a death-rate of 9·42 *per mille*. In 1912 the birth-rate was 12·34 and death-rate 11·86.
- Anglo-Indians. 2. Among Anglo-Indians 193 births were registered and 124 deaths. The birth-rate rose from 16·06 to 21·68 and the death-rate fell from 19·32 to 13·93 *per mille*.
- Indians. 3. Registered births decreased by the insignificant number of 87 to 684,803, the birth-rate being 34·96 *per mille* as against 34·97 in 1912. For every 100 females 108·15 males were born. The number of still-born children declined from 10,328 to 9,753. Deaths decreased very markedly by 161,671 to 521,539, females figuring with respect to males in the proportion of 100 to 107·04. The death-rate *per mille* was 26·63, as compared with 34·88 in 1912 and a decennial mean of 31·81. Thus for the whole Presidency the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 8·33 *per mille*. In Bombay City the birth and death-rates were 20·06 and 32·07 respectively as against 22·01 and 40·02 in the previous year. The mortality of infants based on the number of registered births was 188·42 *per mille* as against 212·7 in 1912, the Bombay City figure being 384·54 as against 451·03. The death-rate was lowest (7·19) among males between the ages of 10 and 15 and among females (8·99) between the same ages. The death-rate among Christians was 18·36 *per mille*, among Mahomedans 20·20, among Pársis 20·00, among Jains 21·34 and among Hindus 28·58.
- Causes of death. 4. Among the 521,539 deaths recorded among Indians, *cholera* was responsible for 5,134, *small-pox* for 9,833, *plague* for 25,288, *fevers* for 246,319, *dysentery* and *diarrhœa* for 34,021, and *respiratory diseases* for 59,418. There was a small increase in the mortality from *small-pox*, but deaths from all other diseases show a considerable decrease, especially in the case of *cholera*.

The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1913, arranged according to causes, contrasted with the results for 1912, and with the mean of preceding five years:—

	Mean for five years, 1908—1912.		1913.		1912.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	20,898	1·09	5,134	·26	64,505	3·29
Small-pox	4,640	·24	9,833	·50	6,331	·32
Plague	41,218	2·15	25,288	1·29	28,984	1·48
Fever	248,026	13·11	246,319	12·58	236,321	14·62
Dysentery and diarrhœa	42,210	2·23	34,021	1·74	57,039	2·91
Respiratory diseases	58,033	3·07	59,418	3·03	70,712	3·61
Injuries	7,130	·38	7,711	·39	7,175	·37
Other causes	139,104	7·34	133,815	6·83	162,143	8·28
All causes	561,260	29·61	521,539	26·63	683,210	34·88

2.—Emigration and Immigration.

For details see Tables under Emigration printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Movements by land.

1. The normal drifts of the population were not modified to any great extent, except that in the Sholápur district the prevailing scarcity accentuated the post-monsoon movement of people in search of work during the slack agricultural season to such a pitch that nearly one-fifth of the population was out of the district during the hot weather. The failure of the rabi crops in the eastern division of the Poona district caused a large exodus of agriculturists to the Nira and Mutha canals, the Tata Hydro-electric Power Supply works at Lonávia and the Bhatghar Dam works. Bombay as usual attracted a large number of labourers from the Deccan and the Surat, Kolába and Ratnágiri districts. In fact, practically every district in the Presidency sends its quota of labourers to Bombay in the fair season. Thus it is estimated that between November and May there were at least 10,000 labourers

from Poona in Bombay, and as many as 30,000 from Sátára, while labourers and even small land-holders left Ahmednagar despite a satisfactory season for Bombay, Lonávla or the Berárs. It is even more remarkable and welcome to find that the shiftless Bhil of the Panch Maháls is beginning to go afield in search of work. Quite a number of them visited Rutlám, Indore and Málwa. There was the usual seasonal influx into the cotton areas of Gujarát during the cotton harvest season both for picking and for work in gins and presses. Large areas of waste land were given out for cultivation in the Kaira district during the year, and a considerable number of Pátidárs from Baroda territory settled in the Thásra and Mátar tálukas. Other settlers came from Rájpipla, and in all some 10 hamlets were either established or repopulated during the year. Temporary immigrants came to the Thána district for employment on the extensive railway works and the Tánsa pipe-line reduplication. In the Karnátak emigration and immigration were as usual practically negligible. Southern Sind had few visitors in 1913-14, as the season in Cutch and Káthiáwár was good. In the Lárkána, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts there was the usual influx of Patháns in the cold season followed by an exodus in the hot weather.

2. From the port of Bombay 258 emigrants sailed under the Indian Emigration Act as against 250 in the preceding year. Of these 171 were bound for British East Africa and 77 were workers for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, at Mahommerah. One hundred and thirty-one emigrants were from the Bombay Presidency, 73 from Bengal and 32 from the Punjáb. The number of emigrants who returned to Bombay was 192, including 103 from British East Africa and 74 from Mahommerah. From Karáchi, 334 emigrants, mainly from the Punjáb, left for Uganda, bringing the total recorded emigration to that province up to 36,882, and 103 left for the Persian Gulf all of whom except one were bound for Mahommerah. Eighty-eight emigrants returned to Bombay from Uganda and 101 to Karáchi from the Persian Gulf Ports. A number of persons, mainly the wives and children of the emigrants, left the coast districts of Broach, Surat, Kolába and Ratnágiri for South Africa. The Surat district alone reports 1,079 such departures. Large sums of money are either remitted by established emigrants to their relations at home or brought to India by returning emigrants.

3.—Medical Relief.

For details see the Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for the year 1913 and tables under Hospitals printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of institutions rose from 715 at the beginning to 742 at the end of the year. The increase is mainly due to the opening of several private non-aided institutions. The existing institutions are classed as follows:—State (Public) 50; State (Special) 26; Local and Municipal funds 279; Private Aided 16; Private Non-aided 323; and Railways 48.

2. The total number of patients treated during the year fell slightly from 2,356,118 to 2,355,620. In-patients, of whom 40,370 were definitely cured and 5,221 died, numbered 59,868 as against 59,534 in 1912. The mortality percentage among in-patients was 8.7 as against 9.5 in the previous year. The total number of beds available rose from 6,279 to 6,518, but the average daily number of in-patients fell from 3,318.9 to 3,242.7. Out-patients increased in number from 2,293,705 to 2,295,752, the average daily attendance being 20,915.

3. Of the patients treated during the year, 19,185 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 1,481,909 Hindus, 725,202 Mussalmans and 129,324 belonged to other classes. The number of adult females treated was 491,756 or 20.88 per cent. of the total number of patients, the figures of the preceding year being almost identical.

4. Among both in-patients and out-patients a marked decrease was noticeable under all kinds of cases except those of malaria, tubercular diseases and injury. Among in-patients cholera cases fell from 735 to 94 and deaths from 380 to 39, and small-pox cases from 810 to 457 and deaths from 187 to 89. Dysentery and diarrhœa also showed a considerable decline both in the number of cases and deaths. Malaria remained practically stationary. Cases of tubercular diseases rose from 2,228 to 2,355, but deaths therefrom fell from 567 to 534. "Injuries" accounted for 8,692 cases and 661 deaths. Among out-patients the number of malaria cases rose by 44,570 to 417,274. Injuries (general and local) came next with 160,977 cases. The number of cholera cases fell heavily from 4,592 to 454 but cases of tubercular diseases rose from 10,026 to 10,619.

5. During the year 97,790 persons underwent operations, of whom 95,426 were cured, 914 were relieved and 523 died. The mortality percentage was 0.53 as against 0.56 in 1912.

6. The total income, inclusive of an opening cash balance of Rs. 2,08,624, amounted to Rs. 25,34,320 as against Rs. 24,45,845 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 12,28,791 were contributed by Government, Rs. 2,36,789 by Local and Rs. 4,40,465 by Municipal funds. Subscriptions fell from Rs. 49,707 to Rs. 42,481. The several Nursing Associations contributed Rs. 1,26,972.

7. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 22,40,979 to Rs. 23,20,963. Deducting from this Rs. 1,77,736 remitted into the Treasury on account of hospital fees, sale-proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., and Rs. 87,416 invested during the year, the net cost was Rs. 20,55,811 as against Rs. 20,23,515 in 1912.
8. The invested capital stood at Rs. 10,30,525 at the beginning and Rs. 10,73,565 at the end of the year.

4.—Epidemic Diseases.

PLAGUE.

- General. 1. During the calendar year 1913, deaths from plague in the Presidency (including Aden and all Native States except Baroda*) fell from 32,804 to 30,401. The fall in mortality was steady up to the end of June, in which month 527 deaths occurred. The rise commenced in July and reached its maximum, 6,295 deaths, in October. In December there were 3,828 deaths.
- Bombay City. 2. In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year, but the period of its maximum intensity, in contradistinction to the experience of the mofussil, was in the first half of the year. The deaths registered during the months of March, April, May and June respectively were 456, 880, 729 and 139, and the total for the year was 2,605.
- Karachi City. 3. Karachi City suffered from two epidemic waves. The first commenced in March, reached its zenith in May and declined in July, while the second reached its height in November, and subsided a little in December. The total mortality, however, fell from 1,107 to 441.
- Aden. 4. Aden was free from plague for 8 months only and the mortality rose from 2 to 61. The highest mortality (43 deaths) was in May.
- Districts and Agencies. 5. The Districts and Agencies most severely affected comprised Surat, Thana, Poona, Sataara, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country States, while Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, West Khándesh, Násik, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kánara, all districts in Sind (except Karachi), Khairpur, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha, Pálanpur, Cambay, Jawhá, Sávantvádi, Surgána, Bhor, Akalkot, Sávanur, Sataara and Bijápur Agencies remained almost free from the disease.
- Europeans. 6. There were 4 deaths from plague among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay City and none in the mofussil.
- Inoculation. 7. Special inoculators were sent to the affected districts. During the year 175,456 inoculations were performed as against 73,895 in the preceding year. Of this number 5,488 were performed in Bombay City, 2,300 in Karachi City, 65,147 in Dhárwár, 42,200 in Bijápur, 22,160 in Poona, 15,609 in Belgaum and 12,164 in Sataara. Returns show that both the incidence of and mortality from the disease are incomparably less in persons who have been inoculated than in those who are not so protected.

CHOLERA.

- Mortality. 1. During the calendar year 1913 all the districts in the Presidency proper, except Kánara, Kaira and Panch Maháls, were more or less affected by cholera, while in Sind the epidemic was practically confined to Lárkána, which returned 24 deaths. The total number of deaths recorded fell from 64,505 to 5,134. The districts which suffered most were Sataara (1,337), Sholápur (1,280), Poona (998), Násik (264), Ahmednagar (220) and Belgaum (197). Owing to the severity of the epidemic at the close of the preceding year, January recorded 244 deaths, mainly in the Thana and Kolába districts and in Bombay City. By the end of March, which recorded 12 deaths only, the epidemic had subsided, but in April there was a renewed outburst in the Sholápur, Sataara, Poona and Ahmednagar districts and cases continued to occur till the end of October. May was the month of greatest mortality. In December a fairly serious epidemic broke out in the Broach City, which had not abated at the end of the year. The Ashádi fair at Pandharpur passed off successfully with the exception of a few sporadic cases.
- Preventive and curative measures. 2. On the outbreak of infection instructions were issued to village officers. Permanganate of potassium was used to disinfect sources of water-supply, and also to some extent in the treatment of the sick.

SMALL-POX.

Deaths from small-pox in the calendar year 1913 numbered 9,833, as compared with 6,331 in 1912, and 5,353, the decennial mean. The districts most severely affected were East and West Khándesh, Poona, Bijápur and Ahmednagar.

* The figure given in section 1, paragraph 4 *ante*, refers to deaths among the Indian population of British territory only.

5.—Lunatic Asylums.

For details see the Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1913 and tables under Lunatic Asylums printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The feature of the year was the opening of the new Central Asylum at Yerávdá. It contains accommodation for 276 males and 110 females, and its construction cost over Rs. 10 lákhs. On its completion the Colába and Poona Asylums were closed and the inmates transferred to Yerávdá. General.
2. The total number of inmates fell slightly from 1,458 to 1,450, and that of admissions and re-admissions from 429 to 408, out of which 26 were of Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 25 of Indian Christians, 222 of Hindus, and 117 of Mahomedans. On admission 34 insanes were under twenty years of age and 64 were over forty. The daily average population rose from 1,049 to 1,105. During the year 137 persons were discharged cured and 104 were made over to the care of friends. Last year's figures were 128 and 108 respectively. Inmates.
3. The chief types of insanity treated were mania (741), melancholia (336), dementia (128) and delusional insanity (104). Only 21 cases were traced to abuse of alcohol and 41 to indulgence in hemp drugs. Types of insanity.
4. The daily average number of sick rose from 39·8 to 52·1, but as the number of deaths decreased from 160 to 106, sickness does not appear to have been of a serious nature. Health.
5. The total expenditure advanced from Rs. 2,73,209 to Rs. 13,34,905, but Rs. 10,15,271 of the latter sum represent the cost of building the new Central Asylum at Yerávdá. Receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 27,931 or Rs. 259 less than in 1912. Deducting the cost of the new asylum building and receipts of all kinds, the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,46,217 as against Rs. 2,01,150 in the previous year. Financial.

6.—Sanitation.

For details see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1913.

1. There were 157 municipalities with an aggregate population of 2,352,248. Their total income amounted to Rs. 1,09,75,326, of which Rs. 38,61,355 were spent in improving water-supply, drainage, conservancy and other public health requirements within municipal limits. District municipalities.
2. There were 25 District Local Boards and 214 Táluka Local Boards with an aggregate income of Rs. 76,34,897, out of which Rs. 4,33,611 were spent on water supply and drainage. Local Boards.
3. The Bombay Sanitation Act, 1889, was in force in 316 villages, an increase of 30. Sanitary inspection books are now kept in 1,572 selected villages and 223 entries were made in them during the year by officers of the Sanitary Department. Village sanitation.
4. The Sanitary Board was reconstituted during the year, the Secretary to Government in the General Department and one non-official member being added. The Board distributed a grant of Rs. 1 lách placed at its disposal by Government. Seven projects were sanctioned by Government, the most important being the extension of the Ahmedabad water supply (Rs. 8,98,918), the Ahmednagar water supply (Rs. 7,51,521), improvements to the Bársi water supply (Rs. 4,73,087), the Sángli water supply (Rs. 2,96,862) and the Nandurbár water supply (Rs. 2,18,000). Important works in progress under the supervision of the Sanitary Board included the water supply schemes at Hubli, Bijápur, Poona City, Poona Cantonment, Sholápur, Násik, Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Ahmedabad and Karáchi. The expenditure on the Poona City water and drainage schemes was Rs. 4,41,135, and on the extension of the drainage system in Karáchi Rs. 2,94,130. Improvements to the drainage and the sewage farm at Ahmedabad cost Rs. 78,180. Including the Rs. 1 lách allotted to the Sanitary Board already mentioned, Government sanctioned grants-in-aid for sanitary purposes amounting to Rs. 24,08,326 as against Rs. 8,60,828 in the previous year. Projects for numerous new works and the improvement of existing water supply and drainage schemes are under consideration and preparation. Several municipalities were given practical advice and assistance on sanitary matters. A large number of boring operations for artesian water supplies are in progress. The pumping tests in the Dholka sub-artesian supply were successful, and a project for a water supply scheme from this source is under preparation. Most of the water-works in the Presidency were inspected by the Mechanical Engineer to Government, and the Board has been given an itinerant analyst to carry out various bacteriological tests. Sanitary Board.
5. At the Port of Bombay 992 vessels of all sorts with 181,497 crew and passengers were examined as against 1,058 vessels and 194,954 crew and passengers during the preceding year. The clothing, bedding and other articles of 96,543 members of crews and passengers of outgoing and incoming vessels and of members of crews of vessels lying in the port were disinfected. Of these 85,588 were Asiatic and African members of crews, third class or deck European and Native passengers and pilgrims who left the Port of Bombay for ports out of Inspection of vessels.

India, and 10,955 were members of crews, passengers and pilgrims who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred during the voyage or while lying in the port. Twenty-nine vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected, and 20 vessels which carried pilgrims to Jeddah were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats, cockroaches, etc., by means of sulphur dioxide gas generated in a Clayton apparatus. Besides the outgoing pilgrim ships 3 incoming vessels, 30 outgoing vessels and 1 ship lying in the harbour were also fumigated. In all 54 vessels of all sorts were fumigated and 29 vessels were disinfected. At Karáchi 766 outgoing vessels were inspected and received bills of health as against 879 in the preceding year, and 130 incoming vessels were inspected for the existence of infectious diseases as against 102. Of the 88,811 crew and passengers medically inspected on their arrival at and departure from the port, 44,688 had their bedding and clothing disinfected. At Aden 1,593 steamers and square-rigged vessels and 1,450 buggalows were granted bills of health during the year. Vessels and native craft arriving from Berbera, the Somali coast and East Africa were inspected and certified free from small-pox, jigger and sleeping sickness.

Pilgrim traffic.

6. During the year both the ports of Bombay and Karáchi were open for the embarkation of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca *via* Jeddah, but no pilgrim ship sailed from the latter port. Twenty ships sailed from Bombay. Before the pilgrims embarked at Bombay the ships were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process. The pilgrims were subjected to a very careful medical inspection and their clothing and bedding to a thorough disinfection before they were allowed to embark. The total number of pilgrims fell from 16,024 to 15,319, of whom 754 came from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), 4,916 from the Bengal Presidency, 1,360 from the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces and 1,202 from the United Provinces. The special staff under the Commissioner of Police vaccinated 11,198 outgoing pilgrims. As many pilgrims are vaccinated before leaving their homes, it is probable that 75 per cent. of the pilgrims had been protected against small-pox before sailing. A fully equipped plague observation station was established at Perim. During the year 8,828 pilgrims of the previous year's Haj, and 4,967 of that of 1913 returned to Bombay. The total number of deaths at sea among the returning pilgrims was 118, but there was no serious disease in either the outward or inward vessels. One pilgrim ship brought 730 pilgrims direct to Karáchi. Forty-eight ships with 35,279 pilgrims passed through the port of Aden and reported 63 deaths.

7.—Vaccination.

For details see Notes on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1913-14 and tables under Vaccination printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Total number of persons primarily vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

1. During the year ending 31st March, 1914, 710,516 persons were primarily vaccinated and 73,379 re-vaccinated as against 710,592 and 70,939 respectively in the previous year. Out of the 56,519 villages in the Presidency 48,404 were visited by vaccinators.

Results.

2. Of the primary vaccinations 645,671 or 90·87 per cent. were successful. Excluding 57,168 cases in which the results were unknown, the percentage of success was 98·73 as against 97·99 in the previous year. Of re-vaccinations 24,926 or 33·97 per cent. were successful. Excluding "unknown" cases the percentage of success was 55·86 as against 53·19.

Expenditure.

3. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 3,76,586 to Rs. 3,63,910. The average cost of each successful case was eight annas nine pies as against nine annas two pies in the previous year.

Belgaum Vaccine Institute.

4. During the year 874,518 doses were distributed to vaccinators as against 775,587 in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 36,579 to Rs. 42,596.

8.—Veterinary.

For details see the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1913-14.

Contagious diseases.

1. Epidemic disease was reported from every district in the Presidency proper as well as from the City of Bombay. Owing to the conditions under which the information is collected the figures given below cannot be relied upon as being accurate, but they nevertheless give an idea of the comparative mortality of the past two years. Reported deaths from contagious diseases rose in the case of equines from 44 to 144 but fell in the case of bovines from 4,006 to 3,930. Rinderpest was reported from Bombay and every district in the Presidency proper except Sátára, Bijápur and Broach. The number of animals attacked was 4,644, of which 2,103 died, the figures showing a slight improvement over those of the previous year. Thána district reported 408 deaths, Kolába 223, Ahmedabad 208 and Kánara 200, while the Poona, Násik, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Surat districts also suffered considerably. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia was responsible for 1,008 deaths, Káira and Belgaum being the districts most affected. Anthrax caused 495 deaths amongst bovines and 3 among equines. There were 675 deaths in 1912-13. Deaths from black quarter fell from 211 to 167. Foot and mouth disease occurred in all districts. The number of attacks rose from 6,169 to 12,293 but deaths fell from 189 to 153. This somewhat startling result is thought to indicate a more efficient reporting of epidemics and attacks of disease than heretofore. Surra appeared

in the City of Bombay and in the Kolába and Thána districts where 127 deaths were reported as against 34 in the preceding year. In Sind 73 deaths were reported in the case of equines, 895 in the case of bovines and 94 in the case of other animals, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 106, 1,959 and 412. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia was responsible for 341 deaths as against 237 in the preceding year. Rinderpest caused 246 deaths, of which 240 occurred in the Karáchi district, as against 1,367 in the preceding year. Deaths from surra fell from 102 to 62.

2. Four new dispensaries were opened during the year in the Presidency proper, bringing the total up to 50. The total number of patients treated thereat rose from 106,142 to 120,741; this figure includes 44,300 cases in which advice or medicine was supplied to owners in the absence of the patient. The number of animals treated by Veterinary Assistants on tour rose from 20,867 to 38,870. The increase is mainly due to the rise in the number of contagious disease cases which advanced from 7,691 to 24,478. The work of inoculation against rinderpest suffered owing to the failure of the supply of serum from the Muktesar Laboratory, and the number of animals inoculated sank from 20,544 to 12,405. In Sind 11 veterinary hospitals were working as against 8 in the preceding year. The Veterinary Assistants visited 381 villages and treated 2,918 animals as against 237 villages and 1,362 animals in the previous year. Inoculations against hæmorrhagic septicæmia rose from 93 to 856, and the results were very satisfactory.

Veterinary institu-
tions.

3. Forty-eight horses were seized in the Presidency proper under the Glanders and Farcy Act as against 35 in the preceding year. Of these 36 were found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act and dealt with accordingly. Imports of horses numbered 4,794 as against 4,952 in 1912-13, and included 2,772 Australian, 1,803 Arab, 186 English and 11 Persian animals. In Sind two cases of glanders were diagnosed at Karáchi and the animals were destroyed under the Act.

Glanders and Farcy
Department.

4. Expenditure in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 3,15,352 to Rs. 3,27,913, of which Rs. 83,181 were debited to Local Funds. In Sind the expenditure rose by Rs. 7,912 to Rs. 78,468.

Expenditure

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

I.—Education.

For—

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II
PAGES 207-208.

For details see the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1913-14 and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yeránda for 1913; also tables under Education printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

Number of institutions and pupils

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 14,100 to 14,820, and the number of pupils from 906,827 to 946,322, of whom 156,019 were females. The number of private institutions also advanced from 3,020 to 3,094 and of their pupils from 80,858 to 82,695. The total number of pupils was thus for the first time over a million. The percentage of male scholars throughout the Presidency to the male population of school-going age rose from 39.1 to 40.6, and the corresponding percentage for females from 8.4 to 8.9. The number of scholars learning English advanced from 88,007 to 94,167.

Distribution of pupils by race.

2. There were in all 136,155 Bráhmín and 645,514 non-Bráhmín Hindu pupils. Mahomedans numbered 199,061, Indian Christians 22,766 and Pársis 17,268.

Distribution of schools.

3. In British districts there were 11,544 public and 2,201 private institutions. Out of a total number of 25,654 towns and villages 9,505 possessed schools, and the average area served by each school was 12.9 as against 13.7 square miles in the previous year. In Native States there were 3,276 public and 893 private institutions. Out of 14,961 towns and villages 2,816 possessed schools, and each village school served an average area of 23.3 square miles.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure on public instruction rose from Rs. 1,53,47,705 to Rs. 1,59,53,219, of which provincial funds accounted for Rs. 70,54,227 as against Rs. 68,82,283 in 1912-13, local funds for Rs. 9,62,782 as against Rs. 11,62,254, municipal funds for Rs. 10,43,400 as against Rs. 9,84,936 and fees for Rs. 29,51,260 as against Rs. 26,35,608. Of the total expenditure Rs. 67,78,759 or nearly 42 per cent. were expended on primary instruction. Rs. 12,61,604 were spent on buildings, Rs. 1,70,413 on special grants for furniture and apparatus, and Rs. 2,34,311 on scholarships. The maintenance expenses of the various classes of institutions are stated in the appropriate paragraphs below.

University.

5. The number of candidates for the matriculation examination rose from 4,376 to 4,823, and the number passing from 1,486 to 2,792. For the B.A. degree 434 out of 752 candidates were successful. The number appearing for the B.Sc. degree was again 33, of whom 25 passed. The number appearing for the M.A. in literary subjects increased from 58 to 60; in mathematics and science it decreased from 19 to 18. Of the former, 36, and of the latter, 10 were successful. Law degrees were secured by 164, engineering by 35, and agricultural by 14; the number of medical degrees cannot be deduced from the published figures, as the parts of the final examination may be taken separately or together. The year was marked by the visit of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Manchester, who came as expert adviser to the University. Other distinguished visitors were Professor Ramsay Muir and Professor Smithells. The University received a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2 lakhs from the Government of India, who also made permanent the annual grant of Rs. 10,000 for the inspection of colleges and other improvements in University administration. The total expenditure on the University from provincial funds rose from Rs. 2,18,776 to Rs. 2,55,000.

Arts colleges.

6. There are 10 Arts Colleges, of which 3 are managed by Government, 3 by Native States, and 4 privately. The last-named all receive grants-in-aid. The total number of students rose from 3,941 to 4,697 and the total expenditure from Rs. 6,15,884 to Rs. 6,64,051.

Professional education.

7. The number of professional colleges was increased to six by the opening of the College of Commerce. All are under Government management. The number of students in the Law School rose from 470 to 509, but though the number of entrants for the various examinations advanced from 704 to 786, successes declined from 358 to 354. At the College of Engineering the number of students in the University classes remained 166. Out of the 184 candidates presented at the various University examinations 124 were successful. One hundred and fifty-two out of 213 candidates received manual training certificates. There

were also two private aided engineering and surveying schools containing 31 students and costing Rs. 7,998. The number of students at the Grant Medical College rose from 538 to 623. There were also three medical schools managed by Government and one private aided school containing 399 students and maintained at a cost of Rs. 81,488. In all 709 candidates appeared at various medical examinations, and 411 passed. The College of Commerce was opened in October, 1913, and at the close of March the number of students on the roll was 92. Applications for admission were received from all over India. There is also one commercial school under municipal management and there are 45 such schools under private management, of which 3 are aided. These contain 1,589 students and were maintained at a cost of Rs. 62,638. There were 84 students at the Veterinary College at the beginning and 80 at the end of the year. Twenty-three out of 30 passed the 1st professional examination, 14 out of 22 the 2nd, and 16 out of 24 the 3rd. Agricultural education has already been dealt with in Chapter IV, section 1 of this report. The total expenditure on the six professional colleges amounted to Rs. 6,00,103.

8. The number of students at the Bombay School of Art rose from 366 to 372. The examination results showed a high percentage of successes except in the draughtsman classes, where only 71 candidates passed out of 129. Attendance at the Reay Art Workshops advanced from 176 to 207. The total number of candidates at the drawing examinations held at various centres rose from 8,078 to 10,822, and the percentage of passes from 68.8 to 69.6. The number of students attending the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute increased from 319 to 337. The Institute is likely to extend its activities considerably in the future. The total number of technical and industrial schools (excluding the School of Art) at the close of the year was 32 with 2,272 scholars, and the expenditure thereon was Rs. 4,86,653. Technical education.

9. The total number of public high and middle schools rose from 588 to 607 and of the pupils therein from 80,144 to 84,547. The total expenditure on secondary schools advanced from Rs. 33,10,109 to Rs. 36,54,567. Secondary education—
general.

10. Boys' schools increased from 138 with 45,441 pupils to 141 with 47,588 pupils and girls' schools from 30 with 4,039 pupils to 32 with 4,290 pupils. The total expenditure on such schools rose from Rs. 23,32,159 to Rs. 25,65,137. The chief improvements of the year were the introduction of systematic moral instruction in certain schools and the provision of grants of Rs. 500 per school for excursions. A physical training class for masters was held with excellent results. High schools.

11. Middle schools for boys advanced in number from 371 to 379 and in pupils from 27,075 to 28,744. Girls' schools increased from 49 to 55 and their pupils from 3,589 to 3,925. Expenditure rose from Rs. 9,77,950 to Rs. 10,89,430. Middle schools.

12. The number of such schools advanced by one to 44, but the number of pupils declined slightly from 4,055 to 4,049, of whom 3,619 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians. There were also 1,014 Europeans and Anglo-Indians attending other English teaching schools and 84 attending normal, industrial or commercial schools. The expenditure on European schools only totalled Rs. 5,52,967, but if scholarships, buildings, etc., be included, the total would be Rs. 10,02,659. Secondary schools for
Europeans and
Anglo-Indians.

13. The total number of primary schools rose from 13,368 with 814,409 pupils to 14,061 with 847,706 pupils. Girls' schools increased from 1,199 to 1,271 and the number of their pupils from 90,594 to 96,721. There are also many girls in boys' schools, and the total number of girls under instruction was 146,210 as against 136,378 in the previous year. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage decreased from 138,177 (including 10,529 girls) to 130,120 (including 10,670 girls). In the lower primary stage the number reading printed books increased from 403,451 (including 58,562 girls) to 414,963 (including 62,893 girls), and the number not reading printed books increased from 272,781 (including 67,287 girls) to 302,590 (including 72,643 girls). The number of pupils presented in the higher standards in British districts was as follows:—in standard V, 18,591 (of whom 10,649 passed); in standard VI, 9,192 (of whom 5,331 passed); in standard VII, 3,602, (of whom 2,079 passed). These figures represent an increase of 377 in the 5th standard, of 21 in the 6th, and of 151 in the 7th. The number of local board schools increased from 6,994 to 7,494 and of pupils from 387,586 to 404,233, the average daily attendance being 298,045 as against 283,244. Municipal schools numbered 1,045 as against 1,009 and pupils 137,061 as against 130,905. In Native States the increase in schools was from 2,754 to 2,814, and in pupils from 169,674 to 176,624. The number of aided private schools advanced from 2,394 to 2,485 and of their pupils from 114,164 to 116,862, while the number of unaided private schools rose from 200 to 203 and of their pupils from 9,657 to 10,458. Although the number of night schools declined from 178 to 172, the number of pupils advanced from 4,507 to 4,770. The expenditure on primary schools advanced from Rs. 62,87,263 to Rs. 67,78,759, to which the provincial revenues contributed Rs. 30,26,311, local funds Rs. 6,78,937, municipal funds Rs. 8,77,604 and fees Rs. 5,36,307. Candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination numbered 7,546, of whom 3,476 passed, including 11 girls. During the year Rs. 1,50,000 were distributed for the purpose of giving trained teachers their full code pay, and Rs. 4,184 were similarly distributed to school-mistresses. Rs. 50,000 were allotted for extra assistants in boys' schools and Rs. 4,800 for extra assistants in girls' schools. Rs. 6,83,800 were assigned to District Local Boards and Rs. 1,56,960 to municipalities as free building and equipment grants, but no portion of this was actually expended. Primary education.

- Normal schools. 14. There were 20 training schools for men with 1,525 students and 17 for women with 608 students. Of these 17 training schools for masters with an attendance of 1,429 and 6 for mistresses with an attendance of 434 were under public management.
- Special classes. 15. At the Rájkmár College, Rájkot, the number of Kumárs declined from 31 to 26. Attendance at the Góndal Girásia College fell from 55 to 50 and at the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhván from 67 to 65. The number of children of these classes attending ordinary secondary schools remained 323; those attending primary schools rose from 2,470 to 2,809. The Godhra Tálukdári School had 23 pupils and the Scott College at Sádra 37.
- Mahomedans. 16. The total number of Mahomedans under public instruction increased from 191,835 (including 37,038 girls) to 199,061 (including 39,666 girls). The number in arts colleges increased from 148 to 187, in professional colleges from 46 to 49, in secondary schools from 6,027 to 6,406 and in primary schools from 140,801 to 147,405. A special deputy inspector for Mahomedan schools was appointed in the Central Division, which was also given an inspectress for Urdu girls' schools. A special deputy inspector was appointed for mulla schools in Sind. In the Northern Division the Vernacular Final Examination was for the first time held in Urdu simultaneously with Gujaráti; only three candidates presented themselves and none passed. This arrangement is to be tried in the other divisions also in 1914. The whole subject of Mahomedan education was referred to a committee during the course of the year.
- Aboriginal and hill tribes. 17. The total number of pupils from these tribes rose from 23,309 to 25,397.
- Depressed classes. 18. The total number of pupils of the depressed classes increased from 29,890 to 31,884.
- Reformatory schools. 19. The number of boys in the David Sassoon School declined from 241 to 235. The Yerá'vda School is dealt with in detail below.
- Imperial grants. 20. Between March, 1911, and March, 1913, the Government of India made non-recurring grants of Rs. 52,77,000 and recurring grants of Rs. 13,23,000 for the advancement of education in the Bombay Presidency. The actual amount received in this period was Rs. 73,30,000, of which Rs. 28,74,110 have actually been expended. Of the balance of Rs. 44½ lakhs nearly Rs. 35½ lakhs were pledged before the end of March, 1914, and practically the whole of the remainder has been pledged since that date.

YERÁ'VDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL

- Numbers. 1. The year opened with 164 boys on the register, of whom 19 were out on license, and closed with 138, of whom 12 were out on license. The average daily number of inmates declined from 145.2 to 131, owing to a marked increase in the number of discharges. Of the 138 boys in the Reformatory at the close of the year, 7 were under twelve years of age, 34 under fourteen, 43 under sixteen and the remaining 54 were sixteen and over.
- Conduct. 2. The conduct of the inmates was very satisfactory. The total number of school offences was 23, involving 26 boys; last year's figures were 32 and 39 respectively.
- Discharged juveniles. 3. Of the 63 boys discharged during the year, 25 had learnt agriculture, 12 carpentry, 9 blacksmith's work, 9 book-binding and type-setting and 8 painting and polishing. Of the 120 juveniles discharged in the preceding triennium, 87 are known to be living honestly, 3 have died, 3 have been re-convicted and 27 remain untraced.
- Licenses. 4. Nineteen licenses were in force at the beginning of the year, and 27 new licenses were issued. Fifteen of the licensed boys were discharged on expiry of sentence, 12 absconded, of whom 8 were re-captured, 6 were sent back as unsatisfactory and one died.
- Health. 5. The number of cases treated in the school hospital sank from 37 to 25, one of which ended fatally.
- Industries. 6. The net earnings fell from Rs. 716 to Rs. 591. Twenty-five boys were learning carpentry, 14 smith's work, 19 painting and 13 book-binding.
- Education. 7. Fourteen out of the 18 pupils in the Infant Standard satisfied the examiner, and 49 out of the 60 boys presented in Standards I to IV passed in all heads. Four out of the 5 candidates presented for the First Grade Art Examination passed fully.
- Expenditure. 8. The net cost to Government for maintenance, after deducting profits and contributions from Native States, decreased from Rs. 20,579 to Rs. 18,858.

2.—Literature and the Press.

For details see tables under Printing Presses and Publications printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The total number of publications registered during the year 1913 was 2,884 as against 2,605 registered in the previous year. Out of these 2,884 publications 1,917 were books and

967 issues of periodicals. Out of the 1,917 books 121 were written in English, 580 in Gujaráti, 122 in Hindi, 29 in Kánarese, 432 in Maráthi, 143 in Sindhi, 48 in Urdu, 134 in classical languages, and 58 in various dialects such as Gurumukhi, Konkani and Jaini, while 250 were bi-lingual, tri-lingual and polyglot publications. The total increase of 279 is chiefly due to an increase of 64 under Language, 52 under Miscellaneous, 43 under Religion, 41 under Fiction 38 under Medicine, 34 under Poetry and 18 under Philosophy (including mental and moral science). The numbers under Arts, Drama, Politics and Science (Natural and other) also show an increase. On the other hand the numbers under Biography, History, Law, Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) and Voyages and Travels show a small decrease.

2.—NEWSPAPERS.

1. At the end of the year under report there were in all 128 newspapers and 11 periodicals treating of current political topics as against 138 newspapers and 12 periodicals at the close of 1912. Out of the total of 139 newspapers and periodicals, 43 were published in the City of Bombay, 21 in the Northern Division, 31 in the Central Division, 14 in the Southern Division, 19 in Sind and 11 in the Native States. Fifty-three of these journals were edited by Bráhmins, 42 by other Hindus, 7 by Jains, 18 by Pársis, 14 by Muhammadans and 5 by Christians. Of the 128 newspapers 10 were published in English, 38 in Maráthi, 19 in Gujaráti, 1 in Hindi, 5 in Kánarese, 6 in Urdu, 5 in Sindhi, 1 in Telugu and 43 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual newspapers, while of the 11 periodicals 1 was published in English, 5 in Gujaráti, 4 in Maráthi and 1 in Hindi. General.

2. The most popular Anglo-Vernacular papers are the *Gujaráti* and the *Sánj Vartamán* with circulations of 11,500 and 7,000 respectively. Among purely Maráthi papers the *Kesari* stands first with a circulation of 15,000, the *Jagad Vritt* coming second with 12,000. The *Bombay Samáchr* heads the list of purely Gujaráti papers with a circulation of 4,400, but this figure is beaten by three Anglo-Gujaráti. The Hindi paper the *Shri Venkateshvar Samáchr* sells no less than 10,000 copies. Notable increases of circulation are provided by the *Gujaráti* (8,000 to 11,500), *Jám-e-Jamshed* (4,000 to 5,000) and *Pársi* (3,000 to 4,000). None of the decreases are sufficiently marked to deserve notice. Circulation.

3.—GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the issue of the ordinary departmental reports, Government published a large number of press notes on matters of public interest. Towards the end of the year a special officer was experimentally appointed whose duty was to obtain, so far as might be, a greater measure of publicity than had hitherto been achieved for official publications, and to assist in putting before the public any special matter through the medium of press notes or pamphlets. A large number of press notes and several pamphlets on educational and sanitary subjects were published, and the first number of the *Blue Book Quarterly*, a review of the publications of the Government of Bombay, was issued just after the close of the official year.

Literary Societies.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 211-212

3.—Arts and Sciences.

1. The museum was open to the public on 313 days. The number of visitors recorded was 832,641 and the daily average 2,660, as against 822,577 and 2,628 respectively in the preceding year. The Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

2. The number of visitors rose from 101,134 to 109,159. Of these about 78,376 were women and children and 7,530 *pardanashin* ladies. Receipts amounted to Rs. 2,681, of which Rs. 2,000 were contributed by the Karáchi Municipality and Rs. 600 by the Karáchi District Local Board. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,581. The Victoria Museum, Karáchi.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE.

For details see the Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle,
for the year ending 31st March 1914.

- Inspection. 1. The Assistant Superintendent visited Elephanta, Bassein and Ambarnáth in April. He also toured during the monsoon and visited all the centres of active conservation work. The Superintendent was thus able to devote the greater portion of the touring season to both research and exploration work. He spent nearly a month and a quarter in the Bhilsa district of the Gwálor State, visiting ancient monuments, writing descriptive notes, and photographing and making drawings of archæological buildings in company with the Inspector of Archæology of the newly created Archæological Department of the Gwálor State. The next three months were spent in supervising the excavation work at Besnagar, the ancient Vidisa, two miles from Bhilsa. The Superintendent also visited Ajmer, Gyaraspur, Baro, Udaypur and Ahmednagar. Eight inspection reports were received from Executive Engineers as against one last year. They show that the old monuments are being systematically looked after.
- Protected monuments. 2. The number of monuments newly declared protected during the year, though not as large as that of the previous year, is nevertheless satisfactory. Declarations were made in respect of 7 monuments in the Kolába district, one in Ahmednagar, 10 in Bijápur and 6 in Thar and Párkar. Considerable activity was displayed by the Collectors of districts in regard to the execution of agreements with the owners of monuments. Agreements were signed in respect of no less than forty-three monuments, as against one only in the previous year. In February, 1914, certain images in the temple of Gondeshwar at Sinnar were defaced and broken without the malefactor being brought to light. Proposals have been made for such repairs as are feasible.
- Publications. 3. Apart from the Annual Progress Report of the year 1912-13, no official publication was produced. Eighty-seven inscriptions were copied, 8 record drawings prepared, and 280 photographs taken. A number of prints was also taken for the Photozinc Office.
- Expenditure. 4. The total outlay on conservation works in the Presidency proper and Sínd decreased from Rs. 40,908 to Rs. 24,840. The cost of the upkeep of the Superintendent's office rose from Rs. 17,455 to Rs. 24,733.
-

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For—

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION (DECENNIAL REVIEW),

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1911-1912, PART II,
PAGES 214—217.

I.—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

1. The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, D.D., continued to be Bishop of Bombay Establishment throughout the year. The number of chaplains was 23. The total ecclesiastical clerical establishment of the diocese, including Government chaplains, was 97 as against 95 in the previous year.

2. The Bishop visited the following places during the year:—Poona, Mahábaleshvar, Dápoli, Ránebennur, Hubli, Betgeri, Dhárwár, Kolhápur, Miraj, Belgaum, Deoláli, Aurangabad, Manmád, Málegaon, Násik, Abu Road, Mount A'bu, Pánchgani, Igatpuri, Lonávla, Ahmednagar, Miri, Sonai, Bhanas Hivare, Sheogaon, Yeli, Tisgaon, Koregaon, Kurduwádi and Kirkee. Bishop's tour of visitation.

3. There were 575 confirmations, two ordinations of deacons and five of priests.

Confirmations and ordinations.

2.—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

During the year the establishment suffered the loss by death of the Rev. John Cameron, Presidency Senior Chaplain. The office of the Presidency Senior Chaplain was removed to Poona as a temporary measure. The chaplain on the regular establishment at Poona visited Purandhar and Khandála, and the Karáchi chaplain, Hyderabad. Quetta was served by a chaplain under the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland. There were acting chaplains at Aden, Rájkot (Káthiáwár), and Deesa, Mount A'bu being visited from the last named place. The Additional Clergy Society assisted in the maintenance of an acting chaplain at Mhow and Neemuch.

2.—Stationery.

The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 2,21,092. Receipts amounted to Rs. 9,08,686 and purchases in India to Rs. 7,29,720. The purchase of articles of Indian production continued to increase. Issues aggregated Rs. 9,03,280. The major portion of the latter was supplied to Provincial and local departments, the Imperial Government's share being Rs. 1,39,997. The closing balance was slightly in excess of the opening balance.

3.—General Miscellaneous.

1.—GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The entire press was removed to a temporary building in June, 1914, to permit the rebuilding of the old press building, which was in danger of collapse. Owing to the introduction of the "unit cost" system no profit and loss statement is now prepared. The total expenditure, including depreciation and a book charge of rent, amounted to Rs. 3,13,883, a decrease of over Rs. 20,000. The total value of work done for Government officers and departments fell from Rs. 3,37,584 to Rs. 3,32,377.

2.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARÁ'CHI.

The earnings fell from Rs. 1,16,950 to Rs. 95,926, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 81,701 to Rs. 84,548, the balance in favour of the press declining from Rs. 35,250 to Rs. 11,378. The decrease in earnings was mainly due to revised reduced rates for printing introduced from April, 1913, while the rise in expenditure is largely accounted for by the grant of absentee and local allowances.

3.—GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

The official work turned out by the Department was 2,028,468 pulls valued approximately at Rs. 1,23,450, at a total cost of Rs. 90,576, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,874 in favour of the department as against Rs. 37,642 in the preceding year. It has been decided that this department should not undertake private work or form printing.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.