

PRESENTED
TO
THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA
BY
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ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRAR, BOMBAY HIGH COURT.
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GENERAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.



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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

In accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following Report is preceded by an Introduction explanatory of the plan on which the Report has been prepared, and detailing the chief events of interest which have occurred during the year.

The arrangement of the following pages substantially corresponds with the arrangement which has recently been adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the Annual Report of the Bengal Government; and the table of contents will be found far more comprehensive and complete than in previous reports of this Government.

It was mentioned in the Report of 1870-71, that it was proposed to introduce into all departments the tables proposed by the Statistical Committee of Calcutta. This object, however, it has been found impracticable to effect during the past year; the old forms have therefore been temporarily retained. The requisite orders for the new tables will be issued on the receipt of final instructions from the Government of India.

Turning to the chief events of the year, it will be convenient, as far as possible, to notice them in the order in which they will be found in the following pages.

The important Section relating to political relations with Native States will necessarily attract special attention. The most prominent of the political events of the year may be briefly noticed in this place; for fuller information reference should be made to the body of the Report.

- Birth of a Posthumous Daughter. The death of the late Gaekwar, Khunderao, and the preparations made for the birth of a posthumous child, were related in the Report of 1870-71. The Ranee was delivered of a daughter on July 5, 1871. His Highness Mulhar Rao, who had till then occupied the place of Regent, was thereupon formally installed in his own right as ruler of Baroda.
- The inefficiency of the Police. The inefficiency of the Police administration in Kattiawar during the past year has attracted the special notice of Government. Kattiawar. The amount of property plundered, and the number of people killed, are much in excess of the corresponding numbers for any year since the rebellion.
- The Bhyad Court. The long-pending question regarding the establishment of a Bhyad Court has at length been settled, the sanction of the Government of India having been accorded to the scheme.
- Investiture of Junaghur. In December, 1871, the Nawab of Junaghur was invested with the dignity of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
- General Administration. In Páhlampur, Mahi Kanta, and Rewa Kanta, there is nothing of marked interest to record. Páhlampur, Mahi Kanta, and Rewa Kanta. The large number of estates under direct management is the most noticeable fact in the administration; the Judicial Returns are satisfactory, and education in all three districts appears to be making steady progress. In the Rewa Kanta, however, notwithstanding the establishment of new schools and the increase in the average attendance of boys, there is room for a more cordial co-operation on the part of the Chiefs, and for considerable improvement in the character and efficiency of the schoolmasters.
- Investiture of the Rao. His Highness the Rao of Katch has been honoured during the past year by being raised to the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. Katch. The working of

the Bhyad Court in Katch has been unsatisfactory, and an amended constitution for the Court has been submitted by the Rao for the approval of this Government.

Every branch of the administration in Katch appears to have made satisfactory progress. The Criminal Returns show an exceptional immunity from serious crime. Vaccination has increased; and the interest evinced by the Rao in the cause of education has produced a marked result on the educational statistics for the year.

The state of affairs in Beluchistan has, during the past year, been a cause of anxiety to Government. Serious disturbances have occurred, and the intervention of the British Government has been rendered necessary. The disturbances in question are due to two causes: first, to the predatory character of the tribes on the North-Eastern Frontier; secondly, to the ambitious designs of the Chiefs of Lus and Kharan on the throne of Beluchistan. Disturbances of the first class are matters of police, and have little political meaning; those of the second class are of grave political importance. In February 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Pánjab and the Commissioner in Sind met in conference at Mithankote, to discuss the future management of the Mari and Bhugti tribes, and to submit proposals for ensuring a uniform system of policy for the Sind and Pánjab Frontier.

Disturbances
on the Frontier.

Beluchistan.

Mithankote
Conference.

The proposals submitted to the Government of India were, briefly, as follows:—that the Deputy Commissioner of Dhera Gazikhan should, as regards the management of the Mari and Bhugti tribes, be placed under the orders of the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier; and, secondly, that additional levies of these tribes should be entertained and paid for in the name of the Khan of Khelat by the Political Superintendent.

The relations existing between the present ruler of Beluchistan and his disaffected nobles, the chief of whom is Mirkhan, Jam of Lus, will be found fully noticed in the body

Internal
dissension.

Jam of Lus. of this Report. The Jam, who is closely connected by marriage with the ruler of Khelat, has been an incessant intriguer against his authority.

In 1868 he was compelled to fly from his dominions, after an unsuccessful revolt against the Khan. On that occasion he fled to Sind, and was permitted by the British Government to remain in Karáchi; from thence it became necessary to remove him to Haidarabad, and finally to the Deccan. The Jam is now in Púna, under military surveillance.

Interven-
tion of the
Commissioner
in Sind.

The removal of the Jam from Sind, and the internal dissensions that arose amongst the insurgents, greatly weakened the force of the rebellion; but owing to the incompetence of Nawab Mahomed, who commanded the Khan's troops, it became clear to the neighbouring authorities in Sind that the contest was likely to be protracted. Under these circumstances the Commissioner in Sind proposed to the Bombay Government that he should be empowered to offer to mediate between the Khan and his insurgent nobles. The sanction of the Government of India having been accorded, negotiations were commenced, and both parties agreed to abide by the Commissioner's decision regarding the matters in dispute between them. A conference was held at Jacobabad, which lasted for nearly a month, and on March 28th, 1872, the Commissioner announced his decision in full Durbar. By this decision their lands were restored to the nobles on condition of a return to their allegiance to the Khan, and all plundered property was surrendered to the owners.

A census of the population of this Presidency was taken on the night of February 21st, 1871; but the results have not yet been compiled.

The Census.

In the absence of this return, a statement has been prepared, which is based upon the estimates of population as given by the Collectors in their monthly registers. This statement shows the estimated distribution of population in the different districts of the Presidency, the area of each district in statute acres, and the average population per acre in each district.

The actual land revenue of the year, as compared with that of 1870-71, shows a serious diminution, amounting to no less than Rs. 19,30,082. This diminution is accounted for by the extensive failure of crops throughout the Northern and Southern Revenue Divisions, which was immediately occasioned by an unusually scanty rain-fall.

Serious
diminution of
Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Districts
most affected.

The districts of Khandesh, Súrat, Broach, and Násik, in the Northern Division, and the districts of Ahmadnagar, Púna, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, and Kaládgi, in the Southern Division, have all been seriously affected by the unfavourable season. To this cause is to be attributed the very heavy balances outstanding on April 1st, 1872, varying from upwards of 9 lakhs in Khandesh to nearly Rs. 26,000 in Sholápur. The only district which does not appear to have been affected by the prevailing bad season is that of Ahmadabad, where the balance outstanding at the close of the official year amounted only to about Rs. 5,000.

The mortality amongst cattle from want of forage has been enormous. In Khandesh alone it is computed that 50,000 head of cattle have perished. In Kaládgi, also, the distress was so great that many persons are reported to have given away their cattle to any one who was able and willing to keep them.

Mortality
amongst Cattle.

The season in Sind was, on the whole, a satisfactory one. The net Government revenue amounted to Rs. 41,19,431, showing a slight decrease amounting to Rs. 3,898 only. The rain-fall during the past year in Sind has been almost nil, and the prolonged drought prevented any cultivation on the valuable "Barani" lands in the province. Had a moderate amount of rain fallen, the revenue would probably have been increased by at least a lakh of Rupées.

Season in
Sind.

The Department of Customs, Salt, and Opium has been reorganized, and the Salt administration of this Presidency has been

Reorganiza-
tion of the
Department of
Customs, Salt,
and Opium.

Customs, Opium, and Salt.

Duties of
Collector of
Salt Revenue.

placed under a Collector of Salt Revenue. The Collector of Salt Revenue has been further appointed to control and supervise the collection of all Port dues and Customs duties leviable at ports in this Presidency (exclusive of the Port of Bombay) and the ports of the Province of Sind. That officer has been further required to control the conservation of the Sind Ports, and is authorized to exercise, under Government, the chief control in the Department of Customs in all places in this Presidency—other than the Town and Island of Bombay—and the Province of Sind.

Decrease in
Import Customs.

There has been a decrease of upwards of five lakhs in Import Customs, which is due partly to the effects of the late Franco-Prussian War, and partly to an abuse by privileged traders of what is known as the Firmaun Privilege.

The Fir-
maun Privi-
lege.

The attention of Government having been formally directed to the evils arising from the abuse of this privilege, it has been decided since the commencement of the present year that the Firmaun Privilege, as regards exports by sea, will still be protected, but that differential duties should be levied on all spirits leaving Súrât.

Opium
Revenue.

The revenue from Pass Fees on Opium was upwards of 235 lakhs, as compared with upwards of 239 lakhs in 1870-71; the number of chests which passed the Bombay Custom-house on payment of Pass Fee was 39,225.

Decrease of
Salt Revenue.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 8,60,692 in the Salt revenue for the year, which was occasioned partly by unseasonable rain in April and May, and partly by a serious inundation at the Runn Works, which occurred at the beginning of August, whereby more than three quarters of the stock of salt which had been accumulated was swept away.

The organization of the new department for the superintendence of the Salt revenue has rendered necessary the consideration of many important particulars relating to the new salt scheme. For full information regarding the measures proposed, reference should be made to Part II., Section V., 3, of this Report.

Claims to land and cash allowances to the number of 1,654, and aggregating in value Rs. 26,581-9-1, were disposed of during the year. In addition to the above, 56 claims to personal allowances and to temple allowances, aggregating in value Rs. 3,622-7-5, were also disposed of. The most important work taken in hand during the past year is the settlement of the land and cash alienations in the Panch Mahals. There are between thirty and forty thousand claims to land alone in those districts, and those to cash allowances are also very numerous. The general question of Toda Giras allowances in Gujrat is still unsettled. Before the passing of the Pension Act (No. XXIII. of 1871), several suits were filed against Government for the restoration of resumed allowances, and were decided by the Civil Courts in favour of the plaintiffs. These decrees have been satisfied, but the plaintiffs have applied for payment for subsequent years and for the uninterrupted continuance of the allowances in future. This question still awaits decision of this Government.

Alienations
in Panch
Mahals.

Toda Giras
Allowances.

The long-pending question of the liability of His Highness the Gaekwar to pay to the British Government the Toda Giras allowance alleged to be due by him to the lapsed State of Mandvi is also undecided. The allowance is about Rs. 43,953 per annum; and arrears, alleged to be due to the British Government have accumulated to several lakhs of Rupees.

Mandvi
Giras Case.

The gross receipts for the year on account of Stamp Revenue were Rs. 50,02,409 against Rs. 56,03,278 in 1870-71, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,00,869, or 10·7 per cent. The receipts on account of Adhesive Foreign Bill Stamps show a total decrease of Rs. 32,211, this decrease being most noticeable in the case of Bombay and Súrat. In the revenue from Stamped Paper for Hoondies and Bills of Exchange there has been a general and serious decrease in most of the Collectorates, which is only relieved by a large increase in four

Decrease in
Stamp Re-
venue.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

districts. The depressed state of the cotton trade, the unfavourable season, and the systematic evasion of the law in the case of Native Hoondies, are the reasons alleged for this decrease.

Income Tax. The lowering of the Income Tax rate from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $\frac{1}{2}$, and the exemption of incomes below Rs. 750, has necessarily much decreased the revenue from this tax. The cost of collection in Bombay has decreased from over Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 46,468. The administration of this tax in the Mofussil during the past year does not call for any remark.

Abkaree. The Abkaree Returns for the year do not call for special remark. The revenue from this source in the Thána, Surat, Dharwar, and Khandesh Districts shows a considerable decrease, which is counterbalanced, however, by a large increase in the districts of Belgaum, Kanara, and Púna. The decrease of upwards of Rs. 40,158 in the Abkaree receipts from Khandesh was caused by a combination of the liquor farmers, who refused to bid unless the conditions of their license was altered.

Sind Miscellaneous Revenue.

In the Province of Sind there has been an increase of revenue from Stamps to the amount of Rs. 45,144: there has been a decrease under the heads of Spirits, Drugs, and Income Tax.

Out-turn of Work.

The total out-turn of work executed by the various Survey Departments employed in this Presidency during the past year comprises the field survey of an area of 2,394,072 acres, and the classification of 2,012,142 acres.

Northern Division Surveys.

The Surveyors of the Northern Division were employed in the revision survey of Púna, Sholápur, and Násik; in the original survey of Ratnagiri; and in the Broach and Panch Mahal Districts of Gujrat. In Sind, survey operations were carried on in the three Collectorates of Shikárpur, Haidárabád, and Karáchi. In the Southern Division the Survey establishments were employed in the Collectorate of Northern Kanara, and in the revision survey of the Dharwar and Kaládgi Collectorates.

Southern Division Surveys.

The survey of Kolhápur, which is carried on at the cost of that State, was also proceeded with, as well as that of adjacent Jaghir territories in the Southern Maratha Country.

The settlement operations of the year have effected a general increase of 43 per cent. upon the former revenue. The following districts show the largest percentage of increase:—North Kanara, 106 per cent.; Sholápur, 80 per cent.; Niphar, 68 per cent.; and Bhimthurry, 67 per cent.

City surveys were carried on during the year in the towns of Ahmadabad, Súrat, and Broach.

It is unnecessary in this introduction to do more than to allude to the important legislative measures of the past year which affect this Presidency in common with all the other Local Governments and Administrations. A list of these measures will be found in Part III., Section 1, of this Report. The only Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council which is applicable to this Presidency alone, is an Act to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the Province of Sind (Act V. of 1872).

Of the four Acts passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, two Acts, namely, Acts I. and II. of 1872, relate to the Bombay Municipality only. Act I. of 1871 is an Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force.

Act II. of 1871 is an Act for imposing duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay. This Act imposed a duty on those classes of the mofussil community who heretofore have contributed neither to the local one anna cess levied on the land, nor to the rates and taxes levied by municipalities for town improvements.

The operation of this Act has been suspended.

The state of crime as exhibited in the annual returns does not afford much ground for satisfaction. There is a serious increase in

Criminal Justice.

State of Crime.

the total number of offences committed, and the offences in which the most marked increase is apparent, are all of a serious character; murder, grievous hurt, dacoity, highway robbery, and house-breaking have all been seriously on the increase. On the other hand, the offences of false evidence, kidnapping, and adultery are noticed as having conspicuously decreased.

Administra-
tion of Crimi-
nal Justice.

The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried in the Courts of Session was 48·77 per cent. against 51·55 per cent. in 1870. The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal was 12·12 in 1871 against 9·44 in 1870. The highest percentage of convictions to trials in Session Court cases was in Kanara, and the lowest was in Ahmadabad. Sixty-five capital sentences were executed against 49 in 1870.

Trials be-
fore Magis-
trates.

The total number of persons tried by the Magistrates in 1871 was 86,070 against 81,091 in the year preceding. 55·44 per cent. of the persons tried by District Magistrates were convicted, compared with 56·48 per cent. of those tried by the Full Power Magistrates. The percentage of convictions by the Subordinate Magistrates shows a remarkable difference, being 37·33 per cent. in trials before First Class Subordinate Magistrates, and 36·59 per cent. in trials before Second Class Subordinate Magistrates.

The administration of Criminal Justice in the Town and Island of Bombay, in Sind, and in Aden, does not call for any special notice.

There is little of marked interest to record regarding the administration of Civil Justice in this Presidency. The fullest information relating to this subject will be found in the statistical tables which accompany this Report; and as it is almost impossible within the limits of a brief introduction to give an adequate summary of the general results of the year, attention should be directed to the tables in question. The large number of appeals, both Regular and Special, which were depending in the High Court at the close of the year,

and the progressive increase in the average duration of suits in the High Court, are facts deserving of notice. In the Regulation Districts, out of 132,888 suits disposed of in the District Courts, 87,290 were decided *ex parte*. The largest number of *ex parte* decisions were given, as in the year 1870, in the Districts of Khandesh and Thána. 136,284 suits were disposed of in the Subordinate Courts; of this number the decisions in 87,851 cases were *ex parte*.

Decisions
ex parte.

The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the year under report was 3,686. The District Courts of Thána and Ratnagiri show the largest number of arrears.

Appeals
undisposed o

In the Courts of Small Causes in Bombay and in the mofussil there has been a slight increase in the number of suits instituted. 29,400 cases were disposed of in Bombay and 24,050 in the Mofussil Courts.

Courts of
Small Cause

In the receipts of the Registration Department there is a total decrease of Rs. 32,665-2-3, which is attributable partly to the introduction of the present Registration Act, and partly to the abrogation of an article in the penalty table, which was the means of producing a considerable portion of the receipts. The greater facilities which have been granted for the registration of Wills and Authorities to Adopt, all registering officers being now empowered to accept such documents, have produced a large increase in the number of such registrations, which have risen from 122 in 1870-71 to 301 in the present year.

Registration.

Registratio
of Wills.

The expenditure of the year shows a decrease of Rs. 12,129-11-5 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. The general financial result of the past year has been a surplus of Rs. 22,655-14-6 of receipts over expenditure.

Expenditur

In the Police Section of the following report will be found an interesting sketch of the existing Police organization of this Presidency. The high cost of the Police in this Presidency has

Police.

Cost of
Police.

attracted the attention of the Government of India, and amongst other suggestions to lower the charge on Imperial revenues, it was suggested that the municipalities should be required to pay for the Police maintained in them. Act II. of 1871 has been passed by the Local Legislative Council to enable Government to call on municipalities for this contribution. Up to the present time the Act has only been applied to the municipalities of Súrat and Ahmadabad, the contributions required from these towns being respectively Rs. 18,064 and Rs. 28,200.

The sanction of the Government of India was obtained in January 1871 to the erection of a
 Vagrants, Workhouse in Bombay, under the provisions of the Vagrancy Act.

Cost of
 Workhouse
 and main-
 tenance.

A shed, 200 feet long and about 19 feet broad, has been erected for this purpose in the new yard of the House of Correction. The total number of vagrants admitted during the period from April to December 31st, 1871, was 150; the number remaining on the last day of the year was 45. The health of the vagrants was extremely good. The cost of the Workhouse was Rs. 9,478, and the cost of maintaining the vagrants admitted was Rs. 4,478. The average cost of feeding and clothing each vagrant for the period under review was about Rs. 12·4 per mensem.

Defects of
 present Sys-
 tem.

The two main defects in the present Workhouse system are the absence of any sufficient provision for the punishment of refractory or insubordinate vagrants, and the want of a distinct enactment, authorizing the employment of the vagrants on compulsory hard labour.

The scarcity which prevailed in the Deccan during the
 Prisons, past season has produced a marked increase in the number of persons imprisoned. During the year 19,784 persons were imprisoned, as compared with 19,285 in 1870; 54 Europeans were confined, as compared with 69 in 1870 and with 267 in 1869. Of the whole number, 44 were confined in the Jails at Aden

and Karáchi. There were 39 escapes against 18 in the previous year. This increase is solely due to the escape of two bodies of prisoners from the Dhuliakot and Ahmadnagar Jails.

The net cost of maintenance for the past year was Rs. 5,05,424, as compared with Rs. 5,44,379 in 1870. The net cost per prisoner was Rs. 74-4-4, as compared with Rs. 84-4-1 in 1870. The most marked decrease is in the item of rations; the cost per prisoner under this head being Rs. 4-1-5 less than in 1870. The estimated value of prison labour during 1871 was Rs. 2,78,302, against Rs. 2,79,218 in 1870.

Cost of Maintenance.

The sickness and mortality were in the aggregate much the same as in the preceding year; but as the daily average sick was in excess of that in 1870, though the admissions into hospitals were nearly the same, it may be assumed that the cases generally were not so amenable to treatment. The number of deaths were 191, as compared with 195 in the previous year. Of the total number of deaths, 98 occurred in the Sind Jails. Taking the results of the last two years, the Jails of Belgaum, Dhúlia, and Sholápur would seem to be the healthiest; and Bhukhur, Haidarabad, and Shikárpur the most unhealthy.

Sickness and Mortality.

The total number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction was 1085, or 379 less than in the previous year. Of this number, 450 were Europeans and 635 were Natives. The general health of the prisoners was good: only 6 deaths occurred during the year. The annual cost per head of the European and of the Native prisoners was Rs. 348-14-4 and Rs. 180-7-9 respectively.

House of Correction, Bombay.

The total number of prisoners during the year was 1585.

Common Jail, Bombay.

The average cost of each convict was Rs. 189-4-7, showing a decrease of Rs. 35-1-0 as compared with the average charge for the preceding year. The total charge for the maintenance of the Common Jail for 1871 was Rs. 45,764, as against Rs. 45,434 in 1870.

Barracks. Barrack accommodation for British Troops is again an important feature of the Military Section of the general report. It will be seen that barracks are in progress at the following seven stations:—Aden, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Karáchi, Mhow, Nimach, and Nasrabad. It is unsatisfactory to notice that two of the completed upper-storied barracks at Nasrabad were reported unsafe during the past year, and had to be vacated and handed over to the Public Works Department for repair.

Central Military Prison. A decision has at last been arrived at regarding the site of the Central Military Prison for European soldiers. Púna is the locality selected, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief; and it is hoped that this pressing want will now be supplied without further delay.

Indian Troop-ship service. During the past season, 439 officers, 4,179 effective troops, and 2,294 invalids, exclusive of women and children, embarked for England in the Indian troop-ships. The number of arrivals from England by the same service was as follows:—Officers 506, privates 9,206, exclusive of women and children. The troop-ships have, both out and home, passed through the Suez Canal. The Military Hospital and establishment in Egypt have been withdrawn.

Railways. Through communication between Bengal and Madras is now complete, thus establishing Bombay as the port of embarkation of all troops proceeding to and from England.

The extension of the B. B. and C. I. Line to Veramgáon has been opened, thereby shortening the distance to Rajkot by four marches.

Gymnasia. Regimental gymnasia have been sanctioned for the following stations:—Bombay, Karáchi, Belgaum, Ahmadabad, Dísa, Aden, and Ahmadnagar.

Army Signalling. A School for Army signalling has been established in this Presidency during the past year. Forty-eight officers and 7 men have passed through the school; and all of them, with 22 exceptions, have received certificates of qualification in day-light signalling.

The sub-section relating to "Cantonments" contains a ^{Canton-} good deal of information which has previously received but ^{ments.} scanty notice in the general reports of this Government. With the exception of Jacobabad, Nasirabad, and Sholapur, the general health of troops in cantonments has been satisfactory. The senior medical officer at Jacobabad gives a very unsatisfactory opinion regarding the general health of the troops stationed there, and strongly recommends a change to some other station.

The number of vessels which have been employed during the past year under the orders of this Government is eleven. This number includes the yacht "May Frere" and the two turret ships "Magdala" and "Abyssinia." The two last have recently been docked, and have had their gun-carriages and slides fitted, their guns mounted, and deck accommodation for officers erected. These vessels are now reported to be in every respect efficient for service.

The actual income of the year 1871-72 was Rs. 8,72,03,287 as compared with Rs. 9,66,47,523 in 1870-71, showing a decrease of Rs. 98,07,848. It is to be noticed that, with the exception of "Mint," every head of revenue shows a decrease in receipts. The decrease under the head of Assessed Taxes is upwards of twenty-five lakhs, and under the head of Land Revenue upwards of nineteen lakhs.

The actual expenditure of the year was Rs. 4,04,41,793 as ^{Expenditure} compared with Rs. 4,07,30,506 in 1870-71. There has been a decrease of expenditure under all but the following heads :— Opium, Ecclesiastical, Allowances and Assignments under Treaty, and Superannuation Allowances and Allotment for Provincial Services. The most noticeable decrease of expenditure is under the head of Police, amounting to thirty-eight lakhs; under Education, amounting to upwards of eleven lakhs; and under Medical Services, amounting to upwards of ten lakhs.

The receipts during the year exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,63,612 over that of the previous year, which is attributed to a large importation of bullion in 1871-72. The Mint certificates issued aggregated in value Rs. 2,39,33,865, and the new coins paid into the General Treasury Rs. 2,40,02,019.

Notes to the value of Rs. 21,84,13,350, aggregating in number 19,68,877, were received and issued during the year. The circulation during the year 1871-72 averaged Rs. 4,82,06,305, being nearly eighty-four lakhs, or 21·094 per cent., more than the average of the year 1870-71. There have been no transactions in gold. The circulation of Nagpúr and Akolá Circle notes have increased; but the circulation of Karáchi notes shows a decrease of Rs. 6,60,300 compared with the circulation of the previous year.

The total grant during the past year was 105½ lakhs, of which 85½ lakhs only were expended.

The most important works completed are military works, namely, Infantry Barracks at Wanowri, in Púna, at a cost of upwards of 7½ lakhs; family quarters for European troops at Mount Abu, costing upwards of 6 lakhs; powder magazine at Kirkee, costing upwards of 1½ lakhs; and Hospital for Native Infantry at Dhúlía in Khandesh, costing nearly Rs. 80,000.

The most important non-military work completed during the year is the Victoria and Albert Museum in Bombay, at a cost of about six lakhs.

Works in progress in Bombay.

The following important works are still in progress at the Presidency:—the new Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Secretariat; the Mint Buildings, Native General Hospital, and new Sailors' Home; the University Senate Hall and Library, and the new High Court.

Of mofussil works, important roads are being constructed in the Kanara, Belgaum, and Sátára Districts. The Panch-

gunga Bridge in Kolhápur, and the Quoina and Sheerwul Bridges in Sátára, are the bridges most deserving of notice. There has been an expenditure of upwards of thirty-seven lakhs out of a sanctioned estimate of forty-three lakhs on the harbour works at Karáchi ; the superstructure of the breakwater is out to 793 feet, or to rather over half of the proposed length. The outlay on the Prongs Light-house has been nearly five lakhs, out of an estimate of nearly six lakhs.

The grant for irrigation works was 27 lakhs, and the actual outlay $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The Moota Irrigation Works. Reservoir and Canal in Púna, the Ekrooh Tank in Sholápur, the Krishna Canal and Maynee Tank in Sátára, the Hathmutee Canal in Ahmadabad, the Mudduck Tank in Dharwar, and the Lakh Canal in Ahmadnagar, are the most important works in progress.

The total gross receipts from both Forest Divisions amounted to Rs. 9,32,377, and the total gross expenditure to Rs. 4,38,721. The reorganization of Forest Establishments, according to the proposals of Dr. Brandis, has been effected during the past year.

Financial Results.

There has been a decrease of 772,397 acres under cotton cultivation, and of 80,535 candies in the cotton crop during the past year. The working of the Cotton Frauds Act is not considered to be satisfactory; for punitive purposes, experience has proved that it is practically inoperative. There was a balance of Rs 2,03,236 to the credit of the Cotton Fund on January 1st, 1872 ; since that date the fees have been reduced from three to two annas a bale, which will, taking last year's revenue as the basis, reduce the income from fees by Rs. 77,540. There is an increase of 769 in the number of steam cotton gins during the year under review. Full-pressing up country has increased. During the past season 103,214 bales were full-pressed in the Dekkan and Gujrat alone.

Expenditure. The actual expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction in 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 20,73,707, as compared with Rs. 20,90,782 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of expenditure amounting to Rs. 17,075.

Notwithstanding this decrease of expenditure there has been a large increase in the number of schools and scholars on the rolls. The number of additional schools is 640, and of scholars 22,139.

Higher Education. The progress in higher education, as tested by the University Examinations, may be briefly stated as follows:—

One student passed the Examination for the M. A. degree. Fourteen, of whom 3 belonged to aided Colleges, passed the B. A. test; and 32 passed the first examination. In Medecine, 9 passed the first examination, and 6 the final examination for the L. M. degree. In Law no candidates passed. In Civil Engineering twelve passed the first, and two the final examination for the L.C.E. The failure in Law is to be accounted for by the fact that new and more strict rules for examination have recently come into operation. The number of students who passed the Matriculation Examination was 227, a large increase over the number of the previous year, which was only 86.

Education in Native States.

The information relating to the progress of education in Native States is somewhat scanty. In Kolhápur, Miraj, and Mudhole the schools are noticed as equalling those in British Collectorates. Progress has also been made in Kattiawar, Rewa Kanta, Mahi Kanta, and Páhlampur. In Katch there is now a High School and 26 lower schools, with 1,644 scholars, giving an increase of 13 schools and 464 scholars during the year. In Baroda there is a High School with 4 lower schools and 822 scholars.

Girls' Schools.

Of the three Normal schools for girls, the one at Púna flourishes. Those in Bombay and Ahmadabad will be re-organized.

The Rajkumar College has made steady progress, the number of young Chiefs now under instruction being 17 against 12 last year. Rajkumar College.

The information which has been given under the head of Scientific and Literary has not previously found a place in the general reports of this Government. Scientific and Literary.

This section will be found to contain matter of considerable interest, but it is not of sufficient importance to deserve a separate notice in this place.

The section relating to this important subject is divided as follows:—1, Public Health and Sanitation, as tested by the figured statements which are periodically furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner; 2, Statistics of Births and Deaths; 3, Hospitals and Dispensaries; 4, Vaccination.

Vital Statistics.

The information under all these heads will be found to be far more complete than in previous reports of this Government.

The excessive mortality from fever appears to be the fact most deserving of notice in the tables furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner. It will be seen that from fever alone during the past six years, amongst the different sections of the population, the deaths have exceeded those from all other causes put together by no less than 63,699.

Cholera and Small-pox have both been more prevalent than in 1870, the mortality from both diseases being as follows:— Cholera and Small-pox.

	1871.	1870.
Cholera	5,827	2,678
Small-pox.....	9,421	4,612

Neither disease can, however, be said to have been in excess during the past year.

The Vaccination Department has been reorganized, each Taluka being provided with an itinerant vaccinator, and Vaccination.

each Collectorate being provided with an Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination. The total expenditure by the Department was Rs. 1,84,459, being an increase over that of the preceding year of Rs. 14,408. The cost of each successful vaccination was 6 annas one pie, as compared with 6 annas in the previous year.

Number
of persons
Vaccinated.

The total number of persons vaccinated was 5,49,118: this number is exclusive of upwards of 19,000 cases of re-vaccination. The number of vaccinators has increased from 197 to 373.

Native
States.

In Kattiawar a Vaccine Fund has been raised by the Chiefs and placed at the disposal of the Vaccination Department.

An Assistant Superintendent has been appointed to the Kolhápur State. Vaccination has at length been introduced into the territories of the Nawab of Janjira. The number of persons vaccinated in Native States has increased from 138,972 to 155,714.

PART II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL AND FISCAL.

SECTION I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Area and Character of Surface.

The Presidency of Bombay reaches from north latitude Latitude and Longitude. 28° 32', the northernmost point of Sind, to latitude 14° 3', the southernmost extremity of the Collectorate of Canara, and from longitude 66° 43', the most westerly part of Sind, to 76° 20', the eastern extremity of Khandesh. In 1817-18 the Presidency received extensions of territory from the dominions of the Peishwa, Sindia, and Holkar. In 1843 Sind was annexed to it, and in 1864 the District of Canara was transferred to it from Madras. The Bombay Government also rules over Aden.

The following table shows the various districts into which Area and Population of Divisions. the Presidency has been divided, with the latest detailed information of population and area; but the total figures do not come up to the estimated gross total of the Presidency, for which the publication of the Census Returns of 1872 must be awaited:—

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Bombay Island *	18½	816,562*
Ahmadabad	3,849	755,185
Kaira, including Panch Mahals	3,138	745,697
Súrát, including Broach	2,957	792,638
Thána, including Kolába	9,268	843,565
Khandesh	14,636	822,478
Pána, including Sholápur	7,679	1,200,000
Ahmadnagar, including Násik	10,000	1,042,410
Sátára	5,070	972,421
Ratnagiri	4,783	680,524
Kaládgi	6,500	691,425
Carried over.....	67,898½	9,362,903

* The Census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 21st February 1872, shows the following results:—Males, 399,716; Females, 244,689; Total, 644,405.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Brought forward.....	67,898½	9,362,903
Belgaum.....	4,480	777,032
Dharwar.....	6,000	800,000
Kanara.....	4,138	366,351
Shikárpur.....	9,042	513,458
Haidarabad.....	8,914	566,865
Karáchi.....	13,650	340,000
Frontier.....	2,176	85,000
Thar and Parkar.....	15,000	225,000
Total.....	131,298½	13,036,609

The density of population would thus appear to be about 99 to the square mile, while that of England and Wales is 347, and of the United Kingdom 253.

Native and Feudatory States.

The extent of territory possessed by the principal Native and Feudatory States in connection with the Bombay Presidency, and their estimated population, is shown below :—

Feudatory or Pensioner.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Population.
Rajah of Akulkote.....	Sátára.....	986	77,339
The Panch Shuchoe.....		500	10,193
The Punt Prithi Nidhe.....		350	67,967
The Dufley.....		700	58,794
The Nimbalkar.....	Kolhápúr.....	400	47,100
Rajah of Kolhápúr.....		3,184	546,156
Chief of Sawuntwari.....	Sawuntwari.....	900	152,206
Do. of Jamkhundee.....	Southern..... Maratha..... Jagirdars.....	3,700	410,700
Do. of Miraj.....			
Do. of Koorundwad.....			
Do. of Sangles.....			
Do. of Ramdrooj.....			
Do. of Moodhole.....			
The Seedee of Janjira.....	Janjira.....	324	71,000
Rajah of Bansda.....	Súrat.....	325	24,050
Do. of Dhurunpur.....	Súrat.....	225	16,650
Do. of Jawar.....	Jawar.....	300	8,000
Nawab of Cambay.....	Cambay.....	350	175,000
The Gaekwar.....	Baroda.....	4,399	1,710,404
Joonaghur, Nowanagar, Bhownagar, Jafferabad, Wudwan, and Rajkot.....	Kattiawar.....	21,000	1,475,685
Rao of Katch.....	Katch.....	6,500	409,522
Pahlunpur Agency, containing 11 States,—Pahlunpur, Radunpur, Warge, Terwara, and 7 Hindu States.....		6,041	321,645
Mahikanta : the Rajah of Edar is the only powerful Chief.....		4,000	311,046
Rajah of Rajpipla.....	Rewa Kanta.....	4,500	140,000
Do. of Chota Oodeypur.....		3,000	62,913
Do. of Leonawarra.....		1,736	74,813
Do. of Barrea.....		1,600	52,421
Do. of Soonth.....		.900	49,675
Do. of Balasinore.....		400	41,984
Khyrpur.....	Sind.....	5,000	105,000

Climate.

The climate varies even more than this extent of territory would lead us to expect. In Upper Sind, the extreme dryness and heat, combined with the aridity of a sandy soil, make up a climate resembling that of the sultry deserts of Africa. The mean maximum temperature at Haidarabad, in Lower Sind, during the six hottest months of the year, has been given at $98^{\circ} 5'$ in the shade, and the water of the Indus reaches blood heat; but in Upper Sind it is even hotter, and the thermometer has been known to register 130° in the shade. In Katch and in Guzerat, the heat, though less, is also very great. The Konkan is hot and moist, the fall of rain during the monsoon sometimes nearly approaching 300 inches. The table-land of the Dekkan, above the Ghats, on the contrary, has a very agreeable climate, as has also the Southern Maratha Country; and in the hills of Mahabaleswar, Singhur, and other detached heights, Europeans may go out at all hours with impunity. Bombay Island itself, though in general cooled by the refreshing sea breeze, is oppressively hot during May and October. The South-West monsoon generally sets in about the first week in June, and pours a prodigious quantity of rain along the coast. From June till October, therefore, travelling is difficult and unpleasant, except in Sind, where the monsoon exerts no influence. The season for travelling is from November till June.

The staple crops are rice, bajri (*pernicillaria spicata*), jowari (*holcus sorghum*), gram (*cicer arietinum*), til (*sesamum orientale*), wheat, barley, kodra (*paspalum scrobiculatum*), several varieties of oil-producing seeds, and some inferior cereals; cotton, both exotic and of the indigenous species, is extensively grown in various parts of the Presidency. The American varieties have been introduced with much advantage, especially in the Collectorate of Dharwar, and other parts of the Southern Maratha Country; sugar-cane is grown extensively throughout the Dekkan; wheat is produced generally in the northern parts of the Presidency, and is extensively cultivated in Guzerat, where it may be seen even to the borders of the sea. Indian wheat has recently

become an article of export for the English market; coffee flourishes in Belgaum, and tobacco in the Collectorate of Kaira.

Trees.

Among the trees found in the Bombay territories are the teak, blackwood, kino (*pterocarpus marsupium*), ain (*terminalia glabra*), ebony, khair (*acacia catechu*), sandal, jak (*artocarpus integrifolia*), babul, and acacias of various kinds; mango, tamarind, and other fruit trees, including the *bassia latifolia* or mhowa tree, which bears a vast profusion of flowers, the petals of which, when dried, resemble raisins in appearance and taste, and are largely consumed as food, as well as used for distillation, by which process a spirit is obtained which furnishes the most usual intoxicating beverage of the Natives.

Physical Geography.

The Bombay Presidency consists physically of two main divisions, exclusive of Sind, of which the Satpura Mountains, between the valleys of the Narbada and the Tapti, may be considered the natural boundary. The Northern, or Guzerat division, comprises the districts of Ahmadabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals, and the territories forming the Native States of Baroda, Mahikanta, Rewakanta, Pahlampur, Kattiawar, and Katch.

Guzerat.

The mainland of Guzerat, as distinguished from the peninsula of Kattiawar, has some considerable rivers, which intersect and drain the country. Among them may be enumerated the Banas, the Saburmati, the Mahi, and the Narbada.

Gulf of Cambay.

The Gulf of Cambay, which falls within the limits of the Guzerat division, receives the waters of the Saburmati, the Mahi, the Narbada, and lower down of the Tapti also; and on the west side, the less considerable streams of the Guma and Satrunjarja, flowing from Kattiawar. The tides are very high, and rush in with great rapidity, causing much danger to shipping; and this hazard is greatly increased by the continually shifting shoals, caused by the frequent inundation of the rivers. It is, however, an important inlet, being the

channel by which much of the abundant and valuable produce of Central Guzerat and the districts of Ahmadabad and Broach is exported.

The Southern Division, comprising parts of the Dekkan, the Konkan, and Southern Maratha Country, or the Carnatic, forms a narrow strip of irregular outline, stretching for a considerable distance from north to south. Its greatest breadth from Niphar, in the district of Súrat, to a point near Burhanpur, on the Tapti, is 240 miles. The grand geographical feature of this tract is the chain of Ghats which run along the western boundary of the Dekkan for its whole length, at a distance of 40 or 50 miles from the sea. The table-land on the east is nearly as high as many parts of the ridge of the Ghats; but there are many hills rising above it to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The plateau is for a considerable distance rendered very broad by numerous spurs issuing from the range, among which are deep, winding, rugged valleys, often filled with thick jungle. Further east the branches from the Ghats become less frequent, and the country becomes more level till the neighbourhood of the Nizam's frontier, where it is an open plain.

The western portion of the Dekkan, including the districts of Násik, Púna, and Sátára, is hilly; the valleys rich and highly cultivated; and the country diversified and beautiful. Further to the east the country is more level, the soil of a more arid description, and much less productive, owing to the diminished rain-fall. The absence of timber, except a few stunted babul trees, or other acacias, is also remarkable. The country south of the Krishna, or, as the Marathas call it, the Carnatic, has few hills, and few tracts incapable of cultivation. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ghats, where are large tracts of every valuable forest, it consists of extensive plains of black, or cotton, soil, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Cotton forms the principal product.

The District of Kanara, forming the Southern portion of the Presidency, is one of the most fertile in India. The

plains are studded with cocoanut palms and rice fields; the hill slopes produce cardamums, pepper, and areca nuts; and the summits of the Ghats are crowned with dense primeval forests of teak and other valuable woods. In consequence of the profusion of vegetation, the hilly districts are very unhealthy, and the population is therefore exceedingly sparse.

Extensive
Coast line.

In proportion to its area, the Bombay Presidency has the advantage of an extensive sea coast, reaching from north to south, from Honawar, in latitude $14^{\circ} 3'$, to Cambay, at the head of the Gulf of the same name, in latitude $22^{\circ} 16'$, a distance of 581 miles; in addition to which, along the western side of the Gulf of Cambay, is a sea coast of 80 miles. This large extent of coast is well supplied with harbours, including

Harbours.

Coompta, Karwar or Sadashiogarh, Vingurla, Deogarh, Viziadroog, Jayagarh, Rajapur, Chawal, Bombay, Bassein, Damaun, Súrát, Broach, and several others of less importance. None of these, however, with the exception of Bombay and, perhaps, Karwar, can be approached or quitted with safety during the prevalence of the South-West monsoon.

Sind.

The province of Sind lies between north latitude $23^{\circ} 37'$ and $28^{\circ} 22'$, and east longitude $66^{\circ} 43'$ and $71^{\circ} 3'$, and embraces an area of 52,120 square miles according to some authorities, and 60,240 square miles according to others. The population is remarkably scanty, scarcely exceeding 20 persons to the square mile.

The general aspect of the province is that of an alluvial plain, shut in by the Hala Hills on the west and by deserts on the east, and is such as to have occasioned a comparison with Egypt, which country Sind, in many points, strongly resembles, being almost as dependent on the Indus as Egypt is on the Nile for irrigation and fertilization; resembling it as regards the scanty fall of rain, and agreeing very much in its vegetable and animal products. At Karáchi, the annual fall of rain does not exceed 6 inches; at Haidarabad 2.55 inches; and at Larkhana, in North Sind, three years have been known to pass without any rain at all.

The great feature of Sind is, of course, its river. The Indus is called Sindhu throughout its course; but from Kalabagh to Atak it is sometimes locally termed Atak. From Bakar to Kalabagh is the Upper Indus, from Bakar to the sea the Lower Indus. From the sea to Atak, in a straight line, is 648 miles; by the river 942 miles. The width of the surface water in the dry season is from 480 to 1,600 yards; the average width 680. The greatest depth is found between Kalabagh and Atak, where it is 186 feet; the average depth is 24 feet in the freshes, but in the dry season from 9 to 15 feet. The velocity is 7 miles per hour in the freshes, 3 in the dry season. The maximum discharge per second is 446,080 cubic feet in August; 40,857 feet in December. The river rises in March and falls in September; unlike the Ganges and Mississippi, it does not submerge its delta or inundate the valley through which it passes to a very wide extent. Its floods are capricious, taking for several years together to the right bank, and then for a like period to the opposite side; they are also partial, and at the height of the freshes the Persian wheel may be seen at work watering the fields on the banks.

The Indus River.

Throughout Sind the soil is a stiff greasy clay, occasionally mixed with sand, and almost every where impregnated with salt and nitre. East of the Indus, and beyond its fertilizing influence, the country becomes a desert of hard clay, interspersed with sand hills covered with coarse, nutritious grass, affording food for herds of camels, oxen, buffaloes, and flocks of sheep. West of the Indus a few limestone and salt ranges are the only heights met with till the valley terminates in the mountains of Beluchistan.

Soil of Sind.

The climate is remarkably dry and sultry. At Sakkhar the summer temperature is 102°, and even the waters of the Indus obtain a warmth of 92°, while further north the heat is much greater. The hot season lasts from March to September; the cold from October to March. During the latter, in the northern districts, frosts occur. Rain seldom falls, the country being beyond the influence of both monsoons.

Climate of Sind.

One consequence of this is an incredible quantity of dust: the slightest wind raises it in clouds, and frequently dust storms occur that almost defy description.

Sind Crops. The arable parts of Sind produce two crops a year—the kureef crop, which is sown in Spring and reaped in Autumn, consisting of those products which require considerable heat to bring them to maturity, such as rice, maize, cotton, sugar, and indigo, and the rubbee crop, which forms the Spring harvest, consisting of wheat, barley, millet, oil seeds, hemp, and tobacco. In the districts not affected by the inundation, the crops are artificially irrigated, in some places by simply opening canals and drains, in others by means of Persian wheels worked by camels. Besides the staple crops, pulses, pumpkins, and other similar plants, dates, mangoes, plantains, figs, grapes, and many other fruits are grown. In most situations gigantic grasses abound, and furnish excellent material for ropes and thatch.

The Western Ghats.

The northern limit of the Western Ghats is the valley of the Tapti, of which a branch from the Sahyadri Mountains (as the upper parts of the Western Ghats are called by the Natives) forms the southern inclosing range, about latitude $21^{\circ} 21' 15''$, and is connected with groups which diminish in height towards the east, until they sink into the table-land of Berar. The Sahyadri range in this part consists of trappean formations, which extend to the sea coast, forming the rocks of Bombay and Salsette, and others in that vicinity. In latitude $21^{\circ} 10'$, longitude 74° , this great range turns south, nearly at right angles to that which forms the south inclosing range of the valley of the Tapti. Its elevation increases as it proceeds southwards, and at Mahabaleshwar, in latitude 18° , longitude $73^{\circ} 40'$, is 4,700 feet above the sea. In this part, as elsewhere, the western declivity is abrupt, and its base depressed nearly to the level of the sea; on the eastern side, though generally undulating—or even rugged—it slopes gradually eastward towards the plain of Haïdarabad. In respect to geological structure, it may be observed generally that the great core of the Western Ghats

is of primary formation, inclosed by alternating strata of more recent origin. These strata, however, have been broken up by prodigious outbursts of volcanic rocks, and from Mahabaleshwar to their northern limit the overlaying rock of the Western Ghats is stated to be exclusively of the trap formation. The face towards the Konkan is not uniformly precipitous, but consists of vast terraces with abrupt fronts, such a conformation being characteristic of this kind of rock.

The scenery is delightful and grand, displaying stupendous scarps, fearful chasms, numerous waterfalls, dense forests, and perennial verdure. "The Western Ghats," says Elphinstone, "present the charms of mountain scenery on a smaller scale than the Himalayas; but it is no exaggeration of their merits to say that they strongly resemble the valleys of the Neda and the Zadon, which have long been the boast of Arcadia and of Europe." Chasms and breaks in the brows or the culminating ridges of the range give access to the highlands, and are denominated ghats* or passes, a name which has become generally applied to the range itself. The principal elevations between the eighteenth and nineteenth degrees of latitude are Purandhur, 4,472 feet; Singhur, 4,162; Harichandragar, 3,894. In consequence of the boldness of the declivities and the precipitous character of the faces of the trap rocks, the summits in many parts of the range are nearly inaccessible. The natural strength of these portions has in many instances been increased by art, and the hill forts in all ages of Indian history have been regarded as the bulwarks of the Dekkan. The trap formation terminates southward on the sea coast in about latitude 18°, and is succeeded by laterite, a ferruginous clay, easily cut when first raised, but by continued exposure to the atmosphere becoming hard as brick. This last mentioned formation extends southwards as the overlying rock, almost without interruption, to Cape Comorin, covering the base of the

Scenery.

* Ghat literally means 'a break,' but in the common acceptation it signifies a pass over any range of hills, and is thus applied to designate the hills themselves.

mountains and the narrow slip of land that separates them from the sea. South of Mahabaleshwar, and in latitude about 13°, the elevation diminishes, so as not to be more than 1,000 feet above the sea; the slopes are gradual and the outlines rounded.

The Konkan.

The Konkan is that part of the country which lies between the Ghats and the sea, and extends along the coast from Sadshiwagar to the Tapti. Although so far below the great chain of mountains stretching along parallel with the Western coast of India, the Konkan is by no means a flat country; on the contrary, it is in most parts remarkably rugged and broken, interspersed with huge mountains and thick jungles, intersected by rivers and numberless rivulets, rocky and clear, until they descend on the level, where they are affected by the tide, when they are very deep and muddy. The roads are generally stony footpaths, and become more inaccessible as they approach the Sahyadri Mountains.

Notwithstanding the roughness of feature which characterizes the Konkan, it is in many parts remarkably fertile. Its breadth from the sea to the summit of the Sahyadri range, is of unequal extent, varying from twenty-five to fifty-miles. The top or tableland, which is in many places very extensive, forms part of what the natives call Konkan-Ghat-matha, or Konkan on the top, to distinguish it from Thul-Konkan, or Konkan below the Ghats. The highest part of the ridge is that which immediately faces the Konkan, and the summit is generally from one to two thousand feet above the tableland. The breadth of the Konkan-Ghat-matha is about twenty or twenty-five miles, and comprehends all the mountainous tract on the upper or eastern side, including the valleys that lie between the smaller branches of hills. The Marathas, in short, reckon the Konkan-Ghat-matha from the points at which these branches terminate in the plain on the eastern side, to the summit of the ridge facing the Konkan.

Rivers.

The principal rivers in the Southern Division are—the Tapti, the Godavari, the Bhima, and the Krishna. For

some distance along the banks of these rivers the soil is in general excellent, and the crops raised cannot be exceeded in quality and luxuriance. The banks of the Godavari, or Ganga as it is termed by the Marathas, and of the Bhima, and its tributary streams the Nira and Man, are all celebrated for their breed of horses—particularly the two last; these horses, though small, are accounted the best and the hardiest that are reared in the Dekkan.

The Bombay Presidency consists geologically, as well as physically, of two parts. The North-Western of these consists of Sind, Katch, and Guzerat; the South-Western comprises the Maratha country. Roughly speaking, the river Narbada (Nerbadda) may be said to divide the two regions. A part of the distinction is climatic, the North-Eastern division being to a great extent beyond the area of the periodical monsoon rains; but the essential differences are due to the very dissimilar geological formations of which the two regions consist.

Division of the Presidency in to two Geological and Physical Divisions.

The geology of the Maratha country is, for the most part, of the simplest kind, by far the greater portion of the surface being composed of nearly horizontal strata of basalt and similar rocks. Hence the peculiar features of the country, the extensive plateaus, the long hog-backed hills, the terraces on their sides, and the black precipices which, in so many places, almost cut off communication with the low ground. Hence also the fertility of the soil which covers the country, and its adaptation to the growth of cereals, pulse, and cotton; and to the same cause may be attributed the thinness and stunted growth of the forest, except in a few favoured localities.

Geology of Maratha Country.

The rocks of the Bombay Dekkan are precisely similar to those of neighbouring portions of the Indian peninsula. India proper, in its geology, stands as strikingly aloof from neighbouring portions of Asia as it does in its ethnology and zoology; but the rocks of Guzerat, Katch, and Sind are only partially represented in the Indian peninsula, and must rather be

The Rocks of the Dekkan.

considered as belonging to continental Asia, being continuous, as was long since shown by Dr. Carter, with the formations found in Persia and Arabia. To the northward, the Sind rocks extend to the foot of the Himalayas.

To this striking change in the geology is due, to no small extent, the difference in the physical features of the countries north-west of Gujrat. Instead of plateaus covered by black soil, we find undulating, sandy plains with scattered craggy hills; the immense alluvial flats to the north of Katch and Gujrat are for the most part deserts of blown sand, and the fertile country consists of a belt, rapidly diminishing in breadth to the westward, along the borders of the sea; its verdure is due to the humidity caused by the neighbouring ocean. In Sind even this ceases, and the country, except on the banks of the Indus, or where reclaimed by irrigation, is an arid tract of gravel and sand, from which arise the steep scarps of limestone ranges.

Aden.

Aden is under the jurisdiction of Bombay. Almost the most southerly point on the Arabian coast, Aden is situated in latitude $12^{\circ} 47'$ north and longitude $45^{\circ} 10'$ east. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low, narrow neck of land 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. It consists of a large crater formed by lofty and precipitous hills, the highest peak of which has an altitude of 1,775 feet; those on the exterior sides slope towards the sea, throwing out numerous spurs, which form a series of valleys radiating from a common centre. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists opposite the fortified island of Seerah.

Climate.

The Monsoon rains were the lightest on record, giving a total fall in the year of only 40·58 inches. Of the twenty-four previous years, the rain-fall of only one year, 1855, amounting to 41·18 inches, approaches the small total of the year under report, whilst the largest total, that of 1849, reached 114·89 inches. The number of rainy days was about the same as in ordinary years, but the rains were unusually gentle, so that out of the 122 days, from June 5th to October 5th, only twelve days had an excess of rain over the fall of those days for the typical year. There was a preliminary gentle fall of rain in the middle of May, aggregating 1·25 inches between the 11th and 21st; one day, however (the 15th), having an excessive fall of 0·77 inches, there was then a cessation till the 5th June, and again an almost total cessation from the 13th to 20th June. The days of relatively heavy rain-fall were the 15th and 16th January (when a remarkable storm occurred, which will be reverted to hereafter), 15th May, 10th, 11th, and 24th June, 12th and 25th July, 31st August, 1st September, and 13th November, when another remarkable storm occurred. It should be noted that the total annual rain-fall in the Fort of Bombay and at Byculla is always greater than at Kolába, a consequence probably of the comparative proximity of those places to the low hills which adjoin that quarter. In 1871 the rain-fall in the Fort and at Byculla was 42·76 and 47·20 inches respectively.

BOMBAY.
Rain-fall :
lightest Mon-
soon fall on re-
cord.

Heavy Rain-
fall.

For long periods during the year the temperature of the air continued to be sensibly higher than for the same periods of the typical year, and no corresponding periods of depression having occurred, the mean temperature of the year (80°·1) is 1·1 higher than the average. The most marked of the periods of high temperature are from January 27th to February 15th, with an average excess of temperature of about 3°; from March 13th to May 13th, also with an average excess of about 3°; and from November 18th to December 22nd with

Temperature.

an average excess of about 2°. An excessive or unseasonable fall of rain is generally attended by a depression of temperature, which ceases as soon as the normal rain-fall is restored, or, in the dry season, as soon as the rain water has disappeared by drainage or evaporation. Instances of such depression occurred with the rains of the 15th and 16th January, 15th May, 10th and 11th and 24th June, 12th and 25th July, 1st September, 12th October, and 13th and 17th November. The explanation of the phenomenon is probably as follows:—the radiant heat from the sun or clouds, which is usually effective in increasing or maintaining the temperature of the soil, is at these times consumed in evaporating the surface water. The only other considerable depressions of the year were on the 4th March, 23rd September, and 23rd December, and there was rain on the second occasion, and within two hours of the commencement of the last day.

Winds.

With a few notable exceptions the year 1870 was remarkably quiescent, as well with respect to its winds as to the other weather phenomena. The number of times that the abnormal wind of a day—that is, the mechanical excess over the corresponding wind of the typical year—had a velocity exceeding 20 miles per hour, was only four in the whole year, viz., on May 14th, June 8th, and November 12th and 13th; but on the two latter days it had a velocity of nearly 30 miles per hour, the direction from which it blew being south-by-east, and the number of times that the velocity of the abnormal wind exceeded 15 miles was only three more, the days of occurrence being the 3rd and 15th May and 25th June. The 3rd of May was at the end of a fortnight of continued barometric depression of little extent; May 14—15 was in the middle of a week of slightly elevated barometer; June 18th and 25th both followed immediately upon falls of considerable extent, and were coincident with the greatest depressions, the depressions in each case lasting about a week; the disturbance of June 8th was an Elephanta storm of ordinary character, with wind from south-east, and was followed by four days with rain, two of them with much rain.

On the 24th June there was heavy rain and stormy abnormal wind from the west, which on the 25th had backed to west-by-south, and increased in strength. The storm of January 15th and 16th, in which the steam-ship *General Outram* was wrecked off Ratnagiri, was one which exhibited at Bombay well marked, though somewhat unsteady, characteristics of a cyclone. The abnormal wind for the first eight hours of the 15th was from south-south-east, with a velocity of 10 to 12 miles an hour; at 3 P.M. it was from the east, with a velocity of 32 miles, and remained in the same direction till midnight, but with little more than half the velocity; except for that one hour, from 2 A.M. to 8 A.M. of the 16th, the average velocity was about 25 miles, and the direction east-by-north. A rapid change to north-by west followed, accompanied by a diminution of velocity to 10 miles an hour, after which the wind gradually died away in a few hours, the direction remaining unaltered. The fall of rain on the two days reached the extraordinary quantity of 2.22 inches.

Storm of
Jan. 15.

The changes described agree in a general way with the supposition that the centre of a cyclone passed from west to east to the northward of Ratnagiri, and at a greater distance to southward of Bombay. Observations accordant with that supposition were taken also at Belgaum and Púna, and the direction (north-by-west) of the wind, reported to be of hurricane force at 3 A.M. on the 16th, on board the *General Outram*, is also in accord therewith, as is also the rapid fall of the barometer, as well on the ship as at Bombay, and its marked depression at the other stations. The storm of November lasted at Bombay thirty-six hours, viz., from 10 A.M. of the 12th to 10 P.M. of the 13th; the velocity of the abnormal wind had an average value of 50 miles an hour; the direction was remarkably persistent from south-by-east throughout the storm, which was attended by the usual rapid fall of the barometer. Corresponding depressions of the barometer were observed at Belgaum, Púna, Dísa, and Karáchi, and rain fell at the three first-named places.

The following tables exhibit in a compendious shape the principal meteorological elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year.

Table No. I is a comparative statement showing the normal meteorological characteristics of each month, as contrasted with the actual observations taken in the year 1871, the difference either of excess or of decrease being noted :—

Months.	Barometric Pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total fall of Rain.		
	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.
January	29.988	29.894	-0.044	0.592	0.632	+0.040	73.8	74.9	+1.1	0.05	2.22	+ 2.17
February .....	.907	.891	- .018	.598	.641	+ .043	74.2	76.3	+2.1	0.01	0.00	- 0.01
March .....	.860	.863	+ .003	.698	.720	+ .022	77.5	79.3	+1.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
April .....	.798	.793	- .005	.806	.856	+ .050	81.0	83.5	+2.5	0.05	0.00	- 0.05
May .....	.753	.768	+ .015	.876	.900	+ .024	83.9	85.6	+1.6	0.54	1.25	+ 0.71
June .....	.651	.641	- .010	.935	.915	- .020	83.4	83.4	+0.0	20.84	8.91	-11.93
July .....	.649	.672	+ .023	.807	.880	+ .073	80.4	80.7	+0.2	24.26	9.98	-14.28
August .....	.712	.733	+ .021	.889	.860	- .029	79.7	79.1	-0.6	12.74	8.95	- 3.79
September .....	.770	.779	+ .009	.869	.863	- .006	79.8	79.4	-0.4	9.63	6.01	- 3.62
October .....	.829	.821	- .008	.851	.873	+ .022	80.5	81.2	+0.7	2.29	0.25	- 2.04
November .....	.802	.870	+ .032	.682	.768	+ .086	78.3	80.4	+2.1	0.45	2.97	+ 2.52
December .....	.834	.832	- .002	.633	.666	+ .033	75.9	77.4	+1.5	0.05	0.08	+ 0.01
Year.....	29.808	29.805	-0.003	0.776	0.800	+ .022	79.0	80.1	+1.1	70.83	40.58	-30.24

Months.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.					
	North or South component.			East or West component.		
	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.	Normal.	1871.	Excess of 1871.
January	7.6 N	7.2 N	0.4 S	1.6 W	0.0	1.6 E
February	7.0 N	6.2 N	0.8 S	3.0 W	2.6 W	0.4 E
March	6.6 N	4.5 N	2.1 S	5.3 W	4.6 W	0.7 E
April	3.9 N	2.2 N	1.7 S	6.6 W	5.8 W	0.8 E
May	0.8 N	0.4 S	0.7 S	8.2 W	8.9 W	0.7 W
June	7.1 S	4.6 S	2.5 N	10.5 W	14.0 W	3.5 W
July	6.4 S	4.5 S	1.9 N	16.2 W	20.0 W	3.8 W
August	3.1 S	3.9 S	0.8 S	14.6 W	17.3 W	2.7 W
September	1.5 S	2.5 N	4.0 N	7.8 W	8.7 W	0.9 W
October	4.4 N	4.5 N	0.1 N	1.5 W	2.2 W	0.7 W
November	5.8 N	2.4 N	3.4 S	1.3 E	1.9 E	0.6 E
December	6.1 N	6.0 N	0.1 S	0.3 E	0.7 W	1.0 W
Year.....	2.0 N	1.8 N	0.2 S	6.2 W	6.9 W	0.7 W

Table No. II shows the mean, maximum, and minimum values of the principal meteorological elements at Bombay for each month and for the whole year.

Months.	Barometric pressure.			Pressure of Vapour.			Temperature of Air.			Total Fall of Rain.		
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Total.	Maximum in one day.	Maximum in one hour (excluding Sundays).
January	29.884	30.068	29.877	0.832	0.812	0.802	74.9	88.9	66.1	2.22	1.87	0.08
February .....	.891	.648	.765	.641	.813	.415	78.3	85.8	66.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
March .....	.863	.600	.745	.720	.954	.346	79.3	89.1	67.3	0.00	0.00	0.00
April .....	.793	29.979	.647	.856	1.015	.528	83.6	93.3	78.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
May .....	.768	.895	.653	.900	1.037	.805	85.6	92.2	76.4	1.25	0.77	0.34
June .....	.641	.810	.486	.915	1.010	.808	83.4	91.3	76.2	.891	1.88	0.61
July .....	.872	.790	.554	.890	0.996	.774	80.7	86.8	74.7	9.96	1.54	0.48
August .....	.733	.813	.598	.860	.982	.762	79.1	85.0	75.0	8.95	4.64	1.88
September .....	.779	.919	.627	.863	.982	.749	78.4	86.0	74.3	6.01	3.49	0.58
October .....	.821	.947	.682	.873	1.051	.475	81.2	91.3	73.9	0.25	0.13	0.13
November .....	.870	30.019	.688	.786	0.962	.449	80.4	93.3	74.2	2.97	2.05	0.44
December .....	.932	.687	.789	.866	.842	.405	77.4	87.3	67.3	0.08	0.06	0.06
Year.....	29.805	30.068	29.466	0.800	1.051	0.346	80.1	93.3	66.1	40.58	4.64	1.88

Months.	Velocity of Wind in miles per hour.					
	North South or component.			East or West component.		
	Mean.	Of Maximum wind.	Of Minimum wind.	Mean	Of Maximum wind.	Of Minimum wind.
January	7.2 N	18.4 N	1.0 N	0.0	44.3 E	0.0
February	6.2 N	22.2 N	10.0	2.6 W	9.2 W	1.0 W
March	4.5 N	19.8 N	1.0 N	4.6 W	19.8 W	0.0
April	2.2 N	23.1 S	0.0	5.8 W	9.6 E	0.0
May	0.4 S	32.3 S	0.7 N	8.9 W	13.4 E	0.7 W
June	4.6 S	14.9 S	0.4 S	14.0 W	36.0 W	0.9 W
July	4.5 S	0.0	0.8 N	20.0 W	36.0 W	1.8 W
August	3.9 S	13.4 S	0.0	17.3 W	32.3 W	0.0
September	2.5 N	10.3 N	1.8 S	8.7 W	24.9 W	0.8 W
October	4.5 N	17.7 N	1.0 N	2.2 W	17.7 W	0.0
November	2.4 N	44.3 S	0.0	1.9 E	18.4 E	0.0
December	6.0 N	23.1 N	0.4 S	0.7 W	9.6 W	0.9 W
Year.....	1.8 N	18.4 N	0.0	6.9 W	44.3 E	0.0

The information under this head is extremely scanty. In this Presidency there is as yet no organized Meteorological Department for directing the production of meteorological observations at stations judiciously distributed over the country, and for collecting, combining, and deducing conclusions from such observations on a systematic plan. In this respect the Presidency of Bombay is behind those of Bengal and Madras.

Mofussil, Meteorological Department contemplated.

Proposals, however, for effecting this object have been approved of by this Government, and the adoption of mea-

asures for their attainment now only awaits the sanction of the Government of India to the necessary expenditure.

Floods in
Kaira.

In the month of August 1871 very heavy floods occurred in the Wabruck and Jeree Rivers of the Kaira District. The water rose to a height greater than has been ever known in this district. The floods were caused by heavy rain-fall in the hills to the north of the Kaira District. Considerable damage to property was caused by the floods, but no loss of life occurred.

Scanty
Rain-fall.

The following districts suffered severely from the diminution of the normal rain-fall:—Khandesh, Násik, Ahmadnagar, Thána, Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholápur, and Kaladgi.

In all these districts the crops were seriously affected, and the Land Revenue of the year has suffered in consequence.

Rain-fall in
Guzerat.

In the five Guzerat Collectorates noticed in the margin, the lowest average of rain-fall was in Broach, namely, 20 inches 88 cents, and the highest average was in the Panch Mahals, amounting to 34 inches 90 cents.

Ahmadabad.
Kaira.
Panch Mahals.
Súrat.
Broach.

Broach.

The rain-fall in Broach during the year, amounting to 20 inches 88 cents, was exceptionally small. The season throughout was a peculiar one. Storms of wind and rain set in for several days in the middle of May, but the real monsoon did not commence till July. During the last half of the monsoon months there was very little rain, and the crops—particularly the jowaree—suffered in consequence, the heat in October being excessive. The tanks, moreover, were not half filled, and at one time apprehensions were entertained that a serious drought was impending. These apprehensions were happily not realised, though considerable inconvenience was experienced for want of the usual water supply.

Statistics of
Climate.

All the statistical information which is available relative to the climate of this Presidency, exclusive of the Town and

Island of Bombay, will be found in the Appendix prefixed to this Report.

The climate of Northern and Middle Sind is very trying. The rain-fall is almost nil, and the hot weather may be said to last for six months in the year. In general, rain falls only once in three years, when from 8 to 10 inches may be expected. During the last two years rain has almost deserted the province. In no place has more than two inches fallen in the two years, and in some places less than half an inch represents the total rain-fall of the year. The country is in consequence—except on the banks of the Indus—quite bare of vegetation. Within reach of the sea breezes the climate is very different, and the temperature seldom excessive; but beyond their influence, the hot winds from the great desert on the one side and from the rocky hills on the other are exceedingly severe. It is not uncommon for the thermometer to remain at 100 Fahr. day and night in bungalows for days at a time. The cold season, on the contrary, is very bracing. It often, at night, falls below freezing point, and the temperature in the daytime is delicious. The prevailing winds are from the North in the cold season, and from the South in the hot. Save the drought above mentioned, there was nothing to deserve notice in the climate of the year under report. This drought has caused great mortality amongst the flocks and herds. In the hilly districts to the west of the Karáchi Collectorate, where the Beloochees live solely on the produce of their flocks, it is estimated that two-thirds of the sheep and goats have died.

SIND.
Rain-fall.

Tempera-
ture.

Mortality
amongst
Cattle.

SECTION II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

1.—*Native States.*

The most important questions which find a place in a review of the Political administration of the past year, concern those States of Western India in which a kind of quasi-feudal system prevailed when they first entered into relations with the British Government. The immunity from foreign

Introduc-
tion.

attack which was secured to them by their connection with the British Government, weakened the bond of union between the suzerain and his vassals: the paramount power concluded treaties with the Chief as independent ruler of the State, and secured him in this position so long as he acted in accordance with the terms of the treaty. Military service was abolished. The head of the State, on his part, engaged to maintain the public peace, and to keep order within his dominions by all the means at his disposal.

The terms of this agreement have, in fact, produced a radical change in the status and position of the chiefs with whom treaties have been concluded, and the result of this change has generally been to increase the power of the chief ruler at the expense of the subordinate and dependent chiefs, who, from their blood connection with the head of the State, are known by the generic term of Bhyad.

A change of this nature, fostered by the Chiefs, and resisted by the nobles, has been at work in Beluchistan, and in a less degree in Katch and Kattiawar, since they first came into contact with the British Government.

Political
Relations.

The States with which the Government of Bombay has political relations are of two classes, dependent and independent. The former class includes those States whose territories lie within the geographical limits of the Presidency of Bombay; all other States belong to the latter class.

SECTION I.
Dependent
States.

The Dependent States with which the Bombay Government has relations are treated under this section in the following order:—

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| I. Baroda. | VIII. S. M. States. |
| II. Kattiawar. | IX. Akulkote. |
| III. Pahlunpur. | X. Sawunt Wari. |
| IV. Mahi Kanta. | XI. Jinjira. |
| V. Rewa Kanta. | XII. Petty States under
the Collectors and
Political Agents. |
| VI. Katch. | |
| VII. Kohlápúr. | |

Baroda.

The death of the late Gaekwar Khunderao and the preparations made for the birth of a post-humous child, were related in a former report. The Ranee, widow of the late Gaekwar, expressed a wish that before her confinement she might be allowed to retire from Baroda, either to Bombay or to Púna; but as such a course was calculated to reflect upon His Highness Mulhar Rao in a manner which, from his general conduct to the Ranee, seemed undeserved, it was arranged that the Ranee should take up her abode in the Residency at Baroda, and remain, until after her confinement, under the special charge of a European officer and his wife.

General administration.

Succession of His Highness Mulhar Rao.

Careful arrangements were made for the comfort of the Ranee, and for the prevention of any attempt at fraud. In due course of time the Ranee was delivered of a daughter, on the 5th July 1871.

His Highness Mulhar Rao, who had till then occupied the place of Regent, now began to rule in Baroda in his own right. The Ranee, disappointed of an heir to the throne, still attempted to retain her power by contending that she had the right to adopt an heir to the late Khunderao Gaekwar. Failing in this, she claimed independence of the Gaekwar's rule, and, in spite of liberal offers on the part of His Highness Mulhar Rao, she persisted in her wish to leave Baroda. It was then arranged that she should live at her paternal home near Sátára, receiving an allowance from the Gaekwar.

Mulhar Rao installed.

For revenue purposes the Baroda territory is divided into districts managed by officers styled Wywutdars.

Revenue.

These districts are grouped into two divisions, of which the Northern includes eight districts and the Southern fifteen. Each division is superintended by a Revenue Suba, subordinate to the Revenue Sir Suba at Baroda. No information

is supplied as to the working of the present system, or as to the condition of the cultivators. It is represented, however, that, except in the Bheel country, the system of farming the revenue does not prevail in the Gaekwar's territory.

The rain-fall in the early part of the season was abundant, and in spite of a failure of rain afterwards, the crops were above the average and the price of grain was low.

Season.

Okhamundel. In the district of Okhamundel, in Kattiawar, from the failure of the rains, the season was one of scarcity, and would have been one of distress had not the Gaekwar, on hearing of the state of affairs, granted Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the district. This money has been spent in constructing wells and in clearing out and repairing tanks, a work of much importance in a district which so often suffers from a scanty rain-fall. The state of the Wagheers continues to improve. Captain Scott reports favourably of the effect which the liberal terms offered under the new engagements have had upon the increase of cultivation.

The census was taken throughout the Gaekwar's territories without opposition. The returns show a population of 2,600,000.

Population.

Courts have been established in the Baroda territory for the disposal of civil suits concerning property of less than Rs. 5,000 in value. Separate judicial officers preside over these courts. At Baroda, the seat of government, there are three courts with jurisdiction in suits of ten, twenty, and forty thousand Rupees respectively. Appeals from these courts, and also suits involving an amount greater than Rs. 40,000, are disposed of by a court named the Sir Nyadhees. This court consists of five members, and is presided over by the Gaekwar himself. In the absence of returns, either criminal or civil, no opinion can be expressed as to the working of the different Judicial courts.

Judicial Administration.

The Resident speaks in terms of praise of the present Police arrangements in the Baroda territory, and of the character of Bulwuntrao Eshwunt, the officer under whose control the whole of the Police department is placed. Bulwuntrao Eshwunt is also Chief Magistrate, Commissioner, and Superintendent of the Central Jail in the city of Baroda. The city is divided into wards, with district Police guards, and the arrangements are reported to be such that the city is singularly free from thefts, robberies, and crimes of violence.

As State Education in Baroda has been introduced since the accession of the present Gaekwar, little more than a beginning can yet be looked for. 658 pupils now attend the High School in the City of Baroda; of this number 155 are learning English, 221 Marathi, and 282 Gujrathi. Two Vernacular schools have been opened in a quarter of the town distant from the High School, and 16 additional teachers have been obtained through the Director of Public Instruction.

Little has been done during the past year to improve communications in the Baroda districts. The conversion of the Dubhooe and Meagaum tramway into a narrow gauge railway has been continued, but is not yet completed.

Nine boundary disputes between British and Gaekwar villages, and 120 Girassia claims, have been settled. An arrangement has also been proposed to settle the claims of Rewa Kanta shareholders in Gaekwar villages, by granting an equivalent for their present shares in lands bordering on the Rewa Kanta territories.

Though there were no official sources of information from which Government could confidently judge of the condition of the subjects of the late Gaekwar, there was little doubt that in many branches of the administration reforms were necessary.

The present Gaekwar, on his accession to power, admitted that reform was wanted, but, save in the matter of education, the past year has seen little change in the state of affairs at Baroda.

The death in May 1872 of Gopalrao Myral, who in January 1871 was appointed minister by His Highness the Gaekwar, is a matter of regret. Though, from his advanced age and his want of administrative experience, Gopalrao Myral was little likely to bring about any considerable improvement in the administration of the Baroda State, he was a man of high character, and was much respected by the people of Baroda.

It is to be regretted that the death of the minister has increased the power of Bulwuntrao Rahrurkur, the Gaekwar's confidential adviser; for though the Resident speaks well of his general character, he is admitted to be uneducated and totally inexperienced in administrative duties.

Kattiawar.

Introductory. Since the year A.D. 1820, when the British Government became the supreme authority in Kattiawar, it has been the object of Government to interfere as little as possible with the internal jurisdiction of the Kattiawar Chiefs. Except in cases arising within the estates of the smaller tributaries, jurisdiction over which was assumed under the classification introduced in A.D. 1863, the paramount power has confined the exercise of its sovereign rights to enforcing the duties of the different States under the engagements of A.D. 1807, and to the settlement of interjurisdictional disputes.

The status of the smaller landlords which had till then varied with the changing fortunes of their petty wars, was fixed by the settlement of 1807. At that time engagements were entered into with those of their number who were able to establish their claim to pay the Imperial tribute direct; while all other

Effect of the Settlement of 1807 on the subordinate Girassias.

land-owners were held to be subordinate to some one of the several chieftains with whom the settlement was made.

The position of the Bhayad and Mul Girassias, the chiefs' kinsmen and the lesser landlords, was recognised to be different from that of ordinary subjects. But while the Political Agent heard their complaints and passed decisions upon the questions in dispute between them and their chiefs, he did so as a mediator rather than a judge. He made recommendations, but had no means of enforcing them. The appointment of a new Political Agent was an opportunity for reopening his case, seldom lost sight of by a disputant whose claim had already been disallowed.

To remedy this state of affairs Colonel Keatinge's scheme for defining jurisdiction, civil and criminal, throughout the province was introduced in 1863. It was part of Colonel Keatinge's policy to discourage appeals from the decisions of those of the Chiefs whose jurisdiction remained unaffected by the measures then introduced; and accordingly no special provision was made for the disposal of Giras cases. This system has not, upon trial, been found to give satisfaction, nor has it ever been approved by the Home Government.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State has on more than one occasion dwelt upon the peculiar position which the Bhayad and Mul Girassias hold in the Kattia-war States. Thus, in 1865, Sir C. Wood writes (despatch No. 41, dated 30th December 1865): "I regret to find that "the practical effect (of the system introduced in 1863) "should be to deprive the Subordinate Girassias of the right "of appeal against the acts of their Chiefs, which they have "enjoyed ever since the first establishment of the Agency. "Any such effect would amount to a total denial of justice, "and would far outweigh any possible advantage derivable

“from the simplification of procedure which the new classification aimed at securing.” Again, in 1867 (despatch No. 7 of January 31st 1867), Lord Cranbourne remarks: “that it was no part of the intention of Her Majesty’s Government in sanctioning the recent changes to hand over to the Chiefs entire Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, without appeal to our Political Officers, over the Girassias, whom they may have a direct interest in reducing to the level of ryots.”

Course adopted by the Bombay Government.

To carry out the instructions of Her Majesty’s Secretary of State the Government of Bombay in the first instance proposed that the Giras cases should be heard as they arose by a Court presided over by a Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, the Karbharis of the Chiefs being members or assessors of the Court. This arrangement was, however, open to objection, and was viewed with disfavour by the leading Kattiawar Chiefs. While the question was under consideration the Chiefs expressed the wish that their ministers might be allowed the opportunity of personally representing their views to Government. This request was agreed to, and after prolonged discussion the scheme proposed by the ministers assumed definite shape, and at last a draft was framed, which appeared to the Bombay Government generally to satisfy the required conditions. The Karbharis then returned to Kattiawar, and eventually the draft was sent in as the proposal of the first and second class Chiefs.

Co-operation of the Chiefs secured.

Leading provisions of the proposed Scheme :

(1). Survey of Girassia Estates.

(2). Establishment of the Rajasthanik Sabha.

The leading provisions of this scheme are—

- (1). The survey of the estates and the settlement of the right in land of the subordinate Girassias.
- (2). The establishment of a tribunal, to be called the Rajasthanik Sabha State Court, for the decision of questions in dispute between Mul Girassias and Bhayads on the one hand, and the Chiefs on the other.

Constitution of the Sabha.

The Rajasthanik Sabha will be composed of a President and two members. The President will be chosen by Government from among such persons as the Chiefs propose, and, similarly, from a list of 12 names submitted by the Durbars,

Government will select six members. From the six thus selected the President will choose two to sit with him for the decision of cases. Either party to a dispute will have the right of objecting to one of the members.

No regular appeal will be from the decisions of the Rajasthanik Sabha; but its proceedings will be under the general control of the paramount power.

It is further provided that in the event of a difference of opinion between the President and both of the members, the case should be referred for decision to the Political Agent. Advantages of the Survey of Estates.

But while the success of the entire measure must depend to a considerable extent upon the capacity and tact of the Officer appointed to preside over the Sabha, the Government of Bombay attaches a special value to the survey and registration of the rights in land of the subordinate Girassias. The greater portion of all rights will now be defined while the parties are still in accord, instead of the decision being postponed until a dispute arises and passions are aroused on both sides.

The actual survey will be carried out by Durbar officials, under the control of a general Superintendent, and it is provided that a record of the survey and settlement of each State shall be kept by the Rajasthanik Sabha. Functions of the Rajasthanik Sabha in connection with the Survey. Where the settlement is accepted the Sabha will, after satisfying itself that the Girassia understands to what he has agreed, make an entry to that effect in the Register. Should, however, the Bhayad or Girassia decline the settlement offered, his claim will in the first instance be referred for decision to the Durbar. The Judicial functions of the Rajasthanik Sabha will thus be called into play only in the event of an appeal by the Bhayad or Girassia from the decision of the Durbar.

This scheme, which it is proposed should be introduced in the first instance for a term of three years, has received the entire approval of the Government of India, and its details are now being worked out. Approval of the Government of India to the proposed arrangements.

The co-operation of the Chiefs satisfactory.

It is a most satisfactory fact that the Chiefs themselves have thus been induced to come forward in a spirit of co-operation and to consent to the establishment of a tribunal which is calculated to provide for the just settlement of Giras claims without infringing upon the independence of the Chiefs.

Condition of the Police.

The Police returns for the past year show that in no part of Kattiawar, except in Bhawnagar, has order been preserved and security of life and property maintained. It may be that there are fewer outlaws and marauders than there were in 1867, but the amount of property plundered and the number of people killed are much in excess of the corresponding numbers for the years which have passed since that time of rebellion.

The Chiefs have, since 1867, had the opportunity of re-organizing their Police, and of showing themselves able to maintain order within their territories; but they seem to have failed to take advantage of the opportunity, and their Police are reported to be as ill-managed and inefficient at the present time as they have ever been. It will be a subject for the consideration of Government whether the state of disorder which the reports of the past year describe, does not call for the mobilization of the Militia and of the different bodies of police, though such a course may free the Chiefs from some of their responsibility for the maintenance of order, and, to a certain extent, may curtail their independence.

Junaghur.

In December 1871 His Highness Mobut Khanjee, the Nawab of Junaghur, was invested with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Though alone among the Kattiawar Chiefs the Nawab of Junaghur has received this mark of honour, the administration of his State during the past year shows few signs of improvement, and the conduct of the Durbar in the matter of certain boundary disputes between the States of Junaghur and Jaitpoor is reported to have been troublesome and obstructive. While it has been foremost in raising objections to the establishment of a court for the decision

of questions in dispute between the Chiefs and the subordinate members of their families, and in opposing the institution of a Federal Police, Junaghur has, during the past year, been the scene of a serious outbreak of Meyas, who, to obtain redress of their grievances, left their village and retired into the Gheer Forest. By the exertions of the Assistant to the Political Agent, the Meyas returned to their village, on receiving a promise from the Nawab of Junaghur that an inquiry should be made into their alleged grievances. In other parts of the Junaghur territories disorder was rife. In the early months of 1872, the report of disturbances caused by armed bands, and of the failure of the Junaghur Police to restore order, were so frequent, that the Political Agent moved into the Junaghur State with a military force. He succeeded in restoring order, and captured some of the outlaws. He found the Junaghur Police unfit by themselves to suppress the disorder, and states that it was only with the help of the Militia and the Agency Horse that captures were effected.

Some progress has been made in public works during the past year; but no steps have yet been taken to carry out Mr. Blackie's plans for improving the harbour of Veravul; while the surveys for the proposed railway from Veravul to Junaghur proceed but slowly.

The condition of Nowanagar seems little more satisfactory than that of Junaghur. Attempts have been made by the Durbar to organize the Police Force, but with little increase of efficiency. Villages have been plundered with impunity, while the robbers remain undetected, and the property unrecovered.

His Highness the Jam is reported to take much interest in the spread of education and in the construction of public works. Twenty-one thousand rupees were spent on public works during the past year. It is creditable to His Highness the Jam that he should have spent so large a sum in a season of scanty rain-fall and diminished revenue.

Bhawnagar. Under the management of the joint administrators, the State of Bhawnagar maintains its position as the best governed State in Kattiawar. Fifteen new schools, of which four are Girls' schools, were opened during the past year. Over 3½ lakhs of rupees have been spent on public works, one of the chief undertakings being the construction of a storage lake in the hills near the town of Bhawnagar. As is the case in other parts of Kattiawar, the land revenue of Bhawnagar has hitherto been paid in kind. During the past year an attempt has been made to introduce cash payments at rates fixed for a term of years. This attempt has so far succeeded that, in spite of the partial failure of crops during the past season, the new settlement was introduced in seven of the ten districts into which Bhawnagar is divided. In the remaining districts the crops failed, and the settlement was put off for a year.

The Bhawnagar Police are better organized than the Police of other Kattiawar States, and during the past year they showed their efficiency by quelling a serious outbreak at the jail.

Except in the matter of Police, the administration of the Chief of Drangdra is well spoken of by the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Northern Division.

The Deda
Outlaws.

Morvi. The case of the Deda outlaws from the Morvi State, which was noticed in last year's report, is not yet settled, and shows how much power of causing injury outlaws still have. The scene of the outrages committed by the Deda outlaws is the pergunnah of Adhoe, in the Wagur District to the west of Katch. This is so distant from the seat of the Government of the Morvi State, and is so close to Katch, that all attempts to capture the outlaws have failed. Towards the close of the year disturbances are said to have ceased. This the Kattiawar reports explain by the increase in the number of

the Morvi Police. It would seem, however, to be, at least in part, due to the presence at Wagur of an officer in the joint employ of Morvi and Katch; an arrangement described in the Katch report, though no mention is made of it in the reports from Kattiawar. In spite of the drain on the Morvi revenues, caused by extra Police charges and the falling off in revenue due to the unfavourable character of the past season, the progress which has been made in education and in the construction of public works, and the improvements which have been carried out in the town of Morvi, reflect credit on the officers entrusted with the administration of the State.

The Assistant in charge of the Northern Division reports in favourable terms of the condition of the State of Wadwan, under the management of the Karbhari Azum Narrayenji.

Wadwan.

Among the third class States, the State of Porebunder deserves notice. The Rana, about whom, in the previous year, the Political Agent "could record nothing favourable," has, during the past year, begun to improve his harbour, and to build a Dispensary and School-houses.

Porebunder.

As mentioned above, the Police returns for the past year show a state of affairs most discreditable to the Kattiawar Chiefs.

Police.

State of
Crime.

With no special cause for discontent, and apparently chiefly on account of the inefficiency of Police arrangements, the increase of crime over that of the previous year is most marked. In the previous year 11 villages were attacked, 9 persons were killed, and 11 wounded; seven were carried off as hostages; and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 26,067. In the year under report 39 villages were attacked, 19 persons were killed, and 28 wounded, while property to the value of Rs. 92,057 was carried off.

Criminal cases are decided by the Political Agent and his Assistants, either as managers of estates or directly as agency officers.

Criminal Justice.

Judicial Ad-
ministration.

Cases of the second class show an increase during the past year from 767 to 863.

The returns under the head of Civil Justice show an increase in the number of cases decided with a decrease in the value of property concerned. This the Political Agent considers a good sign, as formerly there was no redress for claims of small amounts. The system of Thannas continues to work well. There are 8 first class and 7 second class Thannas, and the returns of the past year show a steady increase in the number of suits instituted.

Increase in
Operations.

The progress of vaccination is satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that the work has been done by a smaller number of vaccinators than formerly. The increase in the number of operations is 12,186, while the percentage of successful cases is 2·4 higher than in the previous year.

Vaccination.

New Schools.

During the past year 34 new schools were opened under the Government Educational Establishment, and two private schools have been closed. This represents an expenditure on the part of the Chiefs of Rs. 1,70,672, which, with the sum of Rs. 1,80,000 subscribed towards the completion of the Rajkumar College, makes a total of 3½ lakhs.

Education.

Five new
Students.

The report of the Principal of the Rajkumar College shows an increase of five in the number of the boys at present attending that institution. Seven new boys joined while two left, one of whom, Samut Khan, the heir of Bantwa, is now undergoing a training in administrative duties under the Special Assistant in charge of the State of Bantwa. Of the new comers, one is the son and heir of His Highness the Nawab of Junaghur, while among others are the nephew of the Raja of Drangdra and two sons of the Shaik of Mandrole. In spite of the difficulties caused by the differences in the age and attainments of the boys when they enter the college,

Rajkumar College.

good progress would seem to have been made in their studies, while care has been taken to cultivate a taste for manly exercise.

Among the public works in progress during the past year were the additional wing to the Rajkumar College and a Racket Court and Gymnasium for the use of the boys. Post and Telegraphic offices were built at Rajkot, while 13 miles of new roads have been made and 48 miles repaired.

Summary of
Works com-
pleted.

Public Works.

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Pahlunpur.

Of the eleven districts under the charge of the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpur, two —Pahlunpur and Radhunpur—are

General Account.

States of the first class, the chiefs of which have powers of life and death over their own subjects. The judicial administration of the remaining States, which contain 195,000 inhabit-

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|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1.) Pahlunpur. | (7.) Soogaon. |
| (2.) Radhunpur. | (8.) Deodur. |
| (3.) Thurad. | (9.) Santulpur. |
| (4.) Wao. | (10.) Kankrej. |
| (5.) Wanjee. | (11.) Bhabur. |
| (6.) Terwarra. | |

ants, and extend over an area of 2,827 square miles, devolves on the Political Superintendent. An Agency Officer (Mehta), paid by the Talukdar, is stationed in each district to assist the Political Superintendent. These officers are not, however, invested with judicial powers, and it appears, from a statement furnished by the Political Superintendent, that during the last two years criminal and civil arrears have increased, and that the settlement of boundary and international disputes has made but little progress.

Increase in
Arrears.

This state of matters would seem to be due in great measure to the fact that the Political Superintendent has for the last two years been deprived of the services of an Assistant, while his own time has been much occupied in conducting special inquiries. The first inquiry was into the conduct of the late Assistant, Mr. Purshotum Trimback, against whom complaints of corruption and oppression had been brought. The inquiry was tedious, and occupied Colonel Disbrowe

The result
of an inquiry
into the con-
duct of the
Political As-
sistant.

during a considerable part of 1870-71. Fresh charges were taken up by Colonel Parr, who succeeded to Colonel Disbrowe in May 1871, and the matter ended with the dismissal of the accused from Government service. Colonel Parr, on assuming charge, was directed to examine into the state of the Pahlunpur revenues since 1867-68, and to make the private expenditure of His Excellency the Dewan the subject of special inquiry.

And into the private Debts of His Excellency the Dewan.

The examination of the State accounts to the end of the year 1869-70 showed a steady increase of revenue in each year; but, from an inquiry into the private accounts, it appeared that little or no control had been exercised over the Dewan. Besides spending the surplus State revenues, which amounted in four years to Rs. 1,92,909, he had increased his private debts from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, his nominal yearly allowance at that time being Rs. 42,728.

Year.	Revenue.	Balance.
1866-67...	3,81,194	25,255
1867-68...	4,10,247	67,218
1868-69...	4,25,389	40,248
1869-70...	4,48,112	57,906
1870-71...	3,75,932	21,905

Revenue.

The returns for the year 1870-71 show a considerable falling off in revenue. The expenditure was curtailed so as to leave a balance for part payment of the Dewan's debts; but it is a matter of regret that, to make this possible, it was necessary to reduce so important an item of expenditure as the grant for repairs to public buildings. The decrease in revenue is chiefly under the heads of Opium and Customs dues, though there is also a falling of in the receipts from land revenue.

The present season, 1871-72, is reported to have been unfavourable, and the Political Superintendent doubts whether the revenue will be sufficient to meet the expenditure.

It is laid down in the agreement of 1871, which regulates the relations between the Dewan and the representative of the British Government, that the right to control expenditure and prevent waste rests with the British Government. More effectually to control expenditure in the future, the Bombay Government have directed that the Dewan's yearly allowance should be raised

Extravagance of the Dewan.

to the total sum of Rs. 71,000, as proposed by Colonel Parr, and have sanctioned an addition of Rs. 3,000 to the annual allowance of the Dewan's heir. It has also been arranged that half the surplus State revenue should be allotted for the payment of the Dewan's debts; and to prevent the accumulation of fresh debt, formal notice has been issued to the State banker and other creditors, that for the future the State revenues will not be responsible for any private debts which may be incurred by His Excellency the Dewan.

The State of Radhunpur, though smaller than Pahlunpur, is rich, and yields a revenue of from 4 to 5 lacs. The Chief of Radhunpur is almost entirely independent. The Political Agent reports him to be an able and intelligent ruler, though he still remains intolerant of change. Radhunpur.

The only subject connected with the smaller States which calls for remark is a dispute between the Thakoors of Thurad and Wao. The subject of dispute was the right to elect a successor to the Mahunt of Doadgaum, a sacred place on the borders of the States of Thurad and Wao. The Thakoors favoured different candidates, and prepared to uphold their claims by force. A collision between them was fortunately avoided, and they were fined in the sum of Rs. 300 for endangering the public peace.

No criminal returns are yet supplied by the States of the first class. The returns from the other States show a marked decrease within the last two years of serious offences against property. Administration of Justice.

As no attempt has been made to increase the efficiency of the Police during that time, the cause of the decrease of crime is probably the return of prosperity in Central India.

	1869.	70-71.	71-72.
Robbery and			
Cattle Stealing	566	485	367
Theft	318	239	147

At the beginning of the past year 1,895 criminal cases remained over from former years, and during the year 783 fresh cases were filed. Of this number only 829, or less than

Cattle Stealing.

one third, have been disposed of. No fewer than 2,029 of the total number of offences are reported to have been thefts of cattle, and the Political Superintendent is of opinion that the actual number of offences of this nature is much greater. These crimes are committed chiefly by Kolis, who, like the Bheels of certain districts, seem fit subjects for some special measure of surveillance.

Civil Justice. During the past year 55 civil suits were decided, a result unsatisfactory when compared either with the returns of the preceding year or with the number of cases (1543) which remained for settlement at the close of the year.

Boundaries. The number of disputed boundaries is still large (232), and of these only three have been settled during the past year. Of 54 cases undecided at the close of the previous year between Loegaum, a State under the Pahlunpur Superintendent, and the districts of Thar and Parkur, 39 have been disposed of.

Education. The returns show an increase of 4 in the number of schools, making a total of 15 in the districts under the Political Superintendent, 10 of which are in the Pahlunpur State. In former years the want of supervision was much felt, but this has now been remedied by the appointment of a Deputy Educational Inspector. This officer is also entrusted with the inspection of the Mahi Kanta Schools, the cost being borne in equal shares by the Mahi Kanta Chiefs and the Chiefs under the Pahlunpur Superintendency.

Vaccination. The vaccination returns show a falling off in the number of operations ; the returns being 10,129 in the past year, as compared with 10,699 in the previous year.

Police. The state of the finances in Pahlunpur during the past year prevented any attempt to organize a more efficient police, while

from the same cause the advance which the two preceding years had seen in public works was, during the past year, entirely checked.

Rewa Kanta.

The district under the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta contains one State of the first class (Rajpipla), five of the second, three of the third, and two clusters of Estates, the Sunkheira Mehwas, near the Narbada, and the Pandu Mehwas, a group of 24 Estates in the country south of the Mahi River.

General view
of the District.

The area under the direct administration of the Agency is at present exceptionally large. It comprises—

Direct Ad-
ministration.

- (1.) The State of Barrea, with 815 square miles of territory and 413 independent villages.
- (2.) The State of Lunawada, with 398 square miles and 344 villages.
- (3.) The State of Mandwa, containing 13 villages.
- (4.) The Thakurate of Wajeeria, containing 20 villages.

There are besides other small estates, villages, and shares in villages, scattered over a range of country 140 miles long by 70 broad, all under direct management. The interlacing of rights which results from the system of co-share villages, gives rise to many complications; while the timid character and backward state of the people, and the unhealthiness and difficulty of the country, increase the burden of administration. During the past year the Government of India has sanctioned a proposal of the Bombay Government to attach a Junior Civilian to the Rewa Kanta Agency for a term of 3 years. The officer selected, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, joined his appointment in November 1871. He has been placed in charge of the Sunkheira Mehwas.

The past season in Rewa Kanta is reported to have been a fair one. Heavy rain fell in August, injuring the standing

Season.

crops. In Lunawada, where the fall of rain was more severe, houses were destroyed and tanks burst. It was not found necessary to grant any remission of tribute.

Disturbance
in Rajpipla.

With the exception of a disturbance, arising from a disputed succession, in the Bheel Taluk of Wari, in Rajpipla, the peace of the district was unbroken. The disturbance in Wari took place during the rains. Troops were promptly despatched by the Political Agent. The ringleader of the disturbance fled to the hills, but was eventually surrendered by the Chief of Sagbara, within whose territory he had taken refuge. He has since been tried and sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

Public Peace.

The census was taken without disturbance or opposition, except in some villages on the extreme northern frontier. No great accuracy can be expected in the returns from the Independent States; but trustworthy information may be looked for with regard to those States which are under the direct management of the Political Agent.

Census.

When the British Government became the supreme authority in Rewa Kanta, boundary disputes were a fruitful source of disorder and bloodshed. To remove this cause of disturbance, it was not enough to fix the external boundaries of Rewa Kanta, the internal limits of the different States comprised within these boundaries had also to be settled. How much work this implied was not at first understood. In 1866 the attention of Government was drawn to the magnitude of the work which had been undertaken and the small progress which had been made, and in consequence of the representations then made the staff of surveyors was increased. In the five years which have since elapsed, 911 miles of boundary have been surveyed and settled, of these 171 miles have been settled during the past year. There remain now but 150 miles of border undefined, an amount which, at the

Boundary Settlements.

Settlements
effected.

present rate, the Survey operations of the next year will overtake. Surveys of village boundaries have been made in those States only which are under the direct management of the Political Agent; but in them the work has been completed.

The Raja of Rajpipla takes considerable interest in the management of his kingdom, deciding criminal cases in person. He is, however, averse to change, and, in spite of the advice of the Political Agent, has as yet taken no steps to improve his revenue system or to better his subjects by the introduction of education or the construction of works of public utility.

By the good offices of the Political Agent, the present Raja has become reconciled to his step-mother. He has offered her a suitable residence in his capital, and has set aside for her maintenance a yearly sum of Rs. 25,000. In consequence of this arrangement, the dowager Ranee has returned from Chota Udepur, where she has lived during the two last years.

The condition of Bariah continues to improve under the direct management of the Political Agent. The accounts for the last financial year show an excess of income over expenditure of Rs. 38,572. An increasing amount of land revenue continues to be received. Under this head Rs. 84,009 are entered in the accounts for 1871-72. In 1866 the sum recorded is less than this by Rs. 21,000, and 21 years ago the receipts under this head were less than one half of what they are at present. This advance would seem to be in great measure due to the completion of the circuit survey. By determining village boundaries, land, which was formerly in dispute, and had therefore been allowed to remain waste, has been made available for cultivation. The present system of collecting the land revenue by a graduated plough tax is, in the opinion of the Political Agent, well suited to the condition of the people. This opinion would seem to be confirmed by the considerable amount of immigration which has taken place during the

past year. Fourteen villages have been repeopled and 393 families of cultivators have settled in the State.

The prosperous condition of the revenue has permitted a considerable expenditure on public works. Under this head Rs. 40,784 have been spent during the year under report. The principal works are a Charitable Dispensary, which has been completed at Bariah, at the cost of Rs. 4,675. Two Dhurumsallas, four School-rooms, and four Police Stations have also been built. Wells have been dug, and the part of the Guzerat and Malwa road which lies in Bariah territory is reported to be nearly completed.

The accounts of the progress made by the young Raja, who is now at the Ahmadabad High School, are satisfactory.

The condition of Lunawada is not so prosperous as that of Bariah. Instead of a surplus there is here a deficit of Rs. 10,619. The State came under the charge of the Agency in 1867. It was at that time burdened with debt, and its liabilities were increased by the expense connected with the obsequies of the Raja and of the Ranee. A succession fee, amounting to a lakh of Baroda Rupees, had also to be paid.

The system of land revenue in Lunawada was payment in kind of a portion of the crop. It was found that, in addition to the evil of fluctuations in revenue, inherent in such a system, the practice in Lunawada gave to the assessors an opportunity of fraud which it was impossible to check. Some change was required, and as the necessity of examining into the claims of the holders of alienated lands was also admitted, it was determined to introduce a regular survey and assessment. Two-thirds of this survey have now been completed, and though the expense has been a heavy additional burden to the State, the limited area of the Lunawada territory

and the richness of its soil justify the expectation that the increase of revenue will be large in proportion to the cost of the survey.

Mahi Kanta.

The Political Agent in Mahi Kanta has under his charge 54 tributary and 4 non-tributary States. Of these, 12 are under the direct management of the Political Agent, of which the four most important are Edur, Posina, Tutoi, and Eloli.

General Account.

The State of Edur has been under attachment for 4 years, during the last three of which the work of surveying and assessment has been carried on. The amount of work done and the average cost of the survey operations during the year under report, do not compare favourably with those of the former year.

Edur.

The health of the young Maharaj is reported to be good, and he is said to have made fair progress in his studies.

The accounts of the Edur State have not yet been received.

The returns of the States noted in the margin show a falling off in revenue. This would seem to be due to a fall in the price of grain. The income is still in excess of the expenditure, but while the debts which at present burden these States, though to no considerable extent, are being gradually paid off, little margin is left for expenditure on public works.

Decrease in Revenue.

Tutoi.
Eloli.
Posina.

The settlement of boundary disputes still continues to engage much of the attention of the Political Agent and his Assistants.

Boundary Disputes.

The number of unsettled boundaries is, however, in excess of what it was at the close of the former year, as 43 new cases were filed and only 32 disposed of. Three cases were removed and 70 remain unsettled.

The census was taken without opposition in February 1872.

Census. The returns show a population of 445,093 persons, of whom 237,614 are males and 207,479 are females.

Transit Dues. The Chiefs still continue to remit transit dues on grain.

International Committees. The committees appointed to settle claims between Mahi Kanta and Meywar, and between Mahi Kanta and Luohi, sat during the months of November, December, and January; 128 cases were decided by the different committees, and compensation to the extent of Rs. 4,207 was awarded.

Judicial Administration. The number of civil suits remaining for settlement from the former year was 1,262. Civil. During the year under report 1,986 new suits were instituted, making a total of 3,248. Of these 2,412 have been decided, leaving a balance of 836.

Criminal. It would seem, from a comparison of the Criminal Returns for 1871-72 with those for the two former years, that though the total number of cases has not increased, a larger proportion involve offences of a serious nature.

* The number of violent deaths reported during 1871-72 is 31, while during the 15 previous months only 35 cases were reported. There is a more marked increase in the number of persons wounded. This has risen from 48, for the 15 months preceding, to 66 during the official year 1871-72. Again, the return of serious offences against property would seem to show that the amount of property stolen during the year under report was larger, and that the percentage of stolen property recovered was smaller than in the preceding year.

Infanticide. The Infanticide Returns disclose a higher percentage of mortality among female children under one year of age than among

males. The difference is, however, inconsiderable—only 4 per cent.; and inquiries into cases which appeared suspicious, seem to prove that infanticide is not now practised among the tribes of Mahi Kanta.

The number of the sons of Chiefs who receive education at Sadra and Ahmadabad continues to increase. There are now twenty, of whom nineteen attend school at Sadra and one is at Ahmadabad. Progress has also been made in the number of village schools. Six new schools have been opened, raising the total number to 41.

Education.

School at Sadra.

Public Works.

The building of the bridge across the Hauntmuti River has been begun.

The reports of the Charitable Dispensaries at Sadra and Edur are satisfactory, proving that they are much resorted to, and that the treatment has in a large proportion of cases been successful. 4,266 patients attended the Sadra Dispensary, of whom 4,014 are reported to have been cured, while at Edur 3,700 cases out of 3,742 were treated successfully.

Dispensaries.

The Vaccination Returns for 1871-72, on the other hand, show a serious falling off from the returns of former years. Instead of 11,349 for the 15 months preceding in 1871-72, only 6,052 operations are reported. This is said to be due to remissness on the part of the operators, and not to any prejudice or opposition on the part of the Chiefs or the people.

Vaccination.

Serious falling off in Returns.

The conduct of the Meywar Bheels continues to give much trouble to the authorities in Mahi Kanta. On one occasion, in an attack by Meywar Bheels on a Pole village, twenty of the villagers were wounded. The Serohi Bheels, on the other hand, are reported to have been much less turbulent during the past year than formerly.

Foreign Relations.

The Meywar Bheels.

Public improvements have been confined to the deepening and repairing a tank inside the town of Lunawada. The inhabitants of

Public Works.

Lunawada have agreed to the imposition of an Octroi duty to provide funds for a Charitable Dispensary.

The young Raja, who is at the Ahmadabad High School, is reported to be making good progress in his studies, especially in English.

Young Raja.

In consequence of certain discreditable transactions in which the Raja of Chota Udepur was implicated, he was ordered by the Bombay Government to appoint an officer to manage the affairs of his State. A pensioned Mamlutdar has been selected ; but it would seem that the Chief has, as far as possible, made the appointment a matter of form.

Chota Udepur.

The Chief of Soanth is reported to have shown a creditable interest in public works. He has built and opened a new jail, and has connected his towns of Soanth and Rampur, by constructing a cart road through a very difficult pass.

Soanth.

The number of suits instituted in the Courts marginally noted, together with the balance of undisposed cases from the previous year, amounted to 1,377. Of these 1,136 were decided.

Sunawada.
Barea,
Sunkheira Mewas,
Pandu.
Dorka.
Wasna.

The Chiefs of Rajpipla, Chota Udepur, Soanth, and Ballasinnore, exercise full jurisdiction over their subjects in criminal matters, while a limit has been set to the power entrusted to the Thakurs of Kuddana, Sunjeylee, Bhadurwa, and Umeta. The administration of the remainder of Rewa Kanta devolves upon the Political Agent, who is assisted by a staff of four Full-power Magistrates and one Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Criminal Justice.

In the year under review 1,531 crimes were reported, as compared with 1,410 in the previous year ; 1,078 of these were decided as compared with 1,201 in 1870-71.

To increase the supervision over the subordinate States in criminal matters, monthly returns of criminal trials and lists of untried prisoners have been called for: these have been furnished, though not without reluctance on the part of some of the Chiefs.

Two hundred and thirty-nine international cases between the Meywar State of Dungurpur and the adjoining States under the Rewa Kanta Agency were settled in February last, on the principle of money compensation.

International Cases.

The working of the Police in the attached States of Barea and Lunawada is reported to be satisfactory. The arrangements in the independent States are admitted to be defective, the smaller States being dependent for the detection of crime on the horsemen of the Gaekwar's Contingent. These men, in their present state of discipline, are ill-suited to perform Police duties, and treaty engagements stand in the way of any attempt to reorganize the Force. The want could best be supplied by establishing a Police fund, based on the subscriptions of the different chiefs. Combined effort is, however, so much at variance with the present isolation of the different States, that, in the opinion of the Political Agent, there is but little hope of any immediate improvement in the character of the Police arrangements.

Police.

Three new schools have been established during the past year, making a total of 59 schools. The average attendance of boys shows an increase from 1,485 to 1,527. In the Girls' schools, on the other hand, the average attendance has fallen from 103 to 95. In other respects the state of education in Rewa Kanta is unsatisfactory; the attendance is irregular, and the number of boys learning English is less than in the previous year. With the exception of the Nawab of Ballasinnore, who has built a large school-house at his capital, little interest in the spread of education has been shown by the

Education.

Chiefs. This appears to be in some measure due to the indifferent character of certain of the schoolmasters. The Educational Inspector reports them to be careless and lazy; and they would seem to devote their energies to the quasi-political work of compiling anonymous petitions against the Chief in whose territories the schools under their charge are situated.

The Vaccination Returns show a falling off in the number of operations. This is attributed by the Political Agent to the frequent changes which have taken place during the past year in the office of Superintendent of Vaccination.

As regards the Wanta lands held by Rewa Kanta Zemindars and Girassias, in Gaekwar territory, the Resident at Baroda and the Political Agent in Rewa Kanta are agreed in holding that an authoritative exchange of land is the only practicable solution of the difficulty. A difference of opinion has, however, arisen as to the precise terms on which the exchange should take place, and the question is still under the consideration of Government. The work of determining and registering the money claims of Zemindars and subordinate Girassias on Baroda villages has, since 1864, been conducted at intervals by various officers who have been appointed as Commissioners for that purpose. Of these claims 1,284 have been settled. The Political Agent complains that the value of the awards has been much impaired by the narrow-minded action of the Baroda Durbar, who have unfairly delayed the payment of sums due under the awards. The investigation of the rights of Rajpipla Girassias in Gaekwar territory, which are not guaranteed by treaty, has been entrusted to the Assistant Resident; but there are other unguaranteed claimants whose rights the Gaekwar has hitherto refused to take into consideration.

Katch.

Katch has again suffered from a season of scanty crops and high prices. Though the rainfall for the whole year was not short

Season.

of the average amount, three of the 13 inches recorded falling in May, were of no benefit to the crops.

Katch imports grain chiefly through the seaport-towns of Mandavi and Mundra; but grain is also imported, to a smaller extent, through the district of Wagur, on the east. The question of transit dues levied in the eastern frontier districts of Katch has not yet been settled. The dues were remitted in 1869 for the benefit of the people of Katch, who were at that time suffering from a failure of crops: they were again remitted in 1870 for the benefit of the famine-stricken districts of Rajputana. Since the distress abated they have been reimposed, and the question of their permanent removal is now, as far as His Highness the Rao is concerned, political rather than fiscal. The proceeds of some of the tolls belong to the subordinate frontier Chiefs, while the proceeds of others belong to His Highness the Rao. The Rao is willing to give up his tolls if the Chiefs agree to abolish theirs; but if they do not agree, the Rao is unwilling to abandon a State privilege which the lesser Chiefs continue to exercise. The matter is being negotiated with the Chiefs; but they still dread the sacrifice of revenue which the remission of dues would entail.

The event of most general interest during the past year was the honour bestowed on His Highness the Rao Pragmuljee. Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer on him the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India. A Durbar was held on the 25th of May 1871, at which the Insignia of the Order were presented to His Highness by the Political Agent. Ten years have passed since His Highness Rao Pragmuljee succeeded to the throne of Katch, and the manner in which the administration of Katch has been conducted during that time, shows him to be an able and intelligent ruler. Since his accession, the law of Katch has been codified, and a distinct Judicial Department organized; while by his wise liberality in the matter of education, a more fully developed

Presentation of the Insignia of K.G.C.S.I. to the Rao of Katch.

system has been introduced in Katch than in any other Native State within the Presidency of Bombay.

His Highness the Rao has during the past year freed his Mahamedan subjects from a restriction to which the dislike of the Mahajuns, the richest and most active community in Katch, had long subjected them. For more than 100 years the Borahs of Katch have been forbidden by law to ride on horseback. Their increasing wealth has served to make the hardship of this restriction more keenly felt. Failing to win over the Mahajuns to consent that the law in question should be considered obsolete, His Highness the Rao ordered its repeal, and that it might be generally known that the Mahamedans were no longer subject to this disability, processions were organized in the chief towns of Katch, in which Borahs took part, riding on horseback.

The amount of work done by the Bhayadi Court continues to be unsatisfactory. The year began with a balance of 1,673 cases, and before its close 1,773 fresh suits were filed; of this number 1,129 suits remain unsettled, 1,637 are entered in the returns as cases "rejected and postponed," while only 680 have been actually decided. The office of Superintendent has changed hands three times within the past year, while the attendance of the members was so irregular, that for seven weeks the Court remained closed. In the opinion of the Political Agent, no improvement can be looked for until His Highness the Rao recognizes the Bhayadi Court, and assumes his proper position as its head.

The chief objection urged by the Rao to the Court, as at present constituted, is the extent to which it recognizes the independence of guarantee holders. A fuller consideration of the question of jurisdiction has led to a compromise. It appeared to the Government of Bombay that the final jurisdiction of the lesser Chiefs might be further limited without infringing on guaranteed rights,

while His Highness the Rao agreed that within the limits approved by the Government of Bombay the jurisdiction of the lesser Chiefs should be final. On the basis of this compromise, the Rao has submitted an amended constitution for the Bhayadi Court. His proposals have been considered satisfactory by the Government of Bombay, and now await the sanction and approval of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

The returns show that Vaccination has made a considerable advance during the past year. 1,760 operations are recorded against 648 in the previous year, while the number of vaccinators has increased from three to ten. This is the more worthy of notice, as hitherto attempts to introduce vaccination into Katch have been attended with little success. Two difficulties had to be overcome: religious scruples on the part of the Bhatias and Mahajuns, and objections raised on political grounds by the lesser Jhareja Chiefs. This latter obstacle has been removed by allowing the Chiefs to employ vaccinators of their own. By this means the advantages of vaccination have been extended to 110 Bhayadi villages.

The Deda outlaws, Girassias of Morvi, from their retreat in Wagur have continued to cause much injury to their Chief. As the Katch Police were unable to capture these outlaws or to prevent them from finding a hiding place within the Katch frontier, the Political Agent in Katch induced His Highness the Rao and the joint managers of Morvi to agree to the appointment of a Native official to be posted at Wagur. Since this appointment outrages are reported to have ceased.

His Highness the Rao has during the past year agreed that offenders finding refuge in Katch shall be surrendered to the proper authorities if a *prima facie* case is made out against them to the satisfaction of the Political Agent.

With the exception of four cases of murder, Katch seems to have, during the year under review, been again free from serious crime.

Crime and Police.

The explanation of the immunity from crime for which Katch is noted, would seem to lie rather in the isolation of Katch and the orderly character of its inhabitants, than in any peculiar excellence of Police arrangement. This, as in other Native States, is based on the law of compensation, and is entrusted to Village Police, aided in some instances by professional trackers.

Education has made much progress during the past year, both in the villages under the Rao and in the possessions of the lesser

Education.

Chiefs. The number of schools has increased from 14 to 28; of these, 16 are in the Rao's towns and villages, and 12 in those belonging to the Chiefs.

Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 45,000 have been received from the Katch merchants of Bombay, to commemorate the visit of His Highness Rao Pragmulji to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It has been arranged that two-thirds of this sum should be awarded to the University of Bombay in support of five scholarships, and one-third to endow three scholarships in the School of Art and Design. The son and daughter of His Highness the Rao continue to be educated at home. The daughter is reported by the Political Agent to be a bright, clever girl, well taught in the vernacular, and making fair way in English.

Though Katch has long had a name for the skill of its artizans and the enterprise of its merchants and sailors, little has hitherto been done by the State to improve its ports or to facilitate communication between the sea coast and the interior of the country. The past year shows a beginning of public works. The road between Bhuj, the political, and the port of Mandavi, the commercial, capital of Katch, has been

Public Works.

repaired. Attention has also been paid to the state of the towns of Bhuj and Mandavi. Their streets have been widened, and efforts have been made to keep them clean. At Bhuj the tank has been improved, and trees have been planted and wells sunk in the neighbourhood of the town.

The Bhuj Dispensary and Hospital continues to be more and more resorted to. The number of patients under treatment during the past year was 9,683, as compared with 8,000 in the previous year. The present medical officer has been in charge of this institution for 6 years, and the returns show that under his management its usefulness has continued steadily to increase.

Hospital.

Kolhápur.

The most important event for the State of Kolhápur which took place during the year under report was the adoption, on the 23rd October 1871, of a son and successor to the late Rajahram Chuthaputta Maharaj. The boy in question is the son of Dinkur Rao Bhonslay Sawurdekur. He has been chosen by the family of the deceased prince as the nearest in collateral descent to the line of the great Sivaji, and as being, so far as could be judged, the most promising of those who were eligible. An additional inducement was found in the fact that, on the first occasion of an adoption in the Kolhápur family, just 100 years ago, the selection was made from the same branch of the Bhonslays. The young Rajah received, on adoption, the name of Sivajee. He is now being taught such elementary lessons as his age, nine years, admits of.

Successor to the Throne.

Succession to the Throne.

The revenue of the State continues to increase steadily. The returns for 1870-71 show an increase of Rs. 1,13,952 over those for 1869-70. The ordinary expenditure for 1870-71 is entered as Rs. 8,16,806, being an apparent increase of Rs. 1,32,457 over the expenditure for 1869-70. Of this amount

Revenue.

General Administration.

Rs. 77,263 are explained to be merely a nominal increase, owing to a new system of keeping accounts. The actual excess is therefore reduced to Rs. 55,194, an amount due to increased payments in the Educational, Judicial, and Revenue Departments. The extraordinary expenditure was also greater than in the preceding year. This was due to the payment of the expenses of the late Rajah's tour in Europe, and to an increased expenditure on public works. The amount now invested in Government securities is close on 16 lakhs. The examination into the alienations of lands resulted in the resumption of holdings of the yearly value of Rs. 7,184.

Judicial Administration.

During the course of the year 4,040 suits were instituted and 3,803 suits were decided in the different Civil Courts within the State of Kolhápur. A balance of 884 cases remained for disposal at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

The Criminal Returns show an increase in the number of serious offences. It is satisfactory to note that in all the cases of murder the offenders were apprehended and brought to justice.

Criminal Justice.

New Schools.

Education continues to progress rapidly in Kolhápur. The number of schools is now 103, and of scholars 5,165, as compared with 60 schools and 3,724 scholars in the preceding year, while in 1866-67 there were only 21 schools, attended by 1,117 scholars. This increase in the number of schools has caused a great demand for teachers, a demand which has tested the powers and proved the usefulness of the training schools for teachers established at Kolhápur.

Education.

The Memorial Fund to the late Rajah amounted to Rs. 21,000. It was arranged that this sum should be devoted to the endowment of scholarships in the Kolhápur High School. These scholarships were awarded for the first time in the year under report. They are 16 in number, and are tenable for one year.

Foundation of Scholarships.

During the past year Evening Schools have been opened for the elementary instruction of those who are unable to attend during the day-time. Five of these schools have been opened in the city of Kolhápur. They are attended by 268 pupils, a success sufficient to justify the extension of the system to other parts of the principality.

Evening Schools.

The total amount expended on public works in Kolhápur proper and in the Feudatory States under the direct management of the Agency was Rs. 3,56,096. The Punchgunga Bridge and the Rajaram High School Buildings will, it is expected, be completed before the rains of 1873. The works for supplying the town of Kágál with water are also reported to be nearly completed: similar works are in progress at Inchulkurunji, and are in contemplation for the city of Kolhápur. Other works deserving of notice are the new Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, the Sudder Ameens' Court, and the Hospital for Females, which have been erected at Kolhápur. Schools have also been built in various parts of the State.

Public Works.

The Feudatory States do not call for any particular notice. Those under the direct management of the Agency are for the most part in a flourishing condition, and have considerable cash balances in their treasuries or invested in Government securities.

Feudatory States.

Survey operations do not seem to have made much progress in Kolhápur during the past season. The settlement of the Sherole Taluka has been completed, and the measurement and classification of the Kurveer and Punalla Talukas are reported to be in an advanced state.

Revenue Survey Operations.

There was little cholera in the Kolhápur territory during the year 1871-72; but small-pox of a severe type is reported to have been prevalent and very fatal to children. Extra vaccinators were employed, and every effort was made to

Public Health.

stamp out the disease, but at the close of the year it still continued, though in a modified form.

The returns of the Charitable Dispensary attached to the Civil Hospital at Kolhápur show a large increase in the number of patients.

Charitable Dispensary.

The Political Agent reports in favourable terms of the efficiency of the Kolhápur Municipality. The revenue, though small, would appear to be well managed, and the town, as regards its roads and sanitary condition, will, it is said, bear comparison with most of the large towns in the neighbouring British districts.

Kolhápur Municipality.

The census was taken on the night of the 15th February 1872. No opposition was met with, and the results are reported to be trustworthy.

Census.

The population of the State of Kolhápur, exclusive of the British troops, is returned at 802,667. The returns for the city of Kolhápur show a population of 37,662.

Southern Mahratta States.

General Administration.

The administration of the Chief of Sangli continued to be most discreditable to him.

Sangli.

In October 1871 the young Chief of Miraj, Gunputrao Gungadhur, was placed in charge of the administration of his estate.

Miraj.

This Chief, who is now 23 years of age, enjoys the advantage of having shared in the administration of his estate during the past two years. The amount of surplus revenue which has accumulated during the management of the Miraj State by the Political Agent exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees.

The eastern parts of the Southern Mahratta Country suffered from a failure of the monsoon of 1871. In Mudhole the

Mudhole.

early rains almost entirely failed, and though enough of rain fell in October to permit the late crops being sown, they also withered from want of rain in November and December:

Measures were taken by the Political Agent to provide work for the poorest class of cultivators.

The question of succession to the property and estates of
 Kurundwar. Trimbeckrao Keshow, one of the younger Chiefs of Kurundwar, has been settled during the past year. As Trimbeckrao died without issue, and as the estate is Surinjam, Government were free to dispose of it as seemed best. The claimants were Ruggonathrao, the elder Chief, and Gunputrao and Venayekrao, the surviving representatives of the younger Chiefs. It was the desire of the deceased Chief that his property and estates should go to his younger brothers. The ample provision which had been made for the elder branch of the family at the time of partition, and the reputation which the younger Chiefs have gained of possessing the best administered states in the Southern Maharatta Country, were additional reasons for acting in accordance with the wishes of the deceased Chief. It was accordingly decided that the whole estate of the deceased Trimbeckrao should be divided equally between the younger Chiefs, Gunputrao and Venayekrao.

Akulkote.

The past season has been one of scarcity in Akulkote.
 General Administration. During the months of June and July, and till the last days of the month of August, no rain fell. By the middle of August the distress was severe; grain was selling at famine prices (6 seers for the rupee), and cattle were dying from want of fodder. Efforts were made by the Political Superintendent to lessen the distress. Corn was imported and sold at cost price to the poor, or distributed in charity to the destitute, while hay, which had been collected for the use of the Raja, was handed over to the owners of starving cattle. By these

measures the end of August was reached without loss to human life or the destruction of any very large number of cattle. At the close of August and during the first days of September rain fell, and the cold weather crops were sown. The fear of famine was removed ; but the cultivators were in many cases unable to purchase seed for the September sowing. Help from the State was necessary, and the Political Superintendent granted advances to the extent of Rs. 7,199-8.

The loss of cattle has been heavy, 6,010 ; or more than 11 per cent. of the whole number of cattle in Akulkote are reported to have died before the end of August.

The Survey and Settlement were completed, and the rates
 Revenue Survey. proposed by Mr. Grant were introduced in the year 1869-70 : under these rates the gross revenue from land was Rs. 1,93,763. This amount was found to be insufficient for the necessities of the State. The rates were accordingly raised, so as to yield a gross revenue of Rs. 2,13,784.

The practice which prevails in British territory of closing the Financial year at the end of March, was made applicable for the first time to the year 1871-72. Arrangements for the introduction of the increased rates were not completed till July 1871, and as the revised rates were held to apply to 1870-71, the past year started with arrears of land revenue to the amount of Rs. 17,614. At the close of March more than Rs. 10,000 remained unrecovered. So large a sum would seem to imply wide-spread distress, or show that the revised rates are unduly high ; but in the opinion of the Political Superintendent it is chiefly due to the change in the close of the Revenue year. Major Baumgartner is satisfied that if the rainy season of 1872 opens favourably, a great proportion of the amount in arrears at the end of March will be recovered before the close of July. He is of opinion that but little of the sum now due will ultimately remain unrecovered.

To show that the revised survey rates are not excessive, the Political Superintendent has furnished a statement of

sums which have been paid for leases of certain Durbari lands. These sums represent yearly rents, in many cases double, in some three times, and in one case eight times as high as the amount at which the lands in question are assessed.

The Revenue Survey has been completed at a cost of Rs. 65,926 : of this sum Rs. 60,000 have been repaid to the British Government.

State Debts.	State debts to the amount of Rs. 9,608 were paid off, and claims for Rs. 2,068 were, after examination, rejected, leaving Rs. 55,257 of debt still unpaid.
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Akulkote Contingent.	In 1868 the Akulkote Contingent was disbanded, and it was arranged that in lieu of its services the British Government should receive from the revenues of the Akulkote State an annual payment of Rs. 14,592. No portion of the sum due has yet been paid, and the debt now amounts to Rs. 58,368. It may be expected that, with a larger revenue and no further expenditure on account of the Survey, the Political Superintendent will soon be in a position to arrange for the liquidation of this debt.
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Civil Justice.	The number of undecided Civil suits at the beginning of the year was 142, while 397 fresh suits were filed during its course.	Administra- tion of Justice.
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Of the 539 cases, 270 were disposed of during the year, and of these but 180 were decided on their merits ; the rest were dismissed, compromised, or decided *ex parte*. These returns cannot be said to be satisfactory, as compared either with the number of suits on the files of the court, or with the amount of work done in former years. In the year 1870-71 more than twice as many suits were decided as in 1871-72, while fewer suits were settled during the past year than remained for decision at its close. The falling off in the amount of work done is explained by the sickness of the Judge of the Civil Court, which increased during the early months of the year, and ended fatally in August. Some time

passed before a successor was appointed, and altogether the court was closed 166 days, or more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the working days in the year.

The total number of offences committed was 502 as compared with 401 for the previous year. As is usual in a season of scarcity and distress, there is a marked increase in the number of offences against property.

The cases of theft are 206 instead of 116. Six dacoities, in connection with one of which 52 prisoners were apprehended, are recorded, offences from which in the preceding year the State was free. The value of the property stolen is, however, less than in the previous year, while the property recovered has increased from $8\frac{1}{4}$ to 17 per cent. of the entire amount alleged to have been stolen.

The work of re-organizing the Akulkote Police, which was known to be inefficient and was suspected of being corrupt, was taken in hand during the past year. The strength of the stipendiary force was reduced from 65 to 61, while higher rates of pay were granted, resulting, on the whole, in an annual increased expenditure of Rs. 3,051. To ensure an efficient head, the pay of the first officer has been raised from Rs. 26 to Rs. 75. The number of the Village Police has also been reduced. On the understanding that they should be allowed to retain the service lands on payment of the regular assessment, 226 of them have accepted their discharge. The annual saving of Rs. 5,684-13-6 thus effected has been in part applied to increase the pay of the better class of Village Police, whose services have been retained. The Mounted Police Force, which consists of one Duffedar and eight Sowars, was efficient, and has not been interfered with.

The returns show a fair increase in the number of schools and scholars. There are now 16 Boys' Schools and two Girls' Schools in

the State, giving instruction to 813 boys and 30 girls. In the previous year the number of schools was 10, and of scholars 578. The increased expenditure on education during the past year was Rs. 1,952. Four new schools were built, and enhanced pay was granted to masters—in some cases on account of increased work, and in others because of the high price of grain.

Census.

1848 Population	77,339
1872 " "	81,068
1848 Houses ...	13,367
1872 " "	13,135

The census was taken on the 21st February. It appears from the returns that since 1848 the population has increased but slightly, while the number of houses has diminished. The effect of the construction of roads in developing traffic is apparent from the increased number of carts, of which 416 are returned as compared with 100 in 1848.

In a year in which less than half the revenue has been recovered, but little progress can be looked for in public works.

Public Works.

In the time of scarcity relief works were opened, and four miles of road, from Akulkote to Sangvee, were made at a cost of Rs. 2,350. Other important works were the building of a Rest-house at Kurrubgam Railway Station and of a Jail at Akulkote.

Dispensary.

In May 1871 a Charitable Dispensary was opened in the town of Akulkote. The number of patients admitted during the year was 2,404, of whom more than half were discharged cured. The Political Superintendent reports favourably of the skill and zeal shown by the Hospital Assistant in charge, and of the willingness of the people to take advantage of his services. The house now occupied is reported to be ill-suited for a Dispensary; but the Political Superintendent expects that within the present year (1872-73) he will have funds at his disposal sufficient for the construction of a suitable building.

Sawant Wari.

General Administration.

The fall of rain in Sawant Wari during the past season was sufficient, and the harvest was good, though not so abundant as in the previous year.

Season.

With the exception of an epidemic of fever of a severe type which visited some parts of the district, the state of public health was satisfactory.

Public Health.

The Revenue Returns show an increase over those of the previous year, though the total amount is still less than that recorded for 1869-70.

Revenue.

1871-72.....	Rs. 2,45,621
1870-71.....	2,40,808
1869-70.....	2,48,393

Survey operations have not yet been begun, as the Survey Commissioner was unable to spare the services of any members of his staff.

Survey.

The Forest Returns show an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 663. The forests are said to be carefully guarded, and to be capable of yielding a much higher revenue than they yield at present.

Forests.

During the past year 1,892 deeds were presented for registration, as compared with 1,138 in 1870.

Registration.

Judicial Administration.

The aggregate number of Regular and Small Cause suits on the files of the Nyayadhish and Munsif's Court is given in the following table :—

Civil Justice.

	Balances of former years.	New Suits.	Total.	Settled.	Balance.
1870-71 ...	1,003	888	1,891	1,038	853
1871-72 ...	933	769	1,702	1,046	656
	Less 70	Less 119	Less 89	More 8	Less 197

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL.

This shows a decrease of 119 in the number of new suits filed and an increase of 8 in the number disposed of.

During the past year 372 offences were committed as compared with 250 in the previous year. Criminal Justice. The increase is chiefly under the headings of Petty Thefts and Thefts in Buildings.

Of the property stolen only 12½ per cent. was recovered, a result which may in part be due to the facilities which exist for removing stolen property into Goanese territory.

The average attendance at the English School has fallen from 99 to 93, and in other respects Education. the state of education is reported to be disappointing. Arrangements have been made to place the department of Education in Sawant Wari under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction for the Presidency of Bombay, and under this change an increase of efficiency may fairly be looked for.

Little has been done in the way of constructing public works. Seven miles of road between Kudal and Mut have been opened, and a school-house has been built in the town of Wari at a cost of Rs. 1,033. Public Works.

Jinjira.

Though the relations between the Nawab of Jinjira and his Sidhi Sirdars are still unfriendly, the public peace has remained unbroken. During the past year His Excellency the Nawab has been induced to abolish transit dues on vessels entering and leaving the Mahad Creek. Vaccination has been introduced, and the census taken, though not without considerable opposition. The Nawab and the Sirdars.

The Returns show an increase of crime, 299 cases being recorded against 210 in the previous year. Among the 299, there are three cases of serious offences, a dacoity, a robbery with Criminal Justice.

grievous hurt, and a murder. These were tried by the Political Agent, and in each case the prisoners were convicted.

The account of the progress of education in Jinjira is satisfactory. There are 55 schools in the State, with an attendance of 848 boys. Of the schools, 44 are Mussulman, 10 Hindu, and 1 Jewish.

Petty States under Political Agents and Collectors.

The Political Agent of Kaira reports a falling off in the trade of the Cambay Port. This is due, in his opinion, to the want of a pier and to the unsatisfactory state of the Civil Court in Cambay.

During the past year arrangements have been made for the establishment of a Vernacular school in the town of Cambay. In connection with this school Rs. 7,000 have been subscribed by a Bombay merchant. This sum has been set aside for the endowment of scholarships.

The three States marginally noted are under the supervision of the Political Agent, Surat. No events of interest have occurred in these States during the past year. The family dispute between the Nawab and certain members of the Sucheen family is still unsettled.

The Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, reports favourably of the small State of Narukote. The district has been quiet, and the Naikras have been better off than usual, in consequence of work supplied by the building of a fort at Jambooghora, the capital of the State.

This State is under the direct management of the Political Agent, Nasik, who gives a favourable report of the young Chief.

The revenue of Pinth amounted during the past year to Rs. 49,583, being 12,564 less than the previous year. The decrease of revenue is chiefly owing to a falling off in forest

receipts. The forests of Pinth are its chief source of revenue, but the want of roads, by increasing the cost of carriage, lowers the value of the timber. Attempts have been made by the Collector in charge to arrange with the Collector of Surat that a line of communication should be opened to Balsar through the Dhurumpur State. In the present embarrassed condition of Dhurumpur the work is not likely to be begun for another year.

The finances of Savanur continue to improve under the management of the Political Agent, Dharwar. Savanur.

The surplus revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 6,663, raising the total sum at the credit of the State to Rs. 65,085. Crime was so prevalent at the beginning of the year, that, on the Political Agent's recommendation, Government sanctioned an increase in the strength of the Police. This measure has been followed by a marked falling off in the amount of crime. Considerable attention has been paid to public works. In the town of Savanur the streets have been widened and drained, and a road has been constructed round the town walls, while measures have been taken to improve the water supply. Tanks have been repaired and sites selected for new works. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 5,100.

The Political Agent speaks in terms of praise of the manner in which the Dewan has conducted the affairs of the State during the past year.

The States marginally noted are under the control of the Political Agent, Sátára. Sátára
Jaghirs.

Punt Pratinidhi.
Punt Sucheo.
Phulton.
Jutt.

The past season, which was one of scarcity, has been marked by no event of special interest. The Political Agent speaks in favourable terms of the management of the Punt Sucheo State by the Kharbari appointed by Government. The State Kharbari, on the other hand, is reported to show but little interest in public affairs. A tutor has been appointed for the young Chief, who is said to be making fair progress in his studies.

Phulton. In Phulton the Naik Nimbalker takes an active part in the management of his State. In spite of the failure of crops during the past season, no complaints were addressed to the Political Agent. This result is creditable to the present administration, and would seem to show that the condition of the people has been bettered by the introduction of the Revenue Survey.

Chief of Jutt. Contrasted with the efficient administration of the Phulton Chief, the misgovernment of the Chief of Jutt is conspicuous. For two years past complaints of oppression and injustice have been so frequent, and so little attention has been paid to the warnings which Government have addressed to the Chief, that it became necessary to depute a special officer to test the truth of the different complaints, and to inquire how far the charge of misgovernment was borne out by the actual state of affairs. At the close of the year this inquiry was still in progress.

Jowar. The State of Jowar, which is under the management of the Political Agent, Thána, comprises an area of 300 square miles. The country is hilly, and much of it is covered with wood. The rain-fall, which is generally abundant, was in the past year scanty : scarcity followed, but not to an extent which made remission necessary.

The financial condition of Jowar is unsatisfactory. Instead of the surplus of Rs. 17,354 which remained in hand at the close of the year 1870-71, the past year closed with a deficit of Rs. 8,000. The total collections have fallen from Rs. 88,415 in 1870-71 to Rs. 70,212 in 1871-72, while expenditure has increased from Rs. 71,061 in 1870-71 to Rs. 78,319 in the year under report.

No system of land assessment has yet been introduced into Jowar. Fresh land is reported to be yearly reclaimed by strangers who settle in Jowar, and of whose energy and industry the Political Agent speaks in terms of praise. In consequence, however, of the way in which the land revenue

is at present collected, the increase of cultivation would seem to be of but little benefit to the Jowar revenues.

The falling off in revenue is chiefly under the head of Forest Receipts. During the reign of the late Nawab, the forests were worked solely with a view to immediate profit; but since the State has been brought under the direct management of the Political Agent, systematic conservancy has, to a certain extent, been introduced, tracts of wood-bearing land have been set apart for forest reserves, and cutting of any description within the reserves has been forbidden. The forests have, however, been so overworked, that few of the reserves at present contain timber fit for the market. A further falling off in revenue must therefore be looked for until the forests have sufficiently recovered to permit of felling operations on a large scale.

The young Chief appears to be making good progress in his studies at the Púna High School.

The Surgana and Dhurumpur boundary is still disputed, and is reported to be a fertile source of quarrels. During the past season no officer has been available to settle this boundary.

Khandesh.

Surgana and
Dhurumpur
Boundary.

The encroachments of the Baroda Durbar on the villages in the Dangs, in which that Government possesses shares, are reported to have increased during the year under review. By Resolution No. 2981, of April 5th 1871, the Gaekwar has been ordered to withdraw all his officials from the Dangs, pending an inquiry into his rights.

The Danga.

The Gaekwar's Nakas for the levy of fees on forest produce have also been taken under our management, pending a decision regarding the Gaekwar's right to establish the Nakas in question.

The new road through the Dangs has made satisfactory progress; 27 miles have been opened, and 4 masonry culverts have been completed.

Population. The estimated population of the Dangs by the last census was 18,490, composed almost entirely of Kunbies, Bheels, and Coorlies. There are thirteen Dangs in all, containing 289 inhabited and 339 deserted villages.

Rebellion of Shamsing Naik. The example of Bhikaria Naik, who went into Bahirwuttia against the Indor State, as noted in the general report of last year, was imitated during the past season by Shamsing Naik. The peace of the country was, however, preserved through the exertions of the District Superintendent of Police. It should be noticed that in both the case of Bhikaria and of Shamsing Naik, the action of the Indor Durbar, in refusing to pay them their customary dues, was the immediate cause of their going into rebellion. In both cases that Durbar has finally consented to pay up the arrears due.

SECTION II. Independent States. Introduction. The Government of Bombay has political relations with the independent rulers of Khelat and Zanzibar, and with the tribes on the shores of the Persian Gulf and in the neighbourhood of Aden.

Chief events of the past year :
 1. Disturbances in Beluchistan.
 2. Spread of Turkish power in Arabia.

Allusion has been made to the disturbances in Khelat which have marked the past year. Another circumstance of general interest connected with the foreign relations of the Government of Bombay, is the spread of Turkish power in Central and Southern Arabia. The efforts made by Turkish commanders to enter into relations with the subsidiary Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Aden and Muskat, give an importance to Turkish success in the past year which would not otherwise attach to the annexation of territory in the interior of Arabia.

Beluchistan.

State of affairs in Khelat. The condition of the Khelat frontier during the past year has been a cause of anxiety to Government.

The presence of a strong and trustworthy ruler in Beluchistan is of importance to British interests, in view of preventing tribal feuds and border raids, and of establishing secure

routes for trade. But it is when viewed in relation to Persia that the ability of the ruler of Beluchistan to maintain his frontier intact and secure against Persian encroachment becomes a subject of paramount concern.

Since the accession in 1857 of the present ruler, His Highness Khodadad Khan, Beluchistan has been the scene of almost unceasing disturbance; and though since 1865 he has kept possession of the throne, and has been since 1869 relieved of the presence of his most formidable rival, the Jam of Lus, it must be admitted that in no former year has disturbance been so general and the Khan seemed so powerless to suppress it as in the year which is past.

Disturbances in Beluchistan are due to two causes—

1st.—The predatory character of the tribes on its North-Eastern frontier;

Causes of disturbance in Beluchistan.

2nd.—The ambitious designs of the Chiefs of Lus and Kharan on the throne of Beluchistan, aided by the disaffection of certain of his nobles from Khodadad Khan, the present ruler.

Disturbances of the first class are matters of Police, and have little political meaning; those of the second class are of grave importance, for so long as internal discontent exists, pretenders to the throne will take advantage of it to further their own objects, and the country will remain in its present unsettled state.

During the past year the Government of India has sanctioned measures for the future management of the predatory tribes, the Maris and Bugtis, and a mediation between the Khan and his disaffected nobles has, with the authority of the Government of India, been conducted by the Commissioner in Sind.

The Mari and Bugti Tribes.

In February 1871 the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjáb and the Commissioner in Sind met in conference at Mithankote, to discuss the future management of the Mari and Bugti tribes, and to submit proposals for ensuring a uniform system of policy for the Sind and Punjáb Frontier.

The Mithankote Conference.

The proposals submitted to the Government of India were:—

Proposals submitted to the Government of India.

1st.—That the Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Gazikhan should be placed, as regards the management of the Mari and Bugti tribes, under the orders of the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier.

2nd.—That, in addition to the sums now spent in subsidizing levies of the Mari and Bugti tribes, a further sum of Rs. 32,040 should be sanctioned for levies to be entertained, and paid in the name of the Khan of Khelat, by the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier.

And adopted by them.

The first proposal was approved by the Government of Bombay, and has been adopted by the Government of India. The second was sanctioned for a year, but, owing to the disturbed state of Beluchistan, the sanction has not yet been acted upon.

Causes of the disaffection of the Beluchistan Nobles.

The disaffection of his nobles from the Khan of Khelat is the most serious bar to settled government in Beluchistan. The dislike and distrust of their ruler, which certain of his nobles show, would seem to be not so much the result of the Khan's personal character, as of the change in their relation to him which the last 18 years have brought about.

Constitutional changes in Beluchistan.

This change is similar to that which passed over the nations of Western Europe at the close of the middle ages. Feudalism is giving place to personal government, the Suzerain is becoming sovereign in fact as in name, while the greater vassals are ceasing to be independent Chiefs, and are sinking into the position of powerful subjects. In the case of the nations of Europe the change was effected almost entirely by influences at work within the nation, while in Beluchistan, though the characters of the present ruler and his chief minister have done much to forward the change, much is also due to influences from without. The presence at his border of a paramount power which, by establishing peace, freed the Khan from the necessity of calling out the military strength of his nobles, added to the authority of the ruler; while the treaty which that power entered into with

The effect of contact with British power.

the Khan, as sovereign of Beluchistan, and the yearly subsidy which it agreed to pay him, enabled the Khan to increase the strength of his mercenary forces, and so to maintain himself in the position of an independent ruler,

A belief that the British Government would support the nobles and favour their independence has, however, been at the root of much of the opposition which for several years has been offered to the authority of the Khan; but since the mediation which has lately been concluded, to benefit by which a public acknowledgment on the part of the nobles of the actual supremacy of the Khan was required, the nobles can no longer be in doubt that the British Government consider the Khan supreme ruler, and are anxious to support him in that position.

Effect of the mediation which took place in the past year.

This acknowledgment on the part of the nobles of their position as subjects marks the close of the transition time in which the question of the actual supremacy of the Khan has been at the root of so many dissensions in Beluchistan.

Some account of His Highness the Khan and of the men who have played a leading part in past disturbances seems necessary for a clear understanding of the events of the past year, and will serve to show on what grounds the British Government undertook to mediate between the Khan and his disaffected nobles.

Account of the Khan of Khelat and his chief Nobles.

Of the six provinces into which Beluchistan is divided, Sarawan, Jalawan, and Kutchee Gandava have, in addition to Khelat, long been under the direct government of the Khans of Khelat. The supremacy of the Khan was, about 120 years ago, extended by the great Nussir Khan to the divisions of Lus and Mekran. That ruler was satisfied with an admission of the supremacy of the Khan of Khelat on the part of the Jam of Lus and the Mekran Chiefs, and on their agreeing to pay certain dues in token of allegiance, he allowed them to retain in great measure their former independence. Khodadad Khan, the present ruler of Beluchistan, succeeded

Extent of the Khan's Dominions.

1857.
His Highness Khodadad Khan succeeded to the Throne.

Gul Mahomed, Prime Minister.

to the throne in 1857. He was then but 17 years of age, and his training had not been such as to fit him for the position of ruler. It was unfortunate also that he began to reign under the influence of Gul Mahomed, the chief minister of the late Khan, who, though a staunch supporter of the Khan's authority, was a bad adviser, hating equally British influence and the power of the nobles.

His evil influence.

In the first year of the young Khan's reign, by advising him to use force to disperse an assembly of nobles who had met at Khelat to demand redress of grievances, Gul Mahomed destroyed the confidence of the nobles in their ruler. So great

And deposition.

was the discontent, that Sir H. Green, fearing a rebellion, counselled the Khan to dismiss his minister. The Khan agreed, and by the advice of the British authorities the present chief minister, Shahgazi Wuli Mahomed, was chosen in his place. This minister had a high reputation with the Frontier

1858.

Shahgazi Wuli Mahomed succeeds him.

High character of this minister.

Officers as an able adviser and firm supporter of British interests; and he has, by the moderation which he has counselled in times of peace, and the vigour and success with which he has put down armed opposition, shown himself worthy of the high position to which he was raised. The authority of the Khan was unopposed for five years, but

1863.

The Jam of Lus Revolts. Khodadad Khan is defeated and has to fly.

during that time he failed to gain the confidence of his nobles, and in 1863 the Jam of Lus and Azad Khan, the ruler of Kharan, taking advantage of the discontent, organized a revolt. The Khan was attacked and wounded, but

1864. Reign of Shir Dil.

His assassination.

Restoration of Khodadad Khan.

Mula and Taj Mahomed, the Khan's chief advisers.

escaped with some of his nobles to Nasirabad, on the borders of Sind. Here he remained during the reign of his successor, his own half brother Shir Dil. At the end of a year Shir Dil was assassinated, and by the influence of Mula Mahomed, the chief of the Sarawan nobles, and of Taj Mahomed, the head of the Jalawan nobles, his companions in exile, Khodadad Khan was restored to the throne.

1865.

They plot the Khan's assassination, but the conspiracy is discovered.

Mula and Taj Mahomed were now the Khan's chief advisers; but finding before long that their influence was on the wane, they, in 1865, plotted to assassinate the Khan and to raise his infant son to the throne.

Their plot was, however, betrayed. Mula Mahomed fled, and Taj Mahomed was cast into prison, where, after two years, he died.

Death of Taj Mahomed.

From that time till the beginning of the past year Khodadad Khan has defeated all attempts at armed opposition to his authority. He has proved himself a fast friend to the British Government, and willing on all occasions to follow the advice of their representatives. Though he may have failed to gain the confidence of his nobles, and may have on occasions acted with caprice or want of thought, he has not been guilty of acts of cruelty, and has in times of success shown self-restraint and clemency.

1865—71. The Khan keeps possession of the Throne of Khelat.

Next to the Shahgazi Wuli Mahomed, of whose character and position in the State some account has already been given, Nawab Mahomed is the minister whose influence with the Khan is greatest. His proper post is Agent for the Khan at Jacobabad; but lately his duties there have been entrusted to his son, while he has remained with the Khan and acted as his confidential adviser. This is a matter of regret, as the events of the past year show that, though a clever man, he is an injudicious adviser and an incompetent general.

Nawab Mahomed.

Mula Mahomed has, since his flight from Khelat in 1865, been the most formidable of the disaffected nobles. His first attempt at armed opposition to the Khan was in 1867. It proved a failure, and he retired into the country of the Maris, where he remained till 1869. In that year an inquiry was made into his alleged grievances, and the Khan offered to pardon him and to restore him to his former possessions and privileges. But under the influence of the Jam of Lus and the Chief of Kharan, he rejected the Khan's terms, and joined with them in preparations for rebellion. On the defeat of their project Mula Mahomed fled to Candahar, and remained there till 1871, when, tempted by an offer of help from certain discontented nobles, he appeared in Kutchee Gandava, and headed the formidable revolt which

Mula Mahomed.

Other Chiefs of Beluchistan. broke out in that province in October 1871. As regards the remaining Chiefs of Beluchistan, it appears from the report of Captain Harrison that only 8 Chiefs, of whom 5 belong to the Mingul tribe; are found to take part with Mula Mahomed, while a list is given of 51, including Mula Mahomed's brother, who are well disposed to the Khan, and uphold his authority.

Aspirants to the Throne of Beluchistan. Two princes have taken part in the disturbances in Beluchistan, not as disaffected subjects, but openly as aspirants to the throne of Khodadad Khan. They are Mir Khan, Jam of Lus, and Azud Khan, Chief of Kharan. The Jam of Lus is described by General Jacob as a sovereign prince with an undoubted right to levy any taxes in his own territories, but still a feudatory to the Khan of Khelat, to whom he owes allegiance, military service, and some trifling specific dues.

Mir Khan, the Jam of Lus. The present Jam of Lus, Mir Khan, though closely connected with the Khan of Khelat by marriage, has been an incessant intriguer against his power. It was he who, with Agaz Khan, of Kharan, organized the revolt which in 1863 for a time cost Khodadad Khan his throne. He opposed the Khan again in 1865, but was defeated and pardoned. In 1868 he attempted to raise a rebellion, but failed. He continued, however, to collect troops with a purpose so clearly hostile, that the Khan, acting on the offensive, despatched his chief minister to Lus before any actual outbreak had taken place. After a slight resistance the rebel force was defeated and the troops scattered. The Jam fled to Sind, and was permitted by the British Government to remain in Karáchi; but as he made his place of refuge a centre of intrigue against our ally the Khan of Khelat, and could so easily at any time return by sea to Bagla, it became necessary to remove him inland to Haidarabad.

1868. Mir Khan seeks refuge in Sind.

Is removed to Haidarabad.

And from Haidarabad to Puna.

Here, too, he kept up communications with his friends, and during the past year a successful revolt was raised in Lus in his interest. It was clear that so long as the Jam remained near the frontier disturbances would continue in Lus. He

was therefore removed to the Dekkan, and is now in Púna, under military surveillance. The ex Jam has two staunch supporters in his brother-in-law Nurodin, and his cousin Ali Khan. These Chiefs conducted the revolt in Lus during the past year, and they alone of the nobles of Beluchistan refused to take part in the mediation offered by the Commissioner in Sind.

Nurodin and Ali Khan the Jam's chief supporters.

Azad Khan, the other aspirant to the throne of Beluchistan, is, as Chief of Kharan, independent, though he professes allegiance at times to Persia and at times to Afghanistan, as the one or other seems more likely to aid him in gaining his object. He owes allegiance to Khodadad Khan for certain lands which he holds in Khelat. He is a restless intriguer, who has fomented disturbances in Beluchistan solely with the hope of turning them to his own advantage. In 1857 Azad Khan took part in opposing the succession of the present Khan of Beluchistan. He joined with the ex Jam of Lus in the rebellions of 1863, 1865, and 1869, and shared with Nurodin in the expedition against Lus in the past year.

Azad Khan, the Chief of Kharan.

It was usual with former Khans to reward the services of Sarawan nobles by grants of pasture land in the plains of Kutchee Gandava, where their cattle might winter and escape the severe cold of the highlands of Khelat. The nature of the grants and the disturbed state of the country favoured attempts to encroach upon the crown lands.

Events of the past year.

For four years the Khan was unable to leave Khelat, and little was known of the nature and extent of the different grants of land. Taking advantage of the settled state of the country in the beginning of the past year, the Khan, accompanied by Nawab Mahomed, proceeded on tour through his dominions with a view to inquire into the tenure of land in Kutchee Gandava, and to examine the records of his Deputy Governors. In both cases the scrutiny was strict. Lands were resumed where the right of possession was unsupported by a written grant, and Governors were called to account for errors which had passed unnoticed for several years. In

The Khan proceeds on tour.

Examines into the tenure of Rent-free Land in Kutchee Gandava.

one instance, Syed Ali Mahomed, Lieutenant-Governor of Mustoong, was called upon to refund certain sums of money which he had misappropriated in the year 1865.

Attempts to
levy increased
Dues.

Measures were also taken to increase the Khan's revenues. New Octroi dues were levied at Mustoong, and an attempt was made to enhance the land tax in Mekran. This the Khan had a right to do, but the policy was at the best illiberal, and in the unsettled state of Beluchistan it was ill-timed and injudicious. The supporters of the exiled Jam of Lus and of Mula Mahomed were still numerous, and the result has shown how unwise it was to adopt a policy calculated to cause discontent and give the exiled nobles an opportunity of again opposing the authority of the Khan.

Results in a
Conspiracy in
Khelat.

In the beginning of the cold weather a conspiracy was organized in Khelat. The leading men were Syed Ali Mahomed, the late Governor of Mustoong, and Jehangir Khan, one of the nobles whose land in Kutchee Gandava had recently been resumed by the Khan of Khelat. These men were in communication with the exiled nobles, Mula Mahomed and Nurodin Khan. They planned to raise a revolt in the Sarawan highlands, assassinate the Khan, and seize upon Khelat, Shawl, Mustoong, and other places of importance in the highlands above the Bolan Pass.

And in Kut-
chee Gandava.
Disturbances
in Lus.
Progress of
the Rebellion
in Khelat.

Mula Mahomed agreed to head the malcontents in Kutchee Gandava, while Nurodin was to raise a revolt in Lus in the interest of Mir Khan, the late Jam of Beyla. An attempt to take possession of Shawl was defeated by the good conduct of the Khan's Governor. Mustoong was for a time occupied by the rebels; but they were finally driven out by the Khan's chief minister, the Shahgazi Wuli Mahomed, after a sharp fight, in which three of the leading conspirators were killed, and the minister was severely wounded. The insurgents then retreated down the Bolan Pass into Kutchee Gandava, where their numbers were recruited by the discontented Brahoes, and where they were joined by Mula Mahomed, who took command of the troops.

The Rebels
retreat into
Kutchee Gan-
dava.

The important town of Bagh was surrendered without a struggle, and the plains fell into the hands of the rebels. Bands of marauders overran the country, and committed such excesses that many of the inhabitants fled across the border and settled in Sind. As the chief minister was unable, from the severity of his wounds, to take the field, His Highness the Khan despatched Nawab Mahomed in command of a strong body of mercenaries, with instructions to use active measures against the rebels.

Nawab Mahomed is put in command of the Khan's Forces in Kutchee.

On the 20th of November the armies met near the town of Bagh. In spite of the orders of his master and the eagerness of Shukur Khan and Abdul Russak, the leaders of his troops, for battle, Nawab Mahomed declined to fight, and entered into communication with certain of the insurgent nobles. Finding them willing to come to terms, a meeting was arranged between the commanders of the two armies. A treaty was drawn up, and, pending the Khan's approval of the terms proposed, an armistice was concluded. The conduct of Nawab Mahomed in this matter was most discreditable to him; not only did he offer to treat with the insurgents when he was in a position to give battle with a fair chance of success, but the terms to which he submitted, and which he counselled the Khan to accept, were fatal to his master's authority. The rebels, treating with him in the tone of a victorious army, promised to return to their allegiance only on condition of a free pardon to all concerned in the insurrection, and restoration in full to their former possessions and privileges. The nobles further proposed that Nawab Mahomed should accompany them to Jacobabad, in order that the treaty might be ratified in the presence of a British officer; and to this also he agreed. In his reply to Nawab Mahomed, the Khan informed him that he could not entertain the terms proposed, and upbraided the Nawab for the cowardice and disregard of his master's interests which he had shown. But, in spite of the tone of this reply, Nawab Mahomed continued to entertain the hope that by British influence the Khan might still be brought to agree to the terms of peace, and proceeded with the insurgent nobles towards Jacobabad.

He comes to terms with Mula Mahomed.

The Khan rejects the proposed terms.

Nawab Mahomed and the insurgent Nobles proceed toward Jacobabad.

The frontier was reached on the 20th December, and Nawab Mahomed was then met by a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, telling him that the British Government strongly disapproved of his conduct, and directing him to inform the nobles that no communications could be held with them so long as they remained in arms against their sovereign. On receipt of this message, the nobles, leaving Nawab Mahomed at Jacobabad, by a forced march on the night of the 23rd

Who retire to Bagh, and attempt to surprise the Khan's Army.

Defeat of the insurgent Nobles.

December, reached Haji-ka-sheer, near which the Khan's army was encamped, and attempted to surprise it. Shukur Khan, who commanded in the absence of Nawab Mahomed, was, however, on his guard, and repulsed the attack. Next morning Shukur Khan led out his troops against the insurgents, and attacked them so vigorously that they were quickly and thoroughly defeated, with a loss of 120 men killed. The loss to the Khan's army was trifling, and Shukur Khan, by pressing on in pursuit, recovered much of the property which had been collected by the rebels.

The Insurrection in Lus under Nurodin Khan and Ali Khan.

Capture of Beyla by Ali Khan.

Estrangement between Nurodin and Ali Khan.

Meanwhile the efforts of Nurodin Khan to raise Jalawan in the interest of the ex-Jam of Beyla were attended with much success. In the middle of December, he and Ali Khan Jamote, acting in concert, advanced from different quarters against the town of Beyla, where Shahgazi Gulam Jan, the Khan's Governor of Lus, was stationed in command of a considerable force. The townspeople—especially certain money-lenders, to whom the late Jam was indebted—were in favour of the Jam's return, and efforts were made to buy over those of the garrison who were open to bribery, and to dispirit the rest by exaggerated accounts of the enemy's strength. These efforts succeeded so well, that, on the near approach of the enemy, the Khan's troops refused to fight, and the Governor was forced to abandon the town and retreat to a safer position. Other towns in Lus followed the example of Beyla, and yielded to Ali Khan: but though he was still in possession of them at the end of March, his power had by that time in great measure ceased to be formidable to the Khan of Beluchistan. Disputes arose between Ali Khan and Nurodin, in connection with the taking of Beyla, and they have not since

acted together. At the end of December the news of the defeat of the insurgents in Kutchee reached Lus in time to bring back to their allegiance to the Khan, tribes who had shown themselves inclined to favour the rebels. The removal from Sind of Mir Khan, the ex-Jam of Lus, was a still heavier blow to the hopes of the insurgents. Nurodin became more estranged from Ali Khan; and after an unsuccessful attempt to procure the return of a son of the exiled Jam's, he retired from the neighbourhood of Ali Khan's camp, and entered into communication with Azad Khan of Kharan. This Chief agreed to advance into Jalawan and join his forces with those under Nurodin. Trusting to this promise, Nurodin refused to become a party to the Jacobabad mediation, and at the end of March was still in arms against the Khan.

Nurodin enters into communication with Azad Khan of Kharan.

The accounts from Mekran are meagre. It would seem that in the latter part of 1871 the people were discontented with the Khan's rule, on account of the levy of a fresh tax, and that certain of the nobles were, under the influence of Nurodin Khan, in open rebellion. The Governor, Darogah Atta Mahomed, maintained the authority of the Khan till news came of the success of the insurgents in Kutchee. The people then refused to pay their tribute, and after a short contest, in which the Governor was defeated, he was forced to retire, leaving Kedj in the hands of Sirdar Bai Khan Gitchki, the chief man among the insurgents.

State of Affairs in Mekran.

After the victory gained by Shukur Khan over the Sarawan nobles at Bagh, Nawab Mahomed returned to command the Khan's forces. Though the rebels were unable to offer a combined resistance, order was not yet restored in Kutchee. The country was in so wretched a condition, and Nawab Mahomed showed himself so incompetent a General, that there was little hope that order could be restored without the intervention of British authority. Sir W. Merewether accordingly proposed to the Bombay Government that he should be empowered to offer to mediate between the Khan and his nobles.

Kutchee Gandava.

British mediation called for.

It is accepted by the Khan and the insurgent Nobles in Kutchee Gandava.

Nurodin and Ali Khan alone stand aloof.

On receiving the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal, the Commissioner in Sind communicated with the Khan and with the insurgent nobles. With the exception of Nurodin Khan and Ali Khan Jamote, all the Chiefs who had been in arms against the Khan during the past year agreed to submit to the Khan, disbanded their forces, and expressed themselves willing to abide by any settlement of the matters in dispute between them and their sovereign which the representative of the British Government might desire. His Highness the Khan accepted the submission of the nobles, and to the fullest extent entrusted his interests to the Commissioner in Sind. The chief minister was appointed to represent the Khan at Jacobabad, and arrived there on the 1st March. The nobles followed on the 4th, and on the 7th the inquiry was begun.

Progress of the mediation at Jacobabad.

The proceedings lasted for nearly a month, and during this time an opportunity was given to each of the nobles of stating, both orally and in writing, the grievances of which he complained, and the reasons which had induced him to rise in arms against his sovereign. In each case the chief minister replied on behalf of the Khan.

Nature of the Noble's Complaints.

The statements of the nobles were nearly all of the same character. They complained that Khodadad Khan had deprived them of hereditary lands in Kutchee; that certain grants of lands, made in 1864, had recently been revoked; and that allowances formerly received in return for services had of late years been discontinued.

The Khan's Reply.

In reply, the Shahgazee contended that so long as the nobles had remained faithful to the Khan their property had been respected and their privileges maintained. After a full hearing of the grievances complained of by the nobles, and of the explanations offered on behalf of the Khan, on the

Decision of the Commissioner in Sind.

28th of March the Commissioner in Sind assembled in Durbar those who were interested in the mediation. Addressing the nobles, he informed them that though he considered they had failed to establish any grievance of a nature to justify their conduct in rebelling against their sovereign, yet as they

had submitted to the Khan and accepted the offer of mediation, and had been to some extent misled as to their true position in the State, he was anxious to make their return to allegiance as little as possible unpleasant to them.

The award which was then communicated to the nobles contained the following provisions:—

- (1) That their lands should be restored to the nobles as they were in the time of the younger Nussir Khan, on condition that the nobles return to their allegiance to their sovereign, Khodadad Khan.
- (2) That property plundered from Kafilahs by the nobles, when in arms against the Khan, should be given up to the owners.
- (3) That all property plundered from the cultivators of Beluchistan by the nobles or their followers should be restored.
- (4) That the Khan should forego claims against the nobles for destruction of crown property.

To these terms both parties agreed, and at the close of the proceedings the nobles departed for Khelat to pay their respects to the Khan and renew their allegiance to him.

Agreement
to the terms
proposed.

Whether peace in Beluchistan follows from this mediation, or whether the Khan may still have to struggle against the turbulence of his subjects, the nature of the alleged grievances and the facts brought out in inquiry show that the British Government were correct in their estimation of the causes of discontent in Beluchistan. The inquiry has shown that the discontent is not wide spread, nor the result of oppression on the part of the Khan. That it is confined to nobles who fail to establish any definite grievance, and the source of whose discontent is the feeling that power in the State is passing out of their hands.

Strong government is necessary in Beluchistan, and government by a confederacy of nobles gives no promise of strength. It is for the interest of Beluchistan as well as

for the interest of the British Government that that change which is now in progress in the constitution of that State should not be interfered with.

Zanzibar.

State of
Affairs.

No Administration Report has been received from the Political Agent at Zanzibar.

The attitude assumed by the present Sultan Syud Burgash on his accession to power in 1870 was hostile to the British Government. Siding with the fanatical party in the State, he refused to admit that he was bound by the engagements and declarations of his predecessor, and issued an order that no British subject should in future be allowed to establish himself beyond the limits of the town of Zanzibar. Against this order the Political Agent protested, but in vain. The Sultan asserted that the bad conduct of certain British subjects made the order necessary, and refused to allow Mr. Churchill to institute inquiries into the alleged misconduct.

The Sultan
adopts a new
line of con-
duct.

After the departure of Mr. Churchill, the Sultan adopted a new line of conduct. The Acting Political Agent was treated with courtesy, the restrictions were removed, and the complaints against British subjects were referred for decision to the Political Agent.

This change in demeanour would seem to be part of a new policy rather than the result of personal feeling towards the representative of the British Government. Syud Burgash owed his success in great measure to the support of the fanatical party in the State, and their favour was for a time necessary to him. When, however, his authority was established, freeing himself from his former advisers, he instituted a policy conciliatory to foreigners, and to some extent opposed to the interests of his former partizans. He reduced pensions, and refused to support the needy Arab immigrants; while, on the other hand, he admitted that former treaty engagements with the British Government were binding upon him, and conformed to his engagements in the matter of the slave trade.

In July 1871 an official letter from Her Majesty's Government was received by His Highness Syud Burgash, recognizing him as Sultan of Zanzibar. This letter was the more welcome as his accession had not previously been formally acknowledged by the Government of India.

At the beginning of 1872, the Sultan started on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. He appointed Syud Suliman bin Hamed to act as Regent in his absence, and associated with him Syud Mohammed bin Hamed. His Highness Syud Burgash has no son, and he is reported by the Political Agent to take no interest in the question of succession. In the treatment of his younger brothers he follows the example of the late Sultan Syud Mujid, keeping them uneducated and apart from men of influence and position. In the absence of the Sultan, the eldest of the younger brothers, Syud Khalifah by name, was detected tampering with certain Chiefs and Arab mercenaries. Refusing to appear before the Regent to answer the charge, Syud Khalifah was arrested and kept in irons till the Sultan's return. This took place after an absence of three months, during which time no other attempt was made against the present Government.

In the absence of a detailed report from the Political Agent, there is little available information regarding the work of the Agency or the internal condition of Zanzibar.

It would seem, from the following statement furnished by the Political Agent, that the revenues of the present Sultan are considerably less than those enjoyed by his predecessor:—

	1869.
Farm of Customs.....	Rs. 6,54,000
Capitation Tax	,, 21,000
Private Estates'	,, 53,000
	<u>Rs. 7,28,000</u>

	1871.
Farms.....	Rs. 6,33,000
Private Estates	„ 21,000
	Rs. 6,54,000

This falling off in Revenue is due—

- (1) To the abolition of the capitation tax on the Natives of Zanzibar.
- (2) To a reduction in the amount for which the [Customs have been farmed.
- (3) To a decrease in the value of the Sultan's private estates.

The falling off under the second head is the result of an arrangement by which the farmer of the Customs Revenue was granted a renewal of his lease on more favourable terms on condition of cancelling certain of the Sultan's debts.

The cause of the decrease under the third head is, that, to raise the amount required to meet the claims of his younger brothers on the State property, His Highness Syud Burgash was forced to sell or mortgage estates yielding an annual income of Rs. 32,000.

Public expenditure is reported by the Political Agent to be heavy, and to leave little margin for the Sultan's private expenses or for State contingencies, while no provision is made for the payment of the Muskat subsidy. This payment dates from Lord Canning's award in 1862. It was continued till 1868, when the insurgent Syud Azzan obtained possession of the throne of Muskat. During his reign the payment was discontinued; but on his death in 1871, by the restoration to the throne of Muskat of a member of the family of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the obligation to pay the subsidy was renewed. The British Government have as yet taken no steps to enforce this obligation; and though payment has been demanded by His Highness Syud Turki, he is at present little able to support his demand by a show of force.

With regard to the hurricane of the 15th April, and the proceedings of the Livingstone Search Expedition, no information has been furnished by the Political Agent in addition to what has already been made public.

Muskat.

At the beginning of the year under report His Highness Syud Turki was established as Imâm at Muskat. Assurances of allegiance had been tendered by the garrisons of the Fort of Oman proper, and by most of the tribes of the South and East.

Syud Turki's position was, however, one of extreme difficulty. Supported by one only of the two great parties in the State, and destitute of funds, he was called upon to take active measures against Ibrahim bin Kais, the brother of the usurper Azzan bin Kais, who had taken up a strong position in his Fort of Sohar. An attempt to capture this fort proving unsuccessful, after some months of desultory fighting, a truce was concluded. His Highness Syud Turki then returned to Muskat, but on hearing that he was recognized as ruler of Muskat by the British Government, he renewed hostilities with Ibrahim.

Before, however, he had gained any decisive success, news of a conspiracy, to which his brother Syda

Abdul Aziz and his nephew Sayud Salim were parties, compelled Syud Turki to hurry back to Muskat. The existence of the conspiracy was proved, and the family of Sayud Salim banished. Sayud Salim himself, however, soon after returning by sea, effected a junction with Ibrahim bin Kais, with whom he is connected by marriage. On the approach of His Highness Syud Turki, Sayud Salim retreated to the west, and courted the friendship of certain Hunafi

Chiefs. The leaders of this party had become further estranged from

His Highness Syud Turki on account of the preference which he showed for their opponents, the Ghafireh. At the close of the year there seemed every sign of an approaching civil war. The Ghafireh were flocking into Muskat to support His Highness Syud Turki, while an increased number of the Hunafi had espoused the cause of Sayud Salim.

Present prospects at Muskat.

Slave Trade.

During the year under review His Highness Syud Turki issued a proclamation in the matter of the Muskat Slave trade, announcing his intention to uphold the terms of the treaty which his father entered into with the British Government; but in spite of this announcement, there would seem to have been no diminution in the number of slaves imported to Oman from Africa during the past year.

Trade.

The commercial statistics furnished by the Resident show a continued development of the trade between India and Muskat. This increase is most noticeable under the headings of Cotton and Rice; but it is present in the returns of almost all articles of commerce.

The Persian Gulf.

The Pirate Coast.

No events of importance have occurred during the past year in connection with the small States which are situated along the Pirate Coast.

Bushire.

Funds in aid of the famine-stricken inhabitants of Persia were collected by Relief Committees in London, Calcutta, and Bombay. The Resident at the Persian Gulf undertook the work of distribution, and it would seem that although enough was subscribed to enable him to lighten to a considerable extent the misery which two successive years of famine had produced, the resources at Colonel Pelly's command were far short of what was required for the support of the numbers who flocked to Bushire from the country districts, and whose condition on arrival was so desperate that some reached the Residency only to die there.

The first attempts at relief, by distributing food and money, were attended by so much confusion that they were not repeated. The course ultimately adopted was to offer work to those who were fit for work, and to provide shelter and support for children and for the infirm. The abundant fall of rain and the prospects of a good harvest in the year under report have done much to lessen the pressure of distress. Many orphans and infirm persons are, however, still dependent for support on the funds administered by Colonel Pelly. So great has been the loss of life, that in some cases the inmates of the hospitals seem to be the sole survivors of families. Such persons will require support for some time to come. It is therefore to be hoped that the different Relief Committees will be able, for a time, to continue the liberal supplies which they have been forwarding to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The civil war in the Wahabi territory of Najd, between Abdullah and Saïd, sons of the late Turkish Expedition. Imâm Faysul bin Turki, has given the Turkish authorities an opportunity of advancing their power in the Persian Gulf.

Abdullah, as eldest son, succeeded his father; but owing to his unpopularity, and to the intrigue of his younger brother, a revolution took place. To procure his restoration, Abdullah called upon the Turks for help. His prayer was readily granted. A Turkish force advancing southward by land and sea along the western shore of the Persian Gulf, took possession of the line of shore as far south as Katif. The forts of Katif and Damman were captured, and the inland district of El Hissa was occupied without opposition. Saïd meanwhile was pressing his brother hard, in the hope that, if he succeeded in dispersing his brother's adherents, the Turkish

Civil War in Najd.

Abdullah applies for help to the Turks.

Capture of Katif and Damman by the Turks in Abdullah's name.

Defeat of Abdullah by Saïd.

authorities would recognize him as Imâm. He defeated Abdullah, and was proclaimed ruler in the capital of Najd. Abdullah fled to the Turkish camp, where he was at first received with seeming courtesy; but on his refusal to resign his kingdom, he was put in confinement. The Turkish authorities then assumed direct control over Katif and El Hissa, and an attempt which was afterwards made by Saüd to recover possession of El Hissa ended in his defeat.

Assumption of direct control over Katif by the Turks.

These events caused much uneasiness among those of the Chiefs along the shores of the Persian Gulf, who are politically connected with the British Government. The Chief of Bahrein was especially concerned, not only on account of the friendly relations which he had formerly maintained with Saüd, but also because the Turkish power had advanced to the immediate neighbourhood of Bahrein. On the representation of the Resident, the Government of India communicated with Her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, and in reply the assurances of the Porte were received that the Turkish Government had no intention "to establish supremacy over Bahrein, Muskat, or the independent tribes of Southern Arabia." The sole object of the expedition, it was declared, was to restore order in Najd.

The policy of the Pasha of Bagdad would seem, however, to be to some extent at variance with the assurances received from Constantinople. The Pasha has visited, in person, Katif, Ajair, and El Hissa, and has taken the Gattur Chiefs under his protection, while Najd proper has remained unvisited, and no attempt has been made to restore order there. Nor has the conduct of the Turkish authorities in relation to the Chief of Bahrein been altogether in keeping with the professed policy of non-interference.

The murder in Bahrein of the messenger of a Pirate chief who had joined the Turkish camp, and the possession by Bahrein merchants of two vessels which had formerly

belonged to an inhabitant of Katif, furnished grounds for a quarrel with the Chief of Bahrein. This messenger, it would seem, on landing in Bahrein, was recognized as one of the murderers of the late Chief of Bahrein, and was killed. His connection with the Turks was not known until his body was searched. The letters found upon him were, by the advice of the Political Agent, forwarded unopened to their original destination, while an account of the circumstances of the case was submitted to the Pasha of Bagdad. This account the Pasha refused to consider satisfactory. He demanded compensation for the death of the messenger, and the surrender of his murderers, threatening that if his demands were not complied with, force should be used. The question has been referred for settlement to the Government of India in communication with the Porte.

The action of the Turkish authorities in the matter of the restoration of the ships was hardly less calculated to bring about a disturbance. The vessels in question had been given by Saïd to certain of his creditors in Bahrein, when he was actual ruler of Katif and El Hissa. The facts of the case were stated to the Pasha, but he persisted in demanding that the ships should be restored. To avoid further complications, the Chief of Bahrein has agreed to have the vessels made over to their original owners.

It is not, therefore, matter for surprise that the belief is still current among the Chiefs of the Persian Gulf, that the original aim of the Turkish expedition was to occupy Bahrein and to extend direct Turkish influence towards the Arab Littoral and Muskat, and that this intention has not yet been abandoned.

Aden.

The British territory comprised within the limits of the Residency of Aden includes the peninsula of Aden, and extends to a creek, Khor Muskar, about 2½ miles to the northward of the defensive works across the

Limits of the Aden Settlement.

Isthmus. It also includes the adjoining peninsula of Jebel Ihsan, commonly called Little Aden, which forms the western boundary of the harbour. The area of the land included within the limits of the settlement is stated to be about 35 square miles.

The rain-fall is extremely uncertain. The largest return under this head in any one of the past 11 years was in 1870, when 8.03 inches are said to have fallen; during the past official year only 43 cents were recorded.

Climate.

The intercourse with the Arab Chiefs continued to be of the most friendly nature. The only difficulty which has arisen during the year was caused by the Munsuri, a sub-tribe of the Subahi, against whom, as they continued to plunder Kafilahs, a portion of the Aden Troop was sent, in the hope that the predatory band might be surprised and brought into Aden. The result was unfortunate. The troops were fired upon, and it became necessary to attack the band of Munsuri. Eight or nine of the band were killed, while of the Aden Troop three men were slightly wounded and one horse killed.

Relations with Arab Chiefs.

An arrangement has been made with three Chiefs of the principal sub-tribes of the Subahi, by which, in consideration of a monthly payment of Rs. 95, the present transit dues on goods have been remitted.

Engagements with the Subahi.

The revolt of the Asiri tribe against Turkish authority, their attack on the town of Hodeida, and their subsequent defeat, were noticed in the Administration Report for 1870-71. In the beginning of 1872 the Turkish Government despatched a second expedition to Hodeida, under the command of Ahmed Muktar Pasha. The strength of this force has been estimated at 8,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. It proceeded against Sana, the capital of Yemeu, when that province

Turkish Progress.

formed a part of the Turkish empire, and before the end of April acquired possession of that town and the fertile districts in its neighbourhood. The actual advance of Turkish power southwards, and the announcement of their intention to reconquer the province of Yemen, have caused considerable uneasiness among the tribes in the vicinity of Aden, who are connected politically with the British Government.

During the past season the Fudli territory to the north-east, and the Howshebi and Alowi territories to the north, have been traversed by the Aden Troop. The whole of the Sabej District has also been mapped.

The Criminal Returns for the calendar year 1871 show that 945 cases were tried. This is an increase of 267 over the number of cases tried in the official year 1870-71. The larger number of offences are of a trivial nature. The Settlement seems to be to a remarkable extent free from serious crime.

The low scale of fees at present levied would seem to have unduly fostered litigation: 1,712 suits were instituted in the Residency Court; 1,631 were decided, and of these no fewer than 882 were to recover sums of Rs. 10 and under.

Of 4,720 suits instituted in the Kazi's Court only 2,414 were contested. The average amount of money claimed was Rs. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$; all the suits were settled.

During the past year an attempt has been made to improve the efficiency of the Police. Several of the old and incapable Native Constables have been discharged, and some men have been entertained who had served in the Bombay Police. The Settlement has been divided into two parts, and an European Inspector has been placed over each division. As the new system was not introduced till January 1872, sufficient time has not yet elapsed to test its efficiency.

The attendance at the Government English School has fallen off considerably during the past year.

Education.

With the exception of an epidemic of dengue fever with which Aden was visited in June 1871, the Settlement has been free from disease.

Public Health.

The Trade Returns show a steady increase both in exports and imports. The greatest increase is under the head of Coffee. This is apparently due to increased importation from Africa, and to the unsettled state of the country between Sanaa and the Turkish ports on the Red Sea. The latter cause can benefit Aden only for a time. With the establishment of order at Sanaa, the western trade routes will again be reopened. The support which these routes will receive at the hands of the Turkish Government must tend to withdraw traffic from the southerly routes, and injure the trade of Aden.

Trade.

SECTION III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Bombay.

Northern and Southern Divisions. The Presidency of Bombay, exclusive of the Province of Sind, is divided, for administrative purposes, into two Divisions. Each Division is the charge of a Revenue and Police Commissioner.

These Divisions are subdivided into the following executive districts, which are administered by Officers officially styled "Collector and Magistrate."

Executive Districts. The Northern Division consists of—

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Ahmadabad,
Kaira,
Panch Mahals,
Súrat,
Broach, | | Khandesh,
Násik,
Thána, and
Kolába. |
|--|--|--|

The Southern Division consists of—

Ahmadnagar,	Ratnagiri,
Púna,	Dharwar,
Sholápur,	Belgaum, and
Sátára,	Kanara.
Kaládgi,	

It will thus be seen that the Presidency is divided into eighteen executive districts, exclusive of Sind.

These districts, with the exception of Panch Mahals, are Panch Mahals. subject to the Regulations. The district of Panch Mahals is attached to the Kaira Collectorate; but with the exception of the financial accounts, which are incorporated with those of that Collectorate, the Officer in charge, who is styled Agent to the Governor, exercises independent Revenue and Magisterial powers, and corresponds direct with the Revenue Commissioner and Government.

All the information available relating to the area, population, chief towns, revenue, &c., of these executive districts will be found in the Appendix prefixed to this report.

Sind.

...
e has
of 1864

The Province is divided into five parts, of which three have been administered by Collectors and two by Political Superintendents, showing the following results. The Collectorates are those of Karáchi, Haidrábad, and Shikárpur, and the Political Superintendencies are Upper Sind Frontier, and the Districts of Thar and Parkar on the South-Eastern Frontier.

The head-quarters of the Collector of Karáchi are at the town of that name. The district is situated on the south-west of the Province, and consists of three Divisions, each of which is managed by a Deputy Collector, who is also a Magistrate of Division. The principal of these is Sihwan, and includes four Talukas, which, commencing from the north, lie in the following order: Dadu, Sihwan, Majanda, and Kotri. They are all on the right bank of the Indus. The Deputy Collector is stationed at Kotri, on the banks of the river,



which is the terminus of the great, a large commercial city, Steam Flotilla. The two last great emporium of trade: mere strip of culturable land on the coast in Sind.

Dadu and Sihwan.

Dadu and Sihwan are very extensive of only three Talukas, watered by the Western Narar which name the head- the Indus, by the Manchir Lake, and the length of this charge is 126 miles. bounded by the Shikar-

Jharrak and Shahbandar.

are those of the Jharrak, on the right Beluchistan and the on the left, and include the whole of the west and north, contains the three Talukas of Tatta, bank of the Indus, and the second Jati, Mirpur, Batora, Be. The revenue, The principal towns in them are Tatta is managed by a town of Ketu in the Ghorabari Taluka at the Superin- Indus. The Deputy Collectors of both these divisions are at Jharrak, in the Tatta Taluka. It is intended

The Officer in charge of the Shahbandar at Sujawal, It is a district, but the measure is delayed for want of money at Tungalow.

Besides the three Divisions just described, the Collector maintains the hilly tract which is called Kohistan, and the Karachi Taluka. These are administered by the Collector.

Northern and Southern Divisions.

Taluka is managed by a Revenue Officer called Magis- kar, who is usually a First-Class Subordinate Magis- The Sind It is divided into groups of one or more villages called Tappas, the accounts of which are kept and the revenue collected by stipendiary officers called Tappadars.

The Haidarabad Collectorate lies between the Indus, between the side, and the 1.—Census.

The entire population of this Presidency was the night of February 21st, 1872, but the results have not yet been tabulated.

The following table shows the distribution of population in the district of the Presidency, including Sind, and including the City of Bombay, according to the old estimate:—

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL.

Districts.	Population by old Estimate.			Area in Statute Acres.	Average Population per Statute Acre.	Prevailing Language.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Ahmadabad	370,207	342,372	712,579	2,464,640	0.3	Gujrati.
Kaira	404,841	335,359	740,200	1,300,480	0.6	Do.
Panch Mahals	116,716	101,865	218,581	1,160,000	0.2	Do.
Surat .....	.....	.....	492,684	1,049,040	0.5	Do.
Broach	145,252	142,390	287,642	1,061,120	0.3	Do.
Thána .....	.....	.....	633,183	4,578,560	0.1	Marathi.
Kolába	157,778	145,990	303,768	1,640,960	0.2	Do.
Khandesh	494,845	462,315	957,160	12,581,120	0.1	Do.
Násik	348,545	324,246	672,791	6,802,400	0.1	Do.
Ahmadnagar	361,382	336,255	697,637	4,254,080	0.2	Do.
Pána	414,068	378,486	792,552	2,738,518	0.3	Do.
Sátára	534,057	494,468	1,028,520	4,586,920	0.2	Do.
Sholápur	292,217	279,605	571,822	4,454,400	0.1	Do.
Kaládgí	385,245	356,890	742,135	3,357,280	0.2	Do.
Batnagiri	343,286	317,291	660,577	3,021,920	0.2	Do.
Belgaum	436,729	396,209	832,938	2,938,040	0.3	Marathi & Canarase.
Kanara	197,843	177,437	374,780	2,269,680	0.1	Canarase.
Dharwar	456,812	427,799	883,611	2,906,880	0.3	Marathi.
<i>Sind.</i>						
Karáchi .....	.....	.....	340,000	8,736,000	0.4	Sindhi.
Shikápur	297,818	244,097	541,915	4,812,480	0.1	Do.
Haidarabad	302,023	250,366	552,389	7,512,960	0.1	Do.
Upper Sind Frontier	46,500	28,500	75,000	1,424,640	.....	Do.
Thar and Parkar	133,416	91,534	225,000	9,600,000	.....	Do.
<i>City of Bombay.</i>						
Bombay City	530,450	286,112	816,562	11,918	68.5	.....

2.—*Emigration.*

There is very little to record under this head. There has been no emigration to Mauritius under Act XIII. of 1864 for many years past. The following statement has been furnished by the Protector of Emigrants in Bombay, showing the number of returned emigrants from Mauritius that have arrived during the year :—

Date of Arrival.	Ship's Name.	Number embarked.					Died at Sea.					Number landed.					REMARKS.	
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		
1871.																		
Sept. 1st	Fathe Salem..	150	55	20	31	4	2	1	..	..	..	148	54	20	31	4		

In addition to the above mentioned emigrants, 25 persons arrived in Bombay from Mauritius in the ship "Victoria Bridge," which reached Bombay on November 30th, 1871.

SECTION V.

FISCAL.

1.—Land Revenue.

Financial Summary.

It will be seen, by referring to the General Financial Statement of Income and Expenditure during the past year, under Part IV., Section I, of this Report, that there has been a decrease of Rs. 19,30,082 under the head of Land Revenue, and that the actual income under this head, as compared with the estimated income, shows a decrease of Rs. 18,21,134.

The actual income for the year, as compared with the income for 1870-71, is given as follows by the Accountant General:—

1870-71	Rs. 3,59,58,948
1871-72	,, 3,40,28,866

The following table exhibits the Land Revenue for the two last years, showing the Gross Revenue, Remissions, Realizations, and Outstanding Balances in each Collectorate of the Presidency, and also of the Province of Sind:—

No. I.

Name of Collectorate.	1870-71.											
	Gross Government Revenue deducting Alienations for the year ending 31st March 1871.		Remissions.		Remainder Revenue for Collection.		Actual Realizations up to 31st March 1871.		Balance Outstanding on April 1st, 1871.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	On account of current year.		On account of past year.	
									Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Ahmadabad	14,72,739	15 8	1,129	5 4	14,71,660	10 4	14,63,067	15 11	62,898	15 1		
Kaira	20,38,607	8 3	1,085	5 1	20,37,522	3 2	18,98,164	1 10	1,39,358	1 4	1,736	2 3
Panch Mahals	2,77,497	4 4	15,569	13 3	2,61,927	7 1	2,09,823	9 2	52,108	13 11	4,714	3 1
Surat	24,76,277	0 0	33,013	0 0	24,43,264	0 0	22,83,900	0 0	1,59,365	0 0		
Broach	20,73,522	15 1			20,73,522	15 1	20,18,111	9 10	54,411	5 3	29	0 0
Khandesh	30,56,750	6 2	4,500	0 0	30,52,250	0 2	29,76,901	1 11	75,348	14 3		
Nasik	1,14,677	12 3	2,397	8 0	11,59,310	4 3	11,25,051	12 10	34,258	7 5		
Thana	13,90,150	8 8	235	0 5	13,89,915	8 3	13,13,434	15 0	76,480	9 3	2,913	13 4
Kolaba	7,26,586	3 3	133	5 4	7,26,452	13 11	6,82,397	13 3	64,055	8 2	2	0 4
Altmadnagar	13,95,395	11 4			13,95,395	11 4	13,86,918	5 4	8,977	6 0		
Belgaum	12,36,358	0 11	292	6 0	12,36,115	10 11	12,58,249	12 0	27,865	14 11	106	3 1
Dharwar	18,58,939	14 1	50	14 0	18,58,939	0 1	18,58,939	0 1				
Kaladgi	15,14,406	3 1	9	8 0	15,14,369	11 1	15,02,180	7 1	12,216	4 0		
Kanara	7,94,736	12 3			7,94,736	0 0	7,34,570	13 9	60,165	2 3		
Puna	12,02,571	6 4	4,728	9 0	11,97,342	13 14	11,86,759	15 2	11,083	14 2		
Ratnagiri	9,35,924	6 9	3,091	12 0	9,32,832	10 3	8,78,580	10 1	54,252	0 2	4,602	8 3
Satara	16,96,617	12 1			16,96,617	12 1	16,53,650	14 4	42,906	13 9	257	14 5
Sholspur	7,90,703	5 8	1,061	8 0	7,89,621	13 8	7,85,722	10 2	3,492	9 6	406	10 0
<i>Sind.</i>												
Karachi	7,88,575	0 0	1,06,441	0 0	6,82,134	0 0	6,48,003	0 0	34,131	0 0		
Frontier U. S.	2,05,691	0 0	9,648	0 0	1,96,035	0 0	1,70,053	0 0	25,082	0 0		
Haidarabad	11,17,237	0 0	15,580	0 0	11,01,707	0 0	11,01,707	0 0				
Shikarpur	18,41,412	0 0	56,700	0 0	17,84,712	0 0	17,15,496	0 0	69,216	0 0		
Thar and Parkur	1,70,374	0 0			1,70,374	0 0	1,70,374	0 0				

Name of Collectorate.	1871-72.										Balance Outstanding on April 1st, 1872.			
	Gross Govern- ment Revenue deducting All- enations for the year end- ing 31st March 1872.		Remissions.		Remainder Revenue for Collection.		Actual Realiza- tions up to 31st March 1872.		On account of current year.		On account of past year.			
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Ahmadabad	14,75,822	14 7	1,837	15 5	14,73,784	15 15	214,80,288	4 0	5,187	12 9	5,008	1 2		
Kaira	10,95,085	12 0	.....	.....	10,95,085	12 0	017,86,587	8 2	2,08,518	3 10	2,265	1 10
Panch Mahals	2,76,373	7 5	24	0 0	2,76,348	7 5	1,98,747	4 3	79,501	3 2	8,611	9 9		
Surat	24,18,597	0 0	84,295	0 0	23,35,302	0 0	018,84,479	0 0	4,50,823	0 0	.....	.....
Broach	21,52,364	7 1	90,206	11	1,20,62,157	12 0	019,82,617	6 8	70,540	5 6	1,139	12 0		
Khandesh	30,57,602	12 11	3,22,998	1	27,34,604	11 3	18,06,868	15 2	9,27,716	12 1	.....	.....
Nasik	10,83,834	3 6	69	14	10,83,764	4 11	9,71,898	8 8	1,11,865	12 8	1,284	11 1		
Thana	13,93,941	9 4	365	12	13,93,576	12 11	12,41,825	5 7	1,59,750	7 4	1,396	3 1		
Kolaba	7,31,386	13 4	85	1 2	7,31,301	12 2	6,70,230	6 7	61,071	5 7	37	8 0		
Ahmadnagar	13,51,478	12 11	532	10 9	13,50,956	2 2	211,87,119	3 1	1,63,838	15 1	.....	.....
Belgaum	12,64,831	2 6	218	0 0	12,64,615	2 6	12,36,584	12 1	28,018	6 5	91	15 1		
Dharwar	18,57,511	15 8	7	0 0	18,57,504	15 8	18,57,504	15 3	50,946	5 5	.....	.....
Kaladgi	14,70,934	14 3	25	8	14,70,909	8 3	14,19,963	0 10	45,569	11 11	1,242	9 11		
Kanara	8,39,599	12 5	792	6 5	8,38,717	6 0	7,91,905	0 2	45,569	11 11	1,242	9 11		
Puna	11,11,051	15 4	5,205	3 0	11,05,846	12 4	10,34,063	13 8	71,792	14 8	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	9,48,895	14 2	11,365	14 11	9,37,529	15 3	8,71,519	5 1	68,010	10 2	3,582	3 9		
Satara	16,97,000	2 9	161	4 0	16,96,838	14 9	15,73,246	5 9	1,23,592	9 0	256	5 6		
Sholapur	8,88,359	4 5	70,732	3 2	8,17,627	1 3	7,91,265	15 1	25,592	1 2	789	1 0		
<i>Sind.</i>														
Karachi	7,24,123	0 0	64,233	0 0	6,59,889	0 0	6,07,829	0 0	52,061	0 0	.....	.....
Frontier U. S.	2,39,268	0 0	12,000	0 0	2,27,268	0 0	1,80,216	0 0	47,052	0 0	.....	.....
Hyderabad	11,07,093	0 0	18,499	0 0	10,87,594	0 0	10,87,594	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikarpur	18,57,515	0 0	69,529	0 0	17,87,986	0 0	17,53,883	0 0	34,103	0 0	.....	.....
Thar and Parkar ..	1,91,433	0 0	.....	.....	1,91,433	0 0	1,91,433	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following table exhibits, in a classified shape, the surveyed and assessed area in each Collectorate, showing the cultivated and uncultivated area, the extent of irrigated land, and the rate per acre of the Survey Assessment.

It will be observed that in those districts in which the survey is not yet completed, the figures refer only to the surveyed and settled area. The figures which are placed against Panch Mahals refer only to the Kallol Taluka; those against Broach refer to the Broach and Anklesar Talukas only; the figures against Kanara and Ratnagiri are approximate only.

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

Name of District.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total Area assessed.
	Irrigated.			Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable Waste.	
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.	Unirrigated.					
Ahmadabad .. .. .	.....	78,391	8,44,907	9,21,298	3,30,510	.....	4,39,672	16,91,482
Kaira	6,171	37,632	3,46,784	3,90,588	4,223	89,714	1,04,544	4,80,302
Panch Mahals .. .. .	.....	1,217	46,479	47,696	3,935	23,335	10,760	86,227
Surat .. .. .	.....	17,641	6,06,733	6,24,374	.....	1,24,515	1,92,692	7,48,890
Broach .. .. .	.....	.....	2,60,417	2,60,417	4,757	10,391	248	2,75,816
Khandesh	21,019	11,054	24,74,994	25,07,088	53,949	9,13,670	9,66,875	44,41,564
Nasik	17,591	30,785	17,03,723	18,26,007	44,533	3,44,699	8,80,686	21,70,767
Thana .. .. .	.....	9,602	9,52,132	9,61,795	.....	64,458	.....	10,26,251
Kolaba .. .. .	.....	.....	4,65,333	4,65,333	.....	8,707	.....	4,74,041
Ahmadnagar .. .. .	.....	34,076	24,33,469	24,67,545	.....	78,587	9,13,585	31,29,117
Belgaum .. .. .	.....	59,862	10,45,762	11,05,645	3,26,780	1,05,647	2,03,001	12,11,202
Dharwar	2,042	.....	15,20,181	15,22,224	889	1,26,192	4,000	16,52,306
Kuladgi	935	4,565	10,94,517	20,00,012	.....	76,328	.....	20,76,345
Kanara .. .. .	.....	4,461	1,29,657	1,34,118	.....	23,290	.....	1,58,409
Puna .. .. .	.....	1,347	13,29,389	13,42,868	.....	46,150	6	13,89,024
Ratnagiri	1,080	21,114	11,52,846	11,75,040	1,404	2,19,458	11,19,936	7,83,391
Satara	1,246	48,876	16,06,889	16,57,012	1,36,446	2,44,744	2,43,882	17,09,002
Sholapur	168	19,652	18,91,288	18,91,109	5,840	10,510	38,165	18,91,820

Name of District.	Assessment.				
	Gross Amount.		Rate per Acre on Cultivation.	Rate per Acre on Culturable Lands.	Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadabad	18,00,859	15 8	1 15 3	1 7 0	.....
Kaira	14,75,726	9 9	3 6 3	1 11 1	3 1 2
Panch Mahals	1,15,804	0 0	2 6 10	1 8 6	1 5 5
Surat	21,12,602	0 0	3 6 2	2 13 2	.....
Broach	12,85,327	7 3	4 11 7	4 12 6	4 11 0
Khandesh	34,93,727	0 0	1 5 3	1 1 1	0 14 7
Nasik	14,38,403	8 1	1 1 9	1 1 5	.....
Thana	13,00,517	0 4	1 4 10	.....	0 10 9
Kolaba	6,94,267	0 0	1 7 6	0 13 1	1 7 5
Ahmadnagar	12,11,667	0 0	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 5 7
Belgaum	8,77,556	6 2	0 12 8	0 11 7	0 11 7
Dharwar	13,45,814	1 10	0 14 1	0 13 0	0 13 0
Kuladgi	9,05,768	8 0	0 7 3	0 6 11	0 6 11
Kanara	2,32,187	9 0	2 1 7	1 12 3	1 12 3
Puna	10,25,328	0 0	0 8 9	0 6 6	0 8 8
Ratnagiri	10,29,012	0 3	0 14 0	0 11 9	1 5 0
Satara	13,00,106	9 0	0 12 7	0 10 9	0 12 2
Sholapur	9,16,928	4 0	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 7 9

To the scanty rain-fall and to the generally unfavourable season is to be attributed this serious decrease in the income from Land Revenue. In several districts great distress has been experienced, and in one district—Khandesh—it has been found necessary to grant remissions amounting to Rs. 3,22,998, and to postpone the collection of revenue amounting to Rs. 4,38,417. In Súrat, Broach, Ratnagiri, and Sholápur also considerable remissions have been made, and the ordinary collections have been postponed. In Sind the season was on the whole a satisfactory one, the collections on account of Land Revenue showing a slight falling off to the extent of Rs. 3,898 only.

Effect of unfavourable Season.

Sind.

To meet the distress prevalent in Khandesh, large grants of Tuccavee have been made; but the Acting Collector reports that, liberal as these grants have been, they have scarcely equalled the necessity that existed. The total amount of Tuccavee sanctioned in this district was Rs. 43,565. Out of this sum, Rs. 9,788 were paid away in advances before the close of the year under report. The parts of Khandesh that appear to have suffered most from the disastrous season were the Talukas of Amalneir, Dhúlia, Errandol, and Sowda. The mortality amongst the cattle from want of forage was enormous. It is computed that 50,000 head of cattle have perished.

Distress in Khandesh.

The neighbouring district of Ahmadnagar was also seriously affected by the unfavourable season. Before the close of the revenue season, remissions to the extent of Rs. 42,512 had to be granted, and the collection of more than $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the gross revenue was postponed. The Collector reports that in favourable seasons the Land Revenue of this Collectorate is collected with the greatest ease, and outstanding balances are usually unknown. As a rule, the holdings in Ahmadnagar are small, and the cultivators being without capital, are reduced to absolute poverty by one bad season.

Season in Ahmadnagar.

The adjoining district of Násik also suffered severely from the prevalent distress. Although up to the end of March remissions to a trifling extent had been granted, before the close

Failure of Crops in Násik.

of the revenue year the amount of remissions had reached the large figure of Rs. 49,639. In some parts of this district the rain-fall almost entirely failed, and thus a considerable area was thrown out of cultivation. Some idea may be formed of the prevalent scarcity and distress when it is stated that in the Málígám Taluka the registered rain-fall amounted only to 4 inches and 29 cents. In a few villages of the Niphár and Sinnar Talukas scarcely a drop of rain fell, and the fields were left unsown. Tuccavee advances to the amount of Rs. 20,590 were sanctioned by Government, out of which sum Rs. 7,620 were granted on proper securities during the year under review.

Súrat and
Broach.

In the Súrat District remissions to the extent of Rs. 76,477 were made in the following Talukas:—Olpar, Julalpur, Bár-doli, Balsar, and Pardee. In the neighbouring district of Broach, which is one of the most fertile and one of the most highly cultivated in Gujrat, remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 90,206.

Púna.

In the Southern Revenue Division, the districts of Púna, Sátára, Sholápur, Kaládgi, Kanara, and Belgaum appear all to have suffered severely. Before the close of the Revenue year the remissions in the Púna District amounted to Rs. 60,956. These remissions were chiefly granted in the villages lately received in exchange from His Highness Holkar, and not yet assessed by the Survey Department. Nominal remissions had also to be given in the Bhimthudee Taluka, on account of the first introduction of the new Survey Rates into 53 villages; Rs. 160 were advanced as Tuccavee.

Season in
Sátára.

In the Sátára District the outstanding balances on March 31st, 1872, amounted to Rs. 1,23,592; the great dearth which prevailed during the past season is the cause alleged. Tuccavee, amounting to Rs. 28,925, has been advanced during the year. The chief object of Tuccavee in this district was to enable the Ryots to construct new and to repair old wells for purposes of irrigation. This was found specially necessary during the

past year, as the fall of rain every where was scanty, and in some parts failed altogether.

The same absence of rain seriously affected the crops in the neighbouring district of Sholápur. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 70,732 were made, and Tuccavee was granted to the extent of Rs. 1,500. Sholápur.

In Kaládgi also the failure of rain caused very serious distress, and rendered it necessary to postpone the collection of revenue, amounting to upwards of four and a-half lakhs of Rupees. The Collector reports that the distress amongst the poorer classes was so great, that many persons were only too glad to *give* away their cattle to any one who was able and willing to keep them. Tuccavee advances were made to the amount of Rs. 8,965, and remissions were granted to the amount of Rs. 52. Distress in Kaládgi.

In the Kárwár Taluka of the Kanara District the introduction of revised rates of assessment was the occasion of a general combination to resist payment, and to test the validity of the Government claim by an appeal to the Law Courts. This opposition is the cause of the large amount of outstanding balances, amounting to Rs. 45,569. No Tuccavee advances were made during the year. Opposition to revised Rates of Assessment.

The season in Belgaum is reported to have been exceptionally unfavourable. In the Taluka of Parasgud, Gobah, and Athanee, the Kurreef crops almost entirely failed, and the Rubbee crops were much injured. It would appear, however, that the Ryots in this district are in exceptionally easy circumstances, as it was not found necessary to grant any remissions. Rs. 5,000 were allotted to this district for Tuccavee advances. Season in Belgaum.

Land Revenue—Town and Island of Bombay.

The Land Revenue for the current year amounts to Rs. 84,568, as compared with Rs. 80,318 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,249.

*Land Revenue—Sind.*Revenue
Accounts.

Under the present system of collection, the Financial year in Sind contains portions of two Revenue years, *i. e.*, the Land Revenue collected between the 1st April 1871 and the 31st March 1872 is made up of the following:—the last Kurreef instalment of the Revenue year 1870-71, the whole of the Rubbee of 1870-71, and the first two instalments of Kurreef 1871-72 (Revenue years). It is obvious that the fiscal results of different seasons can only be properly compared by placing in juxtaposition the entire figures of two Revenue years, which show the results of successive inundations. The statements which are now given cannot therefore be accepted as a faithful representation of the result of any one inundation season, but merely show the amounts of land revenue credited during that arbitrary division of time, the Financial year

General Re-
sults of the
year.

The total gross Land Revenue and Hakabá for the last two years was very nearly the same, viz., Rs. 45,67,208 in 1870-71, and Rs. 45,76,692 in 1871-72. Deducting alienations, the net Government revenue was Rs. 41,23,329 in the former, and Rs. 41,19,431 in the succeeding year. This shows a falling off of only Rs. 3,898. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,65,261, or Rs. 23,106 less than in 1870-71. The collections were Rs. 38,20,954, or 15,321 more, while the outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 1,33,216, or Rs. 3,887 more than the year before.

The revenue would have been increased by a sum of at least a lakh of rupees had a moderate amount of rain fallen. As it turned out, the prolonged drought prevented any cultivation on the valuable and extensive "Barani" lands in the province, and no revenue was to be obtained from them.

Increase in
Alienations.

The increase in alienations in the Karáchi Collectorate is due to a tract of waste land, granted free some years ago to Khan Bahadur Mooradkhan for his services during the mutiny, having never previously been brought into the accounts, and to a nominal increase in the value of a Jagir, one-fourth of the produce of which is paid to Government. The increase

in the Upper Sind Frontier Districts and the decrease in the Thar and Parkar are merely nominal, being the estimated value of increased cultivation in alienated lands.

Remissions are due in the Karáchi Collectorate, principally to the losses caused on the Western Nara by the reduction in the height of the water consequent on breaches in the banks above, as also by the removal of two bunds which used to be erected in that stream, and to the defective filling and drainage of the Lake Munchur, also to encroachments of salt water in the lands near the mouths of the Indus. Nearly all remissions in the Šhikárpur Collectorate are due to floods in certain Talukas, which submerged a large extent of country. Those in Haidarabad are principally nominal remissions, on account of surveyed fields eroded by the river in former years, the assessment on which is still kept in the accounts; but a little more than Rs. 5,000 was remitted to cultivators whose crops were ruined on account of the defective water supply in certain canals. Those in the Upper Sind Frontier are consequent on certain Zemindars being allowed to throw up lands, which they were unable to cultivate, before the conclusion of their lease, and to defective water supply at the tail of the Bigari Canal.

Remissions.

On the whole, the year may be looked on as a satisfactory one. When the extreme risks to which cultivation is exposed in Sind are considered; when it is remembered that it all depends on a fluctuating river, which, when it rises high, ruins whole tracts of country by flooding it, and when it is below the average leaves miles of canals dry; as well as upon a most precarious rain-fall, the fact that in a rainless year the revenue for collection has increased and the outstanding balances show a great diminution, speaks well for regular progress, and would go to prove that the prosperity of the country is maintaining itself steadily.

Season of
1871-72.

It has been found impracticable to give any classification of the sums composing Land Revenue, which would be of real use. Forms are, however, being prepared, which will come

Land Reve-
nue whence de-
rived.

into use next year. It may, however, be stated that all the land revenue, with only a fractional exception, represents the assessment on naturally or artificially irrigated land.

Hakabá. The Hakabá, or water-cess, mentioned above, is chiefly a nominal sum, being that portion of the revenue which is supposed to represent the value of the water supplied to the fields. This distinction, as regards Government lands, is now about to be done away with. The Hakabá is, however, paid, and will always be paid by jaghirdars whose lands are watered by Government canals.

2.—Local Funds.

Receipts and
Expenditure
from Local
Funds.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a statement showing the receipts and expenditure from Local Funds in each Collectorate of the Presidency during the year under report.

Disorganiza-
tion in Khan-
desh and
Thána.

The disorganization of the Local Funds Establishments in Khandesh and Thána has seriously interfered with the Local Funds administration in both districts. This disorganization has been caused by the suspension and dismissal of the Local Funds Engineer in Khandesh, and by the suspension of the Local Funds Engineer in Thána. The local works in Khandesh have, since the dismissal of the Local Funds Engineer, been entrusted to the Executive Engineer of the district.

Relief
Works in
Khandesh.

When it became apparent after the failure of the monsoon that Relief works would have to be commenced in the Khandesh district, the following works were put in hand :—

1. The Dhúlia and Pimpulneir Road as far as Sakri. This is a section of the road which it is proposed to prolong through the Dangs to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; the amount sanctioned in the Budget was Rs. 43,000; and Government sanctioned the work being commenced as a Famine Relief work, in anticipation of plans and estimates. The

largest number of labourers employed on the work was 2,971. The large majority of labourers were Bheels.

2. The Kajgam and Parola Road, estimated to cost Rs. 1,84,260, was also taken in hand. There was an allotment of Rs. 60,000 for this road in the annual Budget. The whole of the earthwork and a considerable portion of the culverts were completed for Rs. 36,160. Kajgam is a small station on the North-Eastern extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The length of the road is 22 miles. The country through which the road passes was not the most famine-stricken, but it never stood still for want of labour. The greatest number of labourers employed at any one time was 2,045.

3. The opening of the Outram Ghat to traffic is the only other important work requiring separate notice. This Ghat is situated on the line connecting Chálisgáon and Kanar, and by opening the Ghat to cart traffic a direct connection is established between the Nizam's territories above the Ghat and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The allotment for this work in the Budget was Rs. 20,000.

The revenue from Local Funds in Násik amounted during the past year to Rs. 1,54,164. No works were executed through the Public Works agency. The principal works undertaken were—

Násik Local Funds.

1. Road from Málígám to Sátára, 24 miles. This was a famine work, and was nearly completed.
2. Road from Chandore to Lásalgám Railway Station, 13 miles. This road is metalled, and the greater portion was nearly completed.
3. Road from Násik to Dendori, 14 miles.
4. Road from Niphar to the Railway Station, 3 miles.

The revenue from Local Funds in Súrat during the past year amounted to Rs. 2,26,560. The completion of the

Súrat Local Funds.

Kim Bridge, at a total cost of Rs. 95,180, is the most important work to record. Rs. 24,000 have been contributed from Local Funds towards the railway-feeder roads from Ulpar to Syen, and Randeir. 42 new wells and 14 tanks have been sunk, and 24 wells and 32 tanks have been repaired.

Panch Mahals Local Funds.

New works to the extent of upwards of half a lakh have been carried out in the Panch Mahals. Upwards of Rs. 26,000 have been expended on the Kurd Bridge, which is situated on the line of post between Baroda and Godhra. During the monsoon, the Kurd River presents a most formidable obstacle, communication with Baroda being often entirely closed. The large amount of Rs. 11,542 has been spent on wells, the want of which has been much felt throughout the district.

Local Works in Dharwar.

The Local Fund receipts in Dharwar during the year under review amounted to Rs 3,38,271. Of this amount Rs. 60,898 were spent on communications. The roads from Dharwar to Byahati, and from Nawalgund to Anigiri, have been improved. The latter road, connecting Nawalgund and Gadak, which is a large cotton mart, is of considerable importance to the interests of the cotton trade. Much has been done in this district to increase and improve the supply of drinking water. Twenty-nine tanks, fourteen wells, and four ponds have been improved and repaired at an outlay of Rs. 71,862.

Kanara Local Funds.

During the year 15 miles of new road have been constructed in the Kanara District at an expense of Rs. 5,500; and 378 miles repaired at an expense of Rs. 22,800. Some bridges, culverts, and drains, have been built, and a few wells and tanks have been put in order.

Local Funds—Sind.

Local Funds Receipts.

The following statement shows the chief heads of receipts under Local Funds in the Province of Sind :—

Districts.	One-anna Cess on Land Revenue.	One-anna Cess on Contracts.	Ferries.	Fisheries.	Pounds.	Staging Bunds Galows.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Karachi	44,301	7,747	8,297	38,837	7,989	850	..	6,704	1,14,815
Haidarabad	69,529	13,038	4,114	28,309	33,815	384	2,361	4,586	1,48,116
Shikarpur	1,19,582	9,408	23,985	22,682	36,909	609	..	16,432	2,29,585
Thar and Parkar	11,655	2,892	..	2,815	9,385	..	6	2,063	28,816
Frontier Upper Sind ..	147	1,786	..	1,830	6,246	..	..	..	10,011
Total	2,45,284	34,869	36,396	86,473	84,346	1,843	2,367	29,765	5,31,343

The total amount for the year was Rs. 5,31,343, being an increase of Rs. 43,135 over the year 1870-71.

The small sum received from the one-anna cess in the Frontier districts is explained by the fact that the settlement at present existing there, which will not expire till 1878, does not admit of the imposition of the cess, in addition to the land revenue, without a breach of faith with the cultivators.

The following is an abstract of the principal new works carried out in the province during the year :—

Objects of Expenditure.

Description of Work.	Karachi.	Haidarabad.	Shikarpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Frontier.	Total.
Bridges	44	102	17	.....	...	163
Roads	6	3	31	.....	...	40
Culverts	1	14	5	.....	...	20
Wells	5	10	29	.....	...	44
Dharmshalas	2	4	16	3	...	25
Sluices	3	.....	.....	.....	...	3
Tanks .....	.....	3	1	.....	...	4
Waiting-room .....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	1
Office Bungalow .....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	1
District ditto .....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	1
Bunds .....	.....	.....	5	.....	...	5
Flight of Steps to Canals .....	.....	.....	8	.....	...	8
Cistern .....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	1

Besides the above, there are numerous other petty works which do not require notice. The most numerous works, it will be seen, are bridges. The principal roads, all of which cross numerous canals, are now being systematically bridged, and some are nearly completed. It has been found advan-

tageous in Lower Sind to introduce iron girder-bridges, and many of these have been erected in the year.

The Statement of Disbursements here given will show how the larger portion of Local Funds is spent :—

Districts.	Establishments for collection.	Other Establishments.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.	Dispensaries and Hospitals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Karachi	4,346	11,028	85,259	32,984	13,000	3,522	2,989	1,53,106
Haidarabad	*27,160	22,294	87,627	33,260	19,416	4,400	3,273	1,97,430
Shikarpur	19,786	37,979	93,302	46,327	21,200	3,660	5,568	2,27,922
Thar and Parkar	1,734	7,691	8,610	11,938	2,000	2,661	1,322	35,956
Frontier Upper Sind	1,692	..	..	3,008	..	53	..	4,753
Total....	54,718	78,990	2,74,798	1,27,517	55,616	14,298	13,132	6,19,067

*This item includes contribution from pound funds to municipalities, construction and repairs of pounds, and grazing fees paid for impounded cattle, which have not been so included by the other Collectors.

† The item Rs. 1,27,517 for repairs, represents, amongst other works, the annual expenditure on roads, extending in each Collectorate over many hundreds of miles. The country being quite flat, broad, straight lines of communication intersect all the habitable parts : these get into comparatively little disrepair, owing to the rain-fall being very small, and to carts not being used in most parts of the province. It is, therefore, a matter of small trouble and expense to keep the district roads up, and they will compare favourably with those in any country in India.

How administered.

The Local Funds are administered on precisely the same principles as in the Regulation Districts. The Shikarpur and Haidarabad Local Fund Committees have each a separate engineer. At Karachi, where funds are comparatively scanty, a Surveyor is entertained, who carries out all minor works ; all important work being done by the Public Works or Irrigation Department. The Local Funds of Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier are too small to admit of any skilled engineering establishment being employed ; and the works are carried out by the Revenue Officers, under whose supervision and through whose agency, indeed, the majority of all minor local works and repairs are conducted throughout the province.

3.—*Customs, Opium, and Salt.*

It was noticed in the Administration Report of 1870-71 that important alterations and improvements had been effected in the Salt Administration of this Presidency. The Salt Department has hitherto been under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium. In accordance with the new scheme, the superintendence of the Salt revenue of this Presidency is removed from the Commissioner of Customs and is transferred to the Collector of Salt Revenue, who is further appointed to control and supervise the collection of all Port dues and Customs duties leviable at ports in this Presidency, exclusive of the Port of Bombay and the ports of the Province of Sind. The Collector of Salt Revenue is further required to control the conservation of the said ports, and is authorized to exercise, under Government, the chief control in the Department of Customs in all places in this Presidency, other than the Town and Island of Bombay and the Province of Sind.

The following Statement exhibits the Customs Revenue of the Port of Bombay during the past year :—

	Realization.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1870-71.	1871-72.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Import Customs.</i>				
On General Trade	58,57,575	55,09,282	.....	3,48,293
On Spirits.....	5,89,544	3,79,105	.....	2,10,439
	64,47,119	58,88,387	.....	5,58,732
<i>Exports.</i>				
Sea Customs.....	3,70,471	4,03,132	32,661	.....
	68,17,590	62,91,519	32,661	5,58,732
		Deduct Increase.....		32,661
		Net Decrease 1871-72.		5,26,071

The decrease of Rs. 5,58,732 in the Import duty is partly due to the effects of the Franco-Prussian War, and partly to the large exports of spirits from bond, free of duty, to the

Causes of
Decrease.

Portuguese settlement of Damaun, for importation at the Port of Súrat, in order to benefit by what is known as the Firmaun privilege.

The Firmaun Privilege.

This Firmaun privilege is said to have been granted to the Portuguese Factory at Súrat by the Emperor of Delhi, in A.D. 1714, and has continued up to this day, and has always been recognized by our Government. By it such goods as are liable to duty, and which are *bonâ fide* the property of Portuguese subjects, and carried in Portuguese vessels, are subject only to 2½ per cent. duty on importation at Súrat, while the tariff rate being 3 Rupees per imperial gallon, a very wide margin is thus left for profitable speculation. There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,10,439 under this head alone, as compared with the preceding year.

Latterly there has been reason to apprehend that this privilege has been largely used to the detriment of honest trade, and the whole subject has been placed before Government for serious consideration.

Note.—Since the commencement of the present year, Government have decided that the Firmaun privilege as regards exports by sea will still be protected, but that differential duties should be levied on all spirits leaving Súrat.

Bombay Customs House.

The subjoined Statement conveys an idea of the amount of work done at the Bombay Customs House during the months under review :—

No.	Months.	Realizations for 1870-71.	Realizations for 1871-72.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	April	5,64,590	4,52,994
2	May	6,09,634	4,31,237
3	June	6,91,824	4,13,892
4	July	4,41,920	3,81,950
5	August	4,79,236	5,19,833
6	September.....	4,75,936	5,84,028
7	October	5,97,608	5,80,905
8	November.....	5,61,525	6,88,697
9	December	6,48,079	5,59,630
10	January.....	6,59,130	7,47,262
11	February	5,45,366	5,29,941
12	March	5,42,339	4,91,074
Total.....Rs.		68,17,187	63,81,443

The following is a Statement of the Customs Revenue from Continental Ports for the year 1871-72, contrasted with the previous year :—

	Realization.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1870-71.	1871-72.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import Customs on general trade.	27,049	33,849	6,800	.....
<i>Spirits.</i>				
Excise or Still-head duty on Spirits.	5,70,363	5,61,557	.....	8,806
Customs on Spirits imported by land	235	274	39	.....
Total Imports.....	5,97,647	5,95,680	6,839	8,806
<i>Export Customs.</i>				
Sea Customs	34,210	35,203	993	.....
Land Frontier Duties.....	60,797	55,374	.....	5,423
Grand Total.....Rs.	6,92,654	6,86,257	7,832	14,229
			Deduct Increase.....	7,832
			Net Decrease	Rs. 6,397

It will be observed from this statement that a decrease of Rs. 6,397 is observable in the net Customs Revenue collected. The chief decrease, amounting to Rs. 8,806, is in Still-head duty on Spirits manufactured at Ooran and exported thence into Bombay. The percentage of decrease, however, is small, not exceeding 1½ Rupees per cent., and may be accounted for by an increase in the import of spirits into Bombay from other places.

Causes of Decrease.

The decrease of Rs. 5,423 in the collections on the Land Frontiers, and the increase of Rs. 6,800 in the collections on account of Imports, are attributable to the usual fluctuations of trade.

Sind Customs.

The gross Customs Revenue in the year under report was, compared with the year preceding, as follows :—

Gross Customs Revenue.

	1871-72.		1870-71.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Import Duty	2,46,218	12 8	2,46,688	6 5
Export Duty	2,44,923	4 9	89,248	2 8
Miscellaneous	5,840	10 7	4,537	10 2
Total.....	4,96,982	12 0	3,50,474	3 3

Therefore the increase in 1871-72 was Rs. 1,46,508-8-9; after deducting payments of Refunds and Drawbacks, the net Customs Revenue was in the two years as follows :—

1870-71	Rs. 3,47,543	5 9
1871-72	„ 4,95,187	6 7
Increase in 1871-72....	„ 1,47,644	0 10

Cause of Increase.

This increase is mainly due to largely increased exports of grain and pulse, chiefly the produce of the Province itself. There is no doubt but that this trade is developing itself largely, facilitated as it is by cheap and easy transit down the Indus; fleets of boats come to Ketī, the port at the mouth of the river, and the grain is transhipped at once into Patimars and Baglos. The Persian Gulf, Katch, Guzerat, and Mauritius received the greatest share of the increased export of grain. The demand in the first named place was doubtless enhanced by the famine which has been ravaging Persia. Over two-thirds of the grain exported passed *vid* Ketī.

In the year under report the receipts from Import duty were only Rs. 19,914 below the average; the Export duty was above the average by Rs. 89,294. Nearly all the Import duty was collected at Karáchi. About 61 per cent. of the Export duty was raised at the same place, all but a fraction of the remainder coming from Ketī. The total Import duty was only Rs. 469-9-9 less than in the previous year. Of the principal articles, cotton goods showed an increase of Rs. 12,496 in duty paid (the figures in 1870-71 being Rs. 60,423), and fruit and vegetables a decrease, the sums being Rs. 25,635 against Rs. 36,463 in 1870-71. This is

attributed to a falling off in importation of dates from the Mekran Coast. Liquors show an increase of Rs. 19,499 over Rs. 90,701 paid in 1870-71, and manufactures of metals (principally copper) a falling from Rs. 24,745 to Rs. 9,814. The increase under the head of Export Duty was almost entirely under the head of Grain.

The total value of the external sea-borne trade, including Treasure, amounted to Rs. 4,14,70,609, against Rs. 3,88,84,783 in the previous year. The following Table shows the amount of Imports and Exports which contribute to this result:—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	1,83,05,260	2,47,858	1,85,53,118	2,02,44,325	87,340	2,03,31,665
1871-72	1,63,27,623	3,69,855	1,66,97,478	2,21,81,133	25,91,998	2,47,73,131
Increase in 1871-72 .....	.....	1,21,997	.....	19,36,808	25,04,658	44,41,466
Decrease in 1871-72	19,77,637	.....	18,55,640	.....	.....	.....

Or taking the total value of Imports and Exports—

	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of Imports and Exports for 1870-71	3,85,49,585	3,35,198	3,88,84,783
Ditto ditto ditto 1871-72	3,85,08,756	29,61,853	4,14,70,609
Increase in 1871-72 .....	.....	26,26,655	25,85,826
Decrease in 1871-72	40,829	.....	.....

Twenty-five lakhs of the Treasure exported belonged to Government. Comparing the average value of trade in Imports and Exports for the last eight years with that of the year under review, it is found that the past year shows a decrease of Rs. 66,57,762; nevertheless, it is an improvement on the year previous.

Opium.

Revenue
from Pass
Fees.

The amount realized on account of Pass Fees on Opium during the year 1871-72, as contrasted with the previous year, is as follows:—

1870-71	Rs. 2,39,87,215
1871-72	,, 2,35,35,000

The number of Chests on which fees were levied being—

For 1870-71	Chests	39,978
For 1871-72	,,	39,225
Decrease in 1871-72		<u>753</u>

Contrasted with the average of the last five years, the increase is as follows:—

Average of the last five years ending	Chests.
1870-71	35,885
Contrasted with 1871-72	39,225
Increase in 1871-72	
	<u>3,340</u>

Number of
Chests paying
Duty.

The number of Chests which passed the Bombay Customs House on payment of Pass fee during the last ten years is as shown below:—

In 1862-63	Chests.	57,745
In 1863-64		24,733½
In 1864-65		35,090
In 1865-66		36,200
In 1866-67		30,869
In 1867-68		39,216
In 1868-69		30,092
In 1869-70		39,269
In 1870-71		39,978
In 1871-72		39,225

Out of the sum of Rs. 2,35,35,000 above shown for 1871-72, the following is the amount to be credited to Indore and Ahmadabad respectively:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
Indore.	37,979	Rs. 2,27,87,400
Ahmadabad.	1,246	,, 7,47,600
Total.....	39,225	,, 2,35,35,000

During the previous year 1870-71, the respective amounts were as follows:—

	Chests.	Amount of duty.
Indore	38,164	2,28,98,815
Ahmadabad.	1,814	10,88,400

Salt.

The quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty shows a decrease of 5,12,272 Indian maunds in the year under report, when compared with the quantity similarly removed in the year which preceded it. The amount removed in—

Decrease of
Salt Revenue.

1870-71 was.....	37,12,214	Indian maunds.
1871-72 ,,	31,99,942	,, ,,
Decrease against 1871-72 ...	5,12,272	,, ,,

The following table exhibits the sums realised under the various heads in this branch of the Revenue:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise Duty on Salt removed from the Pans ...	67,62,669	58,82,352
Ditto on Salt imported by Sea	51,579	1,22,556
Ditto ditto ditto by Land	2,85,716	2,21,806
Proprietary right of the Government Salt Pans ...	74,259	71,577
Ground Rent from Salt Pans	26,391	28,375
Sale Proceeds of Smuggled Salt	9,523	22,779
	72,10,137	63,49,445
Deduct for 1871-72.....	63,49,445	
Decrease against 1871-72.....	8,60,692	

**Causes of
Decrease.**

The great decrease in the receipts of the past year appears to be accidental, and is due to the extraordinary unfavourableness of the season. No diminution of demand has manifested itself, and there does not appear to be any reason for apprehension that the falling off of revenue will be permanent.

**Large Stocks
on hand.**

The deliveries from the works in the year 1870-71 were unusually large, exhibiting an excess of 4,13,458 over those of the previous year. From the fact that the amount of salt removed for inland consumption in 1870-71 exceeded that removed in the previous year by Maunds 4,06,963, it is probable that the stocks in the hands of up-country dealers at the commencement of 1871-72 must have been unusually large.

**Heavy Rain
in April and
May.**

But this was certainly not the only cause, and probably not the chief cause, of the great falling off in the deliveries of the past year. Heavy rain set in along the coast towards the end of April, and continued throughout May, which, flooding the pans with fresh water, destroyed all the salt that had not been regularly heaped and thatched, and entirely stopped manufacture during what are ordinarily the most productive six weeks of the season. The rough weather which then prevailed much retarded the removal of salt from the works, both for inland consumption and for export by sea.

**Inundation
at the Runn
Works.**

The early rains did but little damage at the Runn works, and a large stock, amounting to Maunds 7,76,054, a quantity more than sufficient to meet the average demand of an entire season, had been accumulated by the beginning of June. Of this amount the whole stock, with the exception of Maunds 1,17,389, was swept away by an inundation which flooded the country between August 2nd and 5th.

**Effect on
the Salt Trade.**

In consequence of these losses, the busy season again opened in October with stocks unprecedentedly low in both Northern and Southern Divisions. At the same time there set in a heavy demand for export to the Malabar coast on the part of contractors, who were bound under heavy penal-

ties to deliver at the Government stores in Mangalore and at other places a certain quantity of salt within a fixed period. The salt owners, taking advantage of this combination of circumstances, at once raised their prices from 25 to 100 per cent. There was again an unseasonable fall of rain in November, which retarded the commencement of the manufacture of new salt, and owners have consequently been able to maintain their high prices up to the present time, while dealers who, as has been shown, held heavy stocks at the commencement of the year, have limited their purchases, waiting for a fall.

At the Runn works very little salt was ready before the end of January, and the Malwa Wunjaries were consequently driven to the Marwar markets (Panchbudra and Beyatra) for their year's supply. Large quantities of salt are now being gathered at all the works every week, and a reaction is shortly to be expected. Up-country dealers will hasten to replenish their now scanty stocks, and there seems every probability that the current year's revenue will show a marked improvement on that of 1871-72.

The feelings of uncertainty engendered among the proprietors of salt works in the Southern Division by the impending changes in the administration of the department, and by the suppression of some of the small works, have doubtless exercised some influence in maintaining the high prices which have ruled throughout the Southern Division since the monsoon.

It has been already noticed that the superintendence of the Salt revenue has been removed from the Commissioner of Customs, and has been transferred to a new officer who is styled Collector of Salt Revenue. The following important questions in connection with the new salt scheme, which was noticed in the Report of 1870-71, have received the attention of this Department during the past year:—

Organization of Salt Department.

1. The sites for the new Salt-works and Railway terminus at Patree.

2. The arrangement and extent of the new Salt-works.
3. The extent to which the new scheme is to be carried out, and the time of closing all the sea-side Salt-works north of Bassein.
4. The means to be adopted for the carriage of salt from the works to the Railway.
5. The arrangement for storage and distribution.
6. The supply of fresh water to the new works.
7. Compensation to the salt labourers for suppression of their works.
8. The Export trade to Malwa.

Site of the
new Salt-
works.

Regarding the proposed site for the new Salt-works, the recommendations of the Acting Collector that the new works should be placed just to the south of the present Patree Works are well worthy of consideration; but as their proposal involves an alteration in the plans for the new railway already sanctioned, it has been found necessary to refer the subject for the consideration and report of the Railway Department, and the subject is still under consideration.

Scope and
application of
new Scheme.

With regard to the scope and application of the new scheme, the following proposals have been confirmed and approved by this Government:—

1. That all the works in the Northern Division, except those at Anwarpoor, Chowrasee, and Balsar, should be closed as soon as stocks shall have been accumulated at each work sufficient to meet the demands that will probably be made upon it up to the 15th February 1873, as deduced from the average monthly sales during the last five years, plus an addendum of 10 per cent. on the quantities so ascertained, to meet contingencies.
2. That the works at Chowrasee and Balsar be temporarily retained on the understanding that they will be closed as soon as Government are satisfied that a number of pans

sufficient to supply the demand of the whole of Gujrat has been opened at the new works.

3. That the works at Anwarpoor, which supply little besides free salt and salt sold at nominal rates to Native States, be retained until it is decided how the demand shall be met in future.

The preparation of plans and estimates for stores, kutcheries, peons' lines, &c., has been entrusted to an officer of standing in the Public Works Department, and every effort will be made to ensure the completion of the store-houses in time to receive the first crop of salt, which will be in fit condition for storing about the end of January 1873.

Stores and
Salt Depôts.

The arrangement for storage and distribution have been carefully considered by this Government. The original proposal suggested, was to dispense with a main depôt, and to provide the necessary accommodation at different stations along the line of railway, distributing the salt among them as it comes from the works. To this scheme objections have been taken by the Acting Collector, who urges that large main stores should be built at the place selected for the salt terminus, and that small distributing depôts should be established only at the principal centres of trade along the line of railway, receiving supplies by frequent consignments from the main stores. These distributing depôts it is proposed to establish—first, at Ahmadabad, Baroda, Broach, Súrat, and Balsar, each of sufficient capacity to contain 69,000 Indian maunds; and that stores to contain 4,61,444 Indian maunds should be built at the salt terminus. The erection of substantial warehouses for the storage of salt has been sanctioned, and the preparation of plans and estimates has been ordered. This mode of storage has been adopted in preference to the storing in pits or in thatched heaps, locally called "rasses." The Acting Collector observes that—"In Calcutta, where the collections on account of salt revenue amount to about two millions sterling per annum, the Customs authorities will not permit unexcised salt to be

Storage and
Distribution.

Depôts.

Mode of
Storage.

stored anywhere except in substantially built bonded warehouses."

The proposed grant of Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a brick-built well at Kharaghora, on the site of the new Salt-works, has been sanctioned.

4.—*Alienated Revenue.*

SOUTHERN
DIVISION.
Terminable
Inam Settle-
ment.

Under the head of Terminable Inam Settlement, no reply could be extracted from any one of the six absentees mentioned in last year's Administration Report. The annual income to Government from the settlement in its entirety, up to 31st March 1871, is Rs. 41,128-15-6.

Claims dis-
posed of.

The following Statement shows the number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during 1871-72, exclusive of those settled under the Terminable Inam Settlement :—

	No.	Values.
		Rs. a. p.
<i>Claims to Village Land and Umuls.</i>		
I.—Inam .....	...	.....
II.—Surinjam .....	...	.....
III.—Wuttun	1	2,795 14 0
Total Land.....	1	2,795 14 0
<i>Claims to Cash.</i>		
IV.—Under the Rules of 1st December 1865	1495	14,781 8 10
V.—Under the amended Rules of 1842	104	4,310 0 4
VI.—Under the special sanction of Government and instructions of Alienation Officer, S. D. .	4	254 10 4
VII.—Brought on the accounts from a recently lapsed village	18	39 5 1
VIII.—Disallowed in a recently lapsed village	6	24 1 6
IX.—Political Pensions	12	2,113 0 0
X.—Compensation for abolished duties	14	2,263 1 0
Total Cash	1653	23,785 11 1
Total Land and Cash.....	1654	26,581 9 1

The following statement shows the number of demands for formal inquiry into Dewustan and personal claims disposed of during the year, as also the number remaining for adjudication on the 1st April 1872 :—

Inquiries into Dewustan and Personal Claims.

Description of Allowances.	Of Rs. 10 and under.		In excess of Rs. 10.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Disposed of in 1871-72						
Temple allowances	12	41 1 4	13	2,405 9 10	25	2,446 11 2
Personal allowances	5	43 2 5	26	1,132 9 10	31	1,175 12 3
	17	84 3 9	39	3,538 3 8	56	3,622 7 5
Remaining for adjudication on 1st April 1872 :—						
Temple allowances	29	109 6 4	65	2,553 3 11	94	2,662 10 3
Personal allowances	7	39 3 1	13	375 13 8	20	415 0 9
	36	148 9 5	78	2,929 1 7	114	3,077 11 0
Grand Total.....	53	232 13 2	171	6,467 5 3	170	6,700 2 5

In addition to the foregoing, 57 allowances of upwards of Rs. 10, aggregating in annual value Rs. 1,015-11-10, were formally adjudicated under the amended Rules of 1842; and 532 allowances, aggregating in annual value Rs. 11,521-10-5, were disposed of under the Rules of 1st December 1865 during the year 1871-72.

Four villages have lapsed. These, with any other lapses which may occur, will be disposed of during the current year. Lapses.

There were also disposed of during the past year 14 claims to compensation for the abolition of levies under Acts I. of 1838 and XIX. of 1844. Compensation Claims for abolition of Levies.

The financial results of the alienation work performed during the year, in the Southern Division, may be summarized thus:— Financial Results.

I.—Arrears credited to Government which would, but for the scrutiny of this department, have been paid:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wuttun	33,550	8	0
By halving allowances	47,944	7	0
104 old allowances	6,263	4	0
14 claims to compensation for abolished duties.....	26,903	8	0
A lump sum	<u>1,14,661</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

II.—Resumed at once—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wuttun	2,795	14	0
Saving effected by halving allowances.....	7,578	9	6
104 old allowances	2,380	6	5
6 claims disallowed	24	1	6
12 Political pensions	1,273	0	0
14 claims to compensation for abolished duties	2,083	8	0
Annually recurring at once.....	<u>16,135</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

III.—Prospectively resumable, not having been declared continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
18 old allowances	407	3	8
4 Political pensions	840	0	0
6 claims to compensation for abolished duties	169	4	0
Annually recurring after lapses ...	<u>1,416</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

Miscellaneous Cases reported on.

Of those cases which can find no tangible expression in a figured statement, 49 relating to important matters—including heavy demands on the public revenues for the restoration of villages, lands, and allowances, and 25 relating to

subjects of less importance—were reported upon. Such cases always involve great research. To extract historical details of lands and persons from the records of former Native Governments, and to set them forth in a readable form in another language for the reviewing authority, requires thought, judgment, and time. They, moreover, afford a good illustration of the uses of the Púna Dufter, as furnishing data which not unfrequently affect our political relations with Native States.

1329 bills were audited during the year.

New lists of Surinjams and cash allowances have been commenced, and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The issue of cash Sunnuds is likewise proceeding rapidly. This department undertook to fill in the Dewasthan Sunnuds; but as the existing state of personal cash allowances from deaths and other causes is never accurately known in this office, the attempts to fill in these Sunnuds would be futile: they were issued to Collectors blank. They are filled in, as were the land Sunnuds, and distributed in ordinary course.

Miscellaneous Work of Alienation Department.

The great and responsible work of preparing the Historical Report of the Bombay Inam Commission from its inception (after the form and fashion of the Madras Inam Commission Report, including its supplement, the present Alienation Department, with tables exhibiting financial results, as directed in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 33, dated 4th April 1871, is in a forward state. The historical portion of the book is nearly ready, but statistical information from Survey officers and Collectors is awaited. It is understood that an accurate and well-described history of the operations of the Bombay Inam Commission is required, descriptive alike of its doings and effects, as well as showing financial results; and as the object is a standard work of reference for all time, no doubt a general elucidation of the subject of alienated revenue will be desirable. With this view the report will be prefaced with a sketch of the extent and treatment of alienated revenue

Report of Bombay Inam Commission.

throughout the Presidency, from the introduction of the British Government (when alienation matters were much confused and little understood) up to the present time, under the various rules and regulations in force in different localities, showing the steps which led up to the creation of a special and trained department for investigating claims to alienated revenue in the Dekkan and Southern Maratha Country, and wherein Act XI. of 1852 was required to give place to Acts II. and VII. of 1863, for the finishing and completion of the whole.

History of Holdings of Government Alienees in Jaghir Territory.

This department will soon, it is hoped, be in a position to report progress in another work of great importance, that of the history of the holdings of Government alienees which happen to be situate in Jagirdar territory. Hitherto these alienees, by reason of this topographical chance, have been deprived of the benefits of those settlements which confer a freehold in the soil, and prevent lapse; but inasmuch as these holdings are of more ancient date than the Chief's estate within the territorial limits of which they happen to be, and were specially reserved by the paramount power at the date of the Chief's assignment of territory, it is a question whether these alienees, being Government alienees, are not equally entitled to participate in those benefits with the alienees in Government territory.

The usual number of applications for the entry of the names of successors to cash allowances of deceased recipients was disposed of.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lists of Allowances in Broach.

The lists in English and Gujrathi of the Broach Collectorate were prepared, printed, and issued in 1871-72. There are in this list 862 allowances of the annual value of Rs. 51,814. There are now complete lists for Thána, Kolába, Ahmádabad, Kaira, and Broach, which embrace allowances to the number of 5,913, and of the annual value of Rs. 2,36,890-12-1. Those for the other Collectorates will be ready in due course.

Inam Commission Report.

The form in which it is proposed to compile the information respecting the operations of the Inam Commission

and its supplement the Alienation Department, required by the Secretary of State, as above remarked, has caused a considerable accession of work to this office. About 10,515 printed forms were distributed in 1871-72 among the Collectors and Mamlutdars for the purposes of this information. About 3,814 of these forms have come back filled in with the requisite details concerning several thousands of Inams, allowances, &c. They are examined in this office and incorporated in a general statement. Somewhat similar, but much less detailed information, required by Sir Bartle Frere, whose queries on the subject were circulated with the Chief Secretary's demi-official note of the 6th May 1871, has already been furnished in a general statement for both Divisions.

The inquiries into certain leasehold proprietary and other villages (50 in number) of Salsette, in the Thána Collectorate, was all but completed some time ago; but owing to the delay in receiving certain information in a few cases, the report has not yet been sent in. It will now be very shortly submitted.

Inquiry
into certain
Villages of
Salsette.

In 1871-72 a non-service settlement was made of eight of the Wuttuns of the district hereditary officers of the Kaira Collectorate. These eight Wuttuns were of the annual value of Rs. 6,404-13-2, and the settlement, at the rate of 8 annas from Ameen Sookree, and 4 annas from land and Jeewuk, realised Rs. 2,437-2-6 per annum. A sum of Rs. 88-13-8 was resumed at once, and another of Rs. 273-2-6 was declared a life holding only.

District
Hereditary
Officers in
Kaira.

With regard to the district hereditary officers of the Kaira Collectorate generally, Government eventually decided in favour of making an offer of a non-service settlement, and the report containing proposals on the basis of which the offer should be made, still awaits the final orders of Government.

It is expected that if the proposals are sanctioned, this long-pending question, which has given so much trouble and

annoyance to Government and its officers, and which has given rise to so many disputes and bickerings among the Wuttundars themselves, will be satisfactorily settled. The total emoluments of the Wuttundars amount to about Rs. 43,000; and the estimated saving to Government under the proposed settlement will be about Rs. 13,637 per annum.

Alienations
in the Panch
Mahals.

The most important work taken in hand in 1871-72 is the settlement of the land and cash alienations in the Panch Mahals. There are between thirty and forty thousand claims to land alone in these districts, and those to cash allowances are also very numerous.

This large number, however, does not constitute the chief difficulty of the work, which arises from a total absence of all record of the greater part of these alienations. The British Government is bound by treaty to recognize and confirm all alienations existing at the time of the cession of the Panch Mahals; but owing to there being no record to show which of these alienations existed and which did not exist at the time of the cession, it is most difficult satisfactorily to discriminate between true and false claims.

Preparation
of Rules for
settlement of
Claims.

The first step necessary was to frame such a set of rules on the basis of a summary settlement, as would meet this exceptional state of things. These rules were prepared and submitted for sanction in January last; but no orders have as yet been passed on them, and consequently the actual settlement which will have to be made on the spot in the presence of the claimants will not commence till the opening of the fair season in November next.

Preparation
of Statements.

In the meantime, however, statements containing all necessary particulars relating to claims in about 60 villages of the principal division of the Kalol Taluka have been prepared. The statements relating to lands are about 60 in number, many of them very voluminous, and contain a mass of information concerning about 9,681 claims. Those for cash allowances have also been made ready. The settlement will commence in the principal division of the Kalol

Taluka, where matters have been somewhat simplified and some facilities afforded by the introduction of the Revised Revenue Survey and Settlement.

About 248 petitions for the entry of new names in succession to those of deceased recipients of cash allowances were disposed of in the year 1871-72 ; a few bills were also examined and passed. Miscellaneous Work.

Reports were also made in 1871-72 on ten allowances in the Násik Collectorate, of the annual value of Rs. 1,261, granted as compensation for the abolition of Town and Transit duties. Some of these reports still await final orders. Allowances in Násik.

The general question of Toda Giras allowances in Gujrat is still unsettled. Before the passing of the Pension Act (XXIII. of 1871), several suits were filed against Government for the restoration of resumed allowances, and were decided by the Civil Courts in favour of the plaintiffs, so far that payments up to the introduction of the Revised Revenue Survey and Settlements, or for the years claimed, were ordered to be made. These decrees have been satisfied ; but the plaintiffs have applied for payments for subsequent years, and for the uninterrupted continuance of the allowances in future. Whether these payments should be made, and the allowances continued in future, is a question which still awaits the final decision of Government. Toda Giras Allowances in Gujrat.

The long-pending question of the liability of His Highness the Gaekwar to pay to the British Government the Toda Giras allowance alleged to be due by him to the lapsed State of Mandvi is also as yet undecided. The allowance is about Rs. 43,953 per annum, and the arrears alleged to be due to the British Government have accumulated to several lakhs of Rupees. Mandvi Giras Case.

Resumptions, lapses, &c., during the year 1871-72 amount to about Rs. 24,345-2-10, and arrears of allowances to the extent of about Rs. 2,693-3-10 have been credited to Government. Resumptions, Lapses, &c.

SIND.

The following is an abstract of the total alienations in the Province of Sind :—

District.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	73,200	89,311	16,111	.....
Haidarabad	2,11,918	2,08,109	.....	3,809
Shikápur	1,38,096	1,36,829	.....	1,267
Upper Sind Frontier .	13,210	15,914	2,704	.....
Thar and Parkar	7,455	7,098	.....	357
Total....Rs.	4,43,879	4,57,261	18,815	5,433

When Sind was conquered, Sir Charles Napier issued a proclamation that all holders of rent-free grants should appear before him and do homage by a certain date, otherwise their claims would not be afterwards considered. A large majority of Jagirdas acted in accordance with this. It soon became necessary to investigate the titles of the claimants, and to register the grants they were entitled to. Eventually rules for the settlement of these claims were drawn up, as it was found that very many were mere temporary grants, revocable at will, and at the same time that the Amirs—especially during the last few years of their rule—had granted away vast tracts of country, merely with the wish to render themselves popular, and secure the allegiance of the chief men of the various tribes. After a careful and prolonged inquiry, the Jaghirs were ultimately divided into four classes :—

Four Classes
of Alienated
Lands.

- 1st.—Those which had been held uninterruptedly from a time previous to the Talpurs, *i. e.*, Amirs' accession (1783). These were confirmed as hereditary for ever.
- 2nd.—Those which had been granted by the Talpurs during the earlier years of their rule, up to 1811. These it was resolved to continue for two lives, and then to resume.
- 3rd.—Those which had been given between the years 1811 and 1833. These were to be continued also for two lives; the second paying a tribute of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Jaghir on succession, the whole being resumable after his death.

4th.—Those which had been granted between 1833 and 1843. These it was decided to resume at the death of the existing holder.

There were only 19 or 20 first-class grants, the large majority being resumable; but it was found that there were many Sirdars and Chiefs, for whose maintenance it was necessary to make permanent provision, whose holdings did not come within the first class, either because, during the arbitrary rule of the Talpurs, they had suffered a break in their rights, or for other reasons. There were also nearly 30 members of the four great Talpur families, who possessed shares in the revenue of the territories which the chief of their section had administered, whose ranks and rights had to be considered. A roll of Chiefs was therefore prepared, and lands assigned to all, one-third of which was to be resumable on the death of the first holder, the remainder being held in perpetuity. There were 74 of these.

All the lands were measured out and given to the Jaghirdars; and every year lapses take place, and will continue to do so till all the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class grants have expired: all the original Sadar grantees are dead. At the time of granting each Jaghir, provision was made that each should pay to Government a cess of 5 per cent. on his annual produce, for the maintenance of roads and schools, which is credited to Local Funds.

Besides the above, there were a few persons, mostly of Afghan descent, who possessed the right of cultivating land at a less assessment than ordinary, or of a share in the revenue of certain lands, on account of their having brought it under cultivation. These grants were continued, the first being constituted Jaghirdars, paying a certain percentage of their produce to Government; the second receiving their payments in cash from the Treasury. The whole were only some 15 in number. One of the second kind now receives between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 as his share of a certain district in the Shikárpur Collectorate.

Charitable Grants.

Next come the owners of charitable grants. Those who possessed land, or assignments on the revenue, were only nine or ten in number, and were continued in possession. Others were in receipt of grants of grain, which were commuted into grants of land; while others had money pensions, mostly of very small amount, amounting to a few Rupees at most per mensem—though in one instance, that of the Sayads of Tata, the grant was Rs. 6,000 per annum. These were all investigated and continued.

Mamlutdars. A few Mamlutdar's, or holders of small plots of land on a service tenure, were also found and recognized. In an attempt to create Patels, like those in the Dekkan, Sir Bartle Frere introduced a system of giving certain grants of land of small value to the principal Zemindars in each important village, which are continued to the son or such other persons as are found most fitted to succeed the original holders.

Seri Grants. These grants are called "Seri grants." The scheme, perhaps, did not succeed to the extent Sir Bartle Frere contemplated, but it has been found of the greatest use in securing the cordial assistance of the chief men of the districts in the detection of crime, and in the furthering of the work of Government.

Sind being a country very bare of trees, the Amirs very wisely gave exemption of assessment to all gardens of fruit trees, in order to encourage arboriculture, and introduce on all the principal roads shady halting places for travellers. This exemption was continued, one-fourth assessment being levied from grants of very late date; and Sir Bartle Frere reintroduced the system of giving small grants on road sides entirely free, on condition of the garden, where the trees grow up, being thrown open for the use of wayfarers.

Miscellaneous Alienations.

The above may be said to include the whole of the alienated revenue of Sind, but there are a few miscellaneous items besides, which it is as well to notice,—*firstly*, Political Pensions granted to the heirs of the late reigning Amirs, to their servants, and others; *secondly*, grants to petty

Chiefs in the district of Nagar Parker, in lieu of transit dues anciently levied by them; *thirdly*, a few Jaghirs and grants, made chiefly at the time of the mutiny, to persons who had performed eminent services to the Government.

5.—*Miscellaneous Revenue.*

Stamps.

The Stamp revenue has been realized under the Stamp Acts No. XVIII. of 1869 and No. VII. of 1870, and the revenue derived from each of these Acts has been kept separate. The results are shown in detail in the general Statement of Receipts and Disbursements appended to this Report.

Detailed
Statement of
Stamp Revenue.

The gross receipts for the year were Rs. 50,02,409 against Rs. 56,03,278 in 1870-71, which shows a decrease of Rs. 6,00,869, or 10·7 per cent.

Gross Receipts.

Process fees were, as last year, partly paid by stamps and partly in cash, and the realizations from stamps on account of process fees form part of the stamp receipts.

The cash receipts appear to have been credited to Law and Justice, and have not been considered as stamp revenue.

The receipts from Adhesive Foreign Bills Stamps, which are used exclusively for Foreign Bills of Exchange, and Hoondies drawn out of the British territories in India, were Rs. 49,844, compared with Rs. 82,055 in 1870-71. The decrease is Rs. 32,211, or 39·2 per cent.

Adhesive
Foreign Bill
Stamps.

On comparing the Stamp Administration Report for 1870-71 with the present Report, it will be noticed that there is a progressive decline in the realizations from this branch of the Stamp revenue. The decrease in 1870-71 was 26 per cent., while this year it reached 39·2. The districts where the increase and decrease were most marked are shown in the following Table :—

Progressive
decline in
Stamp Revenue.

Districts.	Gross Receipts from the sale of Adhesive Foreign Bill Stamps.		Percentage.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	79,254	46,328	.....	415
Ahmadabad	1,693	2,209	30	.....
Ahmadnagar	326	188	.....	42
Broach	24	77	220	.....
Kaira	104	73	.....	29
Karachi	141	194	38	.....
Surat	162	114	.....	296
Aden	263	392	49	.....
Kattiawar	58	262	351	.....

**Causes of
Decrease in
Bombay.**

The large decrease in Bombay is to be attributed in a great measure to the continued dullness of trade and to the uncertainty and anomalous position of the Cotton trade, especially with reference to prices ruling in England. These causes produced a want of confidence, and legitimate mercantile speculation was accordingly checked; hence fewer Bills were drawn in England and for lower average amounts than in former years.

In Ahmadabad there is an increase of 30 per cent. The receipts, Rs. 2,209, are therefore little more than equal to the realizations of 1869-70 (Rs. 2,154).

There is also a large percentage of income in Broach and Kattiawar; but the realizations are small and insignificant in the total, and call for no further remark.

**Other Adhesive
Stamps.**

The revenue received from other Adhesive Stamps, as India Revenue Stamps and Share Transfer Stamps, is Rs. 1,19,035 against Rs. 1,04,938 in 1870-71, being an increase of 13.4 per cent. This increase is to be attributed (1) to the stoppage in Bombay, from the 1st August 1871, of the impressment with the cold steel die of Bank Cheques and Bills of Exchange requiring a stamp of one anna. This act compelled the Banks and the merchants to use the One Anna Revenue Stamp; (2) to the operation of Article 5 of Schedule

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II. of Act XVIII. of 1869 ; (3) to a better knowledge of the law by the people generally : and hence a strict observance of its provisions, especially as regards Article 5 of the 2nd Schedule of the Act above quoted.

The following Statement will show in what districts the alterations in increase or decrease of the revenue from Adhesive Stamps are the most marked :—

Districts.	Gross Receipts from sale of Adhesive Stamps.		Percentage.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	41,561	48,852	16	.....
Ahmadabad	8,298	9,980	20	.....
Belgaum	1,605	1,216	.....	24
Kanara	1,029	1,426	38	.....
Dharwar	1,365	1,711	25	.....
Kaira	4,472	5,593	25	.....
Násik	3,376	3,892	15	.....
Ratnagiri	2,439	1,021	.....	58
Shikárpur	3,060	4,101	34	.....
Sholápur	1,653	1,454	.....	12
Súrat	3,357	5,818	73	.....
Thána	2,997	3,373	12	.....
Broach	2,053	2,389	16	.....

The only districts which show a large decrease are Belgaum, Ratnagiri, and Sholápur.

The decrease is attributed in Ratnagiri to the fact that during a portion of the year under report Customs Stamps were included in Adhesive Stamps, instead of in Court Fees Stamps. In Sholápur the decrease is probably attributable to a general diminution of trade. In Belgaum no reason for the decrease has been assigned.

The revenue from the sale of Stamped Paper for Hoondies and Bills of Exchange is Rs. 2,43,998, as compared with Rs. 2,61,089 in 1870-71. The decrease is Rs. 17,091, or 6.5 per cent. The districts where the decrease has been the greatest are noted in the following Statement :—

Revenue from Stamped Paper for Hoondies and Bills of Exchange.

Districts.	Value of Stamped Paper sold for Bills of Exchange or Hoondies.		Percentage.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	1,91,330	1,84,726	.....	34
Ahmadabad	10,347	7,145	.....	30
Ahmadnagar	1,985	901	.....	54
Belgaum	2,084	1,501	.....	27
Broach	3,985	2,588	.....	35
Khandesh	4,544	3,443	.....	24
Kaira	1,165	291	.....	75
Násik	2,148	1,131	.....	46
Sátára	804	583	.....	27
Shikárpur	3,904	2,988	.....	23
Sholápur	5,133	3,708	.....	27
Súrat	3,118	2,422	.....	22
Thána	247	165	.....	33
Kanara	3,523	5,416	53	.....
Dharwar	2,261	3,456	52	.....
Kaládgi	1,026	1,518	48	.....
Púna	1,899	3,296	73	.....

From this Statement it is apparent that in most of the Collectorates a very serious decrease has taken place in this branch of the Stamp revenue, which is only relieved by a large increase in four of the Collectorates.

Causes of Decrease.

The following reasons for the falling off in this branch of the revenue are assigned,—*first*, the depressed state of the Cotton trade; *secondly*, bad harvest, especially in the districts of Ahmadnagar, Khandesh, and Násik; *thirdly*, the systematic evasion of the law in the case of Native Hoondies.

Another important cause on which considerable stress has been laid by the Superintendent of Stamps is the variation in the discount allowed to the public and to licensed vendors in different provinces. In the Berar Districts the rate of discount during 1870-71 and 1871-72 was much higher than the rate allowed in Bombay, and the result has been that cotton merchants and cotton brokers at the Presidency and at other large places of trade have made it a practice to procure their Hoondies and Stamped Paper from the Berar

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treasuries. Representations have been made to the Resident at Haidarabad, and steps will be taken to put a stop to a practice which threatens seriously to endanger this branch of the Imperial Stamp Revenue.

The gross receipts from other General Stamps, Bicolour and Impressed, were Rs. 16,76,106, and from Court Fees Stamps Rs. 28,71,331, viz., Rs. 11,84,394 from Adhesive, and Rs. 16,86,937 from Bicolour Court Fees Stamps. The combined results under these heads during the two years are compared in the following Table:—

Districts.	1870-71.			1871-72.			Difference between the Results in 1870-71 and 1871-72.	Percent- age.
	Value of Bicolour Impressed General Stamps.	Value of Court Fees Stamps.	Total.	Value of Bicolour Impressed General Stamps	Value of Court Fees Stamps.	Total.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Bombay.....	3,99,538 7	6,42,634 14	10,42,173 5	3,11,805 6	5,60,982 6	8,72,787 12	1,69,385 9	162
Ahmadabad....	84,892 13	1,61,519 10	2,46,412 7	91,743 5	1,45,372 11	2,37,116 0	9,298 7	37
Ahmadnagar...	98,757 4	1,66,568 10	2,65,325 14	84,186 13	1,38,804 15	2,22,991 12	42,334 2	159
Belgaum.....	66,488 7	74,831 10	1,41,320 1	53,293 0	76,249 8	1,29,547 8	11,772 0	80
Broach.....	85,685 1	1,43,266 2	2,28,951 3	73,504 6	1,54,333 9	2,27,837 15	1,113 4	40
Khandesh.....	1,95,838 7	3,15,899 6	5,11,737 13	1,48,766 9	2,65,957 9	4,14,724 2	97,013 11	189
Kanara.....	26,715 1	58,216 5	84,931 6	24,607 11	54,982 6	79,470 1	5,461 5	64
Dharwar.....	63,183 15	93,478 11	1,56,662 10	56,151 12	98,232 0	1,54,383 12	2,278 14	14
Haidarabad....	39,911 14	76,491 13	1,15,503 11	84,704 12	74,038 4	1,08,741 0	6,762 11	58
Karachi.....	36,010 3	67,186 2	1,03,196 5	29,050 10	55,934 2	83,984 12	19,211 9	181
Kaladgi.....	35,530 11	51,386 14	87,467 9	31,939 6	47,092 3	79,031 9	8,386 0	96
Kaira.....	1,35,691 10	1,35,537 12	2,71,229 6	1,20,558 0	1,34,622 4	2,55,180 4	16,049 2	59
Násik.....	1,02,049 3	1,36,532 13	2,38,582 0	93,088 0	1,22,959 1	2,16,047 1	22,534 15	90
Púna.....	1,52,632 13	2,25,023 2	3,77,655 15	1,32,361 0	2,13,049 7	3,45,410 7	32,245 8	80
Ratnagiri.....	39,049 11	99,669 4	1,38,718 15	37,325 0	1,01,009 3	1,38,334 3	384 2	02
Sátara.....	1,45,270 11	1,62,353 15	3,08,124 10	1,03,251 3	1,54,859 6	2,58,110 9	514 1	162
Shikárpur.....	44,118 4	67,228 3	1,11,346 7	40,640 15	67,880 8	1,08,521 7	2,825 0	25
Sholápur.....	68,812 10	1,12,280 12	1,81,093 6	58,792 6	84,762 5	1,43,554 11	37,538 11	207
Súrat.....	75,156 9	1,48,256 1	2,23,412 10	67,177 0	1,46,468 11	2,13,645 11	9,766 15	43
Tháns.....	91,220 15	1,93,082 15	2,84,313 14	78,124 11	1,73,846 9	2,51,973 4	32,340 0	113
Aden.....	3,405 8	....	3,405 8	3,981 9	....	3,981 8	578 0	165
Baroda.....	1,999 8	....	1,999 8	1,604 0	....	1,604 0	395 8	190
Kattiawar.....	336 14	34 0	370 14	393 8	14 8	408 0	37 2	102
Total..	19,91,446 7	31,32,468 14	51,23,935 5	16,76,105 13	28,71,331 7	45,47,437 4	5,76,497 0	112

Comparison
of Receipts
from General
and Courts
Fees Stamps.

This is the second year in which the receipts from sales of General and Court Fees Stamps can be compared. The results are shown in the following Table:—

Districts.	Value of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.						Percentage of Gross Receipts obtained by sale of General Stamps.
	General Stamps.		Court Fees Stamps.		Total.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Bombay	5,91,712	4	5,60,982	6	11,52,694	10	51.4
Ahmadabad	1,11,079	3	1,45,372	11	2,56,451	14	43.3
Ahmadnagar	87,228	11	1,38,804	15	2,26,033	10	38.5
Belgaum	56,015	8	76,249	8	1,32,265	0	42.3
Broach	78,559	1	1,54,333	9	2,32,892	10	33.7
Khandesh	1,57,204	12	2,68,957	9	4,23,162	5	37.0
Kanara	31,450	2	54,862	6	86,312	8	36.0
Dharwar	61,319	6	98,232	0	1,59,551	6	38.0
Haidarabad	42,120	14	74,036	4	1,16,157	2	36.2
Kaira	1,26,515	13	1,34,622	4	2,61,138	1	48.4
Kaládgi	34,114	5	47,092	8	81,206	8	42.0
Karáchi	48,506	14	55,934	2	1,04,441	0	46.4
Násik	98,115	8	1,22,959	1	2,21,074	9	44.3
Púna	1,41,497	12	2,13,049	7	3,54,547	3	39.9
Ratnagiri	40,653	6	1,01,009	3	1,41,662	9	28.6
Sátára	1,06,009	11	1,54,859	6	2,60,869	1	40.6
Shikárpur	4,77,331	3	67,880	8	1,15,612	0	41.0
Sholápur	63,954	9	84,762	5	1,48,716	14	43.0
Súrat	75,531	15	1,46,468	11	2,22,000	10	34.0
Thána	81,663	11	1,73,848	9	3,55,572	4	31.9
Aden	5,138	14	.....	.....	5,138	14	.....
Baroda	1,753	0	.....	.....	1,753	0	.....
Bushire	75	0	.....	.....	75	0	.....
Kattiawar	921	13	14	8	936	5	.....
Katch	102	5	.....	.....	102	5	.....
Muskat	8	15	.....	.....	8	15	.....
Total...	20,88,954	12	23,71,331	7	49,60,316	3	42.1

It appears that nearly three-fifths of the stamps sold are Court Fees Stamps, and a little more than two-fifths the General Stamps. This average is the same as last year, the percentage of gross receipts obtained by the sale of General Stamps being 43.7 and 42.1 respectively.

Receipts on
Unstamped or
insufficiently-
Stamped
Documents.

The total realizations of Stamp duty and penalties by Collectors and Civil Courts on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, were Rs. 26,267, as compared with Rs. 27,726 of the year 1870-71, as shown in the following Statement. It will be observed that there is a decrease in

receipts by Civil Courts, and a slight increase in receipts by Collectors :—

	By Collectors.	By Civil Courts.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	18,695	17,031	27,726
1871-72	10,969	15,298	26,267

The Stamp Duty and Adjudication Fees realized under Section 39 of the General Stamp Act is Rs. 9,380-8-0; of this amount Rs. 8,831 were realized in Bombay, viz., Rs. 155 as Adjudication fees, and Rs. 8,676 as Stamp Duty. The penalties levied under this section are included in column 4 of the statement appended to this Report. In 1870-71 the Stamp Duty received in Bombay under Section 39 was, under a misapprehension, included in column No. 4, which accounts for the small amount of Rs. 388 entered in column No. 8 of the general statement.

The total charges have fallen from Rs. 2,82,186 in 1870-71 to Rs. 2,32,792 in 1871-72, showing a difference of Rs. 49,394, or 17 per cent. The rates of discount are the same as ruled in 1870-71, except that in February 1872, Government reduced the rate of discount on the sale of Court Fees Stamps from 3 and 5 per cent. to a uniform rate of two per cent. Revised rules for the sale of Court Fees Stamps are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

The amount refunded on account of stamps returned to Collectors has fallen from Rs. 39,873 in 1871-72 to Rs. 20,492; and that on account of Court Fees Stamps from Rs. 46,589 to Rs. 42,443. The net result is a reduction of Rs. 21,736, or 25 per cent. There is a reduction of Rs 10,573 under the head of Miscellaneous Charges.

The net receipts of the Presidency, including Sind, for the last eleven years are compared in the following table :—

Net Receipts
of Presidency.

Years.	Bombay	Ahmadabad.	Ahmadnagar.	Belgaum.	Broach.	Kandesh.	Kanara.	Dharwar.	Haidarabad.	Kaira.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	9,17,618	2,66,425	3,01,927	1,12,068	42,157	1,258	.....	1,00,155	31,144	1,50,191
1862-63	10,61,000	1,83,036	2,19,380	77,131	.....	3,77,437	44,908	1,01,033	31,762	1,16,717
1863-64	18,11,952	2,27,523	2,62,301	1,02,034	.....	2,67,515	56,070	1,30,271	52,125	1,56,486
1864-65	26,38,754	2,31,109	3,16,517	1,08,233	.....	2,33,166	73,331	1,38,287	82,585	1,73,284
1865-66	18,25,205	2,31,148	3,18,758	1,01,358	.....	3,56,788	83,933	1,40,291	59,908	1,77,940
1866-67	9,44,100	1,90,239	3,00,008	91,500	.....	3,31,904	67,046	1,19,132	52,317	1,66,360
1867-68	9,31,440	2,22,794	3,72,409	1,15,796	.....	4,49,804	81,317	1,74,061	83,502	2,22,049
1868-69	9,94,924	2,20,959	3,85,078	1,18,916	.....	4,93,575	99,213	1,55,182	81,854	2,14,427
1869-70	9,21,385	2,60,702	2,89,353	1,28,330	1,04,512	5,27,168	89,419	1,52,119	88,676	2,19,634
1870-71	12,83,221	2,53,306	2,60,726	1,40,716	2,27,104	5,01,340	86,951	1,53,150	1,18,023	2,63,162
1871-72	11,05,259	2,44,565	2,21,821	1,27,577	2,25,078	4,07,217	84,804	1,50,438	1,10,990	2,51,579

Years.	Kaládgi.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Pána.	Rainagiri.	Sátára.	Shikarpur.	Sholápur.	Súrat.	Thána.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	.....	65,918	.....	2,45,770	85,127	1,28,573	45,023	94,580	2,23,509	13,603
1862-63	.....	67,410	.....	1,87,494	67,460	1,27,752	55,844	92,369	2,13,920	1,37,288
1863-64	.....	98,727	.....	2,58,918	73,918	1,51,987	81,234	1,26,679	3,02,688	1,81,655
1864-65	1,01,216	9,60,064	.....	3,25,055	88,089	3,33,906	91,664	.....	3,11,846	1,79,797
1865-66	63,217	67,967	.....	3,79,869	93,811	1,80,959	92,661	.....	3,29,006	1,89,568
1866-67	54,070	50,397	.....	3,52,776	80,023	1,74,612	73,471	.....	3,19,092	1,76,339
1867-68	77,551	74,390	.....	4,52,059	98,364	2,28,453	87,140	.....	3,99,186	2,27,921
1868-69	77,480	87,438	.....	4,73,638	1,12,867	2,42,270	90,206	.....	3,94,886	2,36,154
1869-70	85,969	1,09,297	1,12,603	3,32,342	1,18,220	2,49,135	1,11,161	1,09,988	1,87,080	2,70,732
1870-71	85,857	1,18,369	2,36,158	3,67,588	1,36,699	2,95,408	1,13,200	1,80,338	2,17,958	2,74,334
1871-72	78,274	98,998	2,12,983	3,42,250	1,36,323	2,49,104	1,11,878	1,44,709	2,13,270	2,43,064

Years.	Aden.	Baroda.	Katch.	Kattiarwar.	Bushire.	Kolápur.	Rewa-Kanta.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous year.	
									Actual	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	3,339	93	32	24	.....	48	.....	29,47,533	.....	.....
1862-63	4,300	1,427	174	186	14	1,451	10,802	31,75,324	2,27,741	7.7
1863-64	3,132	1,373	76	486	.....	1,299	10,637	43,39,191	11,03,867	36.6
1864-65	4,162	1,115	85	439	.....	1,264	.....	55,40,468	12,01,277	27.6
1865-66	2,978	1,266	97	622	30	771	.....	45,98,146	8,42,322	15.2
1866-67	3,323	1,232	111	672	20	58	.....	35,57,402	11,40,744	24.2
1867-68	3,341	1,630	137	954	88	.....	.....	43,04,366	7,46,964	20.9
1868-69	4,583	1,201	131	1,197	63	.....	.....	44,86,167	1,80,801	4.2
1869-70	899	1,692	88	890	63	.....	.....	44,80,995	25,171	5.0
1870-71	4,197	2,005	79	666	89	.....	.....	53,21,092	3,62,092	13.3
1871-72	4,939	1,681	98	925	73	.....	.....	47,69,616	5,51,476	10.4

Review of Stamp revenue during these eleven years has been extremely variable in several Collectorates. At the Presidency, the disturbing causes were the American war and the consequent high price of cotton. The sudden wealth which poured into Bombay from these causes, led to speculation, and to the formation of Joint Stock Companies. The Stamp revenue rose with this influx of wealth and commercial activity, until in 1864-65 the net receipts reached 26½ lacs of Rupees, or nearly two and a-half times the net receipts of the year 1871-72. From 1864-65 the receipts fluctuated until the

2. Incomes below Rs. 750 were exempted from the operation of the tax.

3. The mode of collecting the Income Tax on interest on securities of the Government of India has been changed. Under Act XVI. of 1870, income from interest on Government securities was included in the general assessments made in the office of the Collector of Income Tax; whereas in the past year such incomes are assessed at the Government Treasury at the New Bank of Bombay, and the officer empowered to grant such interest deducted the duty at the time of the payment of such interest.

4. The mode of recovering the tax in cases of default was changed, and instead of summoning the defaulters of the tax before the police magistrates, they were dealt with by the Income Tax Collector.

Cost of
Assessment
and Collection.

The total cost of the assessment and collection of the Income Tax for the year under report has been as follows :—

Collector's Salary and Allowance	Rs.	18,000	0	0
Office Establishment.. ..	.. ..	..	24,589	13 7
Office Rent .. ..	.. ..	..	1,800	0 0
Contingent Expenses .. ..	.. ..	..	179	11 6
Printing Charges .. ..	.. ..	..	1,898	13 0

Total..Rs. 46,468 6 1

Assessment
on Incomes
above Rs. 750

The cost of the establishment during the previous year was Rs. 50,025-11-0, whereas for the year under report it was Rs. 46,468-6-1, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,557-4-11 in the cost of collection. 9,915 persons were assessed on an annual income of Rs. 750 and upwards under Part V. of the Act. Under this part merchant traders, bankers, house-owners, landed proprietors, and all persons following any occupation or trade, except Joint Stock Companies, and all persons employed under Government or Joint Stock or other public companies, are assessed. The corresponding return of previous year showed the number of such persons

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assessed to be 8,385. The raising of the minimum amount of taxable income from Rs. 500 to 750 has relieved 7,795 persons who were assessed to the tax during the previous year, and the amount surrendered by Government at the present Income Tax rate is Rs. 47,615-12-0. The yield of the aforesaid 9,915 assessments is Rs. 3,63,047-9-2, against the previous year's collections at the corresponding rate of Rs. 3,75,940-6-7. The decrease of about Rs. 12,000 in the amount of the tax from this source is easily explained. The returns for last year included the assessments on incomes from Government securities, whereas they are not now made in the office of the Income Tax Collector.

Under Part III of the Indian Income Tax Act, fifty-three public companies were assessed during the year, being seven more than during the previous year, while the amount of tax recovered was Rs. 1,30,049-11-0. This return requires no special remark, as the tax was paid on the declared profits of the companies, and the collection from this source is increased or reduced in accordance with the amount of profits. The Income Tax rates in 1869-70 and 1870-71 were $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. respectively; but the amount calculated at the present rate during those years was Rs. 1,14,416 and Rs. 98,480 respectively, whereas during 1871-72 the yield has been Rs. 1,30,049-11-0, which contrasts favourably with the results of the previous years.

3,428 employes of public companies were assessed under the procedure described in Part II. of the Indian Income Tax Act, and the amount of tax recovered from this source is Rs. 63,155-5. Here the yield is about the same as that of the previous year, when at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. it was Rs. 2,07,699-10-11, or at $1\frac{1}{2}$, Rs. 69,233-3-7. The raising of the minimum amount of tax to Rs. 750 has relieved, on the basis of the previous year's statement, 2,066 persons, and the tax surrendered by Government thereby is Rs. 7,938.

From a return submitted to the Income Tax Collector by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the following statement has been submitted, showing the number of persons liable to

Assessment
on Public
Companies.

Assessment
on Servants,
Pensioners,
and Annuitants
of Companies.

Incidence
on each class
of the Popula-
tion.

the tax in each section of the community, as compared with the strength of each respectively :—

	Population.	Persons or Firms assessed.	Per Cent.
Europeans	7,253	2,839	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parsis	44,091	1,958	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hindús.....	4,23,801	6,486	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mahamedans	1,37,644	1,640	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Native Christians ...	27,471	381	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Jews.....	2,669	37	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Chinese	305	2	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
African Negroes	1,171	...	...
	6,44,405	13,343	

The very large proportion of Europeans assessed to the tax arises from the fact of the employés (who are mostly Europeans) of the two great Railway Companies, whose lines run through the different parts of the Presidency, having been assessed at the head offices at Bombay. The employés of all Joint Stock Companies are also similarly assessed.

Income Tax.—Mofussil.

Decrease in Receipts.

Income Tax in Belgaum.

The returns of Income Tax, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit a considerable decrease, which is attributable to the tax having been lowered by 2 per cent., and to incomes under Rs. 750 being exempted from the incidence of the tax. The Collector of Belgaum reports that the administration of this tax during the past year has been satisfactory, and that the number of appeals has diminished very considerably. An examination of the details of the assessment made under Schedule I. of the Income Tax Act, shows that the greatest number of tax-payers in the Belgaum district belonged to those persons who have been classed under the heading of bankers and money-lenders, amounting in number to 526. The number of general dealers is given as 144; dealers in piece goods as 132. The number of proprietors of land assessed amounts to 171.

General working.

The administration of the tax in other districts does not appear to call for any remark. The relief afforded by the

lowering of the tax and the exemption of all whose incomes fall short of Rs. 750, has enabled the existing assessment to be made with far more care and minuteness than was previously possible. The appeals in most districts have greatly diminished, and the tax as at present administered appears to be entirely free from the objections that have so constantly been urged against it.

Abkaree.

The attention of Government has been directed by the Collector to the systematic evasion of the Opium Excise duties throughout the Kheda District. The vicinity of numerous Native States affords peculiar facilities for illicit trade, and Government maintain no preventive establishment in this district. Almost all classes of the population are addicted to the use of the drug, and the Collector states it as his opinion that the total sales from the Government Treasuries would not suffice to meet the consumption of the town of Náriad alone.

Opium
Smuggling in
Kheda.

The manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is carried on in the Belgaum district under the farming system, the purchaser having the monopoly to manufacture and sell spirituous liquors and also to draw toddy from the date and brab trees belonging to Government in the district. Spirits are distilled from jagree, flavoured with the bark of the bewra tree, in the districts, and from mowra in the cantonment. The monopoly is farmed yearly by shops through the districts; but the manufacture of spirits in the cantonment is carried on in a distillery under the superintendence of the Cantonment Magistrate. The total number of liquor shops was 70, six being in cantonments and sixty-four in the districts. The increased receipts from the sale of liquor farms necessarily leads to the conclusion that the consumption of Spirits is on the increase.

Belgaum
Abkaree.

There is a decrease of Rs. 40,158 in the Abkaree receipts from Khandesh. This decrease has been caused by a combination of the Kullals or liquor farmers, who refused to bid for some of the shops unless the conditions of their

Khandeah
Abkaree.

license were altered ; on this account, 48 shops which were open last year were closed throughout the year, and some other shops were closed for a portion of the year.

Ratnagiri.

The Collector of Ratnagiri brings to notice that there is a large amount of liquor sold without license in this district. By the existing liquor system, licenses are given to farmers or liquor-sellers, who purchase the right of selling liquor by auction : each farmer is also informed from what toddy tappers he may ordinarily purchase the unfermented produce of the trees. Should he require more liquor than his tappers can furnish him with, he must apply to some other farmer for the quantity he wishes to have, and the liquor is sent to him under a pass granted by some official ;—he may not apply to any toddy tapper except those assigned to him. These toddy tappers pay a license of annas 8 on each tree they tap, and they are informed to what farmer they may dispose of the produce. A third license is given for the right of having stills.

It is complained that this system enables the toddy tappers to drive an unlicensed trade of their own, as they always manage to produce a larger supply of liquor than their own farmer can dispose of. The attention of Government has been directed to the subject, and the question of a remedy is under consideration.

Sátára.

The subjoined is a list showing the number of shops licensed under the Abkaree Act in this Collectorate during the year under report :—

Name of article.	No. of Shops.	
Country Liquor	55	} An inebriating preparation of bhanga, with sugar and spices.
Foreign	21	
Opium	23	
Bhang and Ganga	31	
Pedha	1	
Majoom	5	
Toddy	7	
	143	

The total number of liquor shops in the Kolába District is 1,191. These shops are divided into four classes. Shops of the first class sell the liquor extracted from the mowra and datetrees. Each Talooka is sub-divided into circles, each formed of a certain number of villages; in each circle one or more villages are appointed for distilling and selling spirit, the right of fermenting and selling liquor being limited to the principal shop. Shops of the second class sell the liquor extracted from a tree called Bherlee Mar. Shops of the third class sell the juice extracted from the cocoanut and toddy trees which grow in great profusion in certain villages of the Alibágh Taluka. Cocoanut and toddy trees the property of Government, when tapped, are taxed at 1 rupee each, and those of private persons at 8 annas only. These rates have been guaranteed by Government up to the termination of the present Revenue Settlement, which was introduced in 1860-61. Shops of the fourth class are granted licenses for the sale of Europe spirits in towns and large villages on payment of Rs. 50 per annum. Out of the total number of shops of all classes 1,082 are shops of the third class.

Town and Island of Bombay.

The revenue realized from toddy licenses in Bombay for 1871-72 was Rs. 1,69,100, against Rs. 1,73,099, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,979.

Non-Agricultural Cess.

This cess is levied under the provisions of Bombay Act II. of 1871, entitled an Act for imposing duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay. This Act was promulgated on the 1st July 1871.

The main provisions of the Act may be thus briefly enumerated :—

Main provisions of the Act.

Every person being a head of a household, or occupying a separate tenement and not assessed to the Local Fund cess, or who being so assessed carries on any

profession, trade, or calling other than the cultivation of land, is required to pay a certain annual duty.

The duty varies according to the class in which a person is assessed.

Persons assessed in Class I. as enjoying gross annual incomes amounting to Rs. 500, pay a duty of Rs. 6.

Persons assessed in Class II. with incomes above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500, pay a duty of Rs. 3.

Persons assessed in Class III. with incomes falling short of Rs. 100, pay a duty of Rs. 1-8-0.

Exemptions. Various persons and classes are exempted by the express provisions of the Act, and other exemptions are made by Government under the authority conferred by the Act.

The Act does not apply to the City of Bombay, nor to towns and suburbs required to provide for the cost of the Police employed therein.

Kheda. During the year under review the assessments under the Act have imposed on the Revenue establishments very considerable extra labour. The Collector of Kheda remarks that nearly two-thirds of the amount realized has been collected from persons whose incomes are below Rs. 100, and is of opinion that the results are inadequate to the labour which has attended the first introduction of the tax.

Pána. The Collector of Pána reports the unpopularity of the tax in his district, but notices with approval the care and discretion with which the assessment was conducted.

Belgaum. The original estimate of collections expected to be made in the Belgaum District amounted to Rs. 60,000: the collections realized amounted to Rs. 48,086-8-0. The total number of notices served was 39,790. The assessments under the first class produced Rs. 12,816; those under the second class Rs. 8,412 and Rs. 14,149-8-0; those under the third class Rs. 12,709.

**Khandesh
and Thána.**

The imposition of this tax in the districts of Khandesh and Thána has drawn from the Collectors strong representations

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regarding the impolicy of taxing the poorest class of inhabitants. In the former district the prevalent distress caused by the failure of crops has caused the introduction of this new tax to be regarded with special discontent.

Miscellaneous Revenue—Sind.

Spirits.—The net revenue under this head is Rs. 2,10,955, being a net decrease of Rs. 27,132. It is raised by letting the right to manufacture and sell country liquor in certain specified localities for one year at a time. The liquor is usually manufactured from molasses; but the importation of the flowers of the mowra tree for this purpose has lately come into fashion.

Drugs (except Opium).—The chief of these is Bhang (the dried leaves of *Cannabis Indica*), and various intoxicating preparations from the same plant. The net revenue under this head shows a decrease of Rs. 11,008, the sum realized being Rs. 65,634. The falling off in this and the preceding item can only be attributed to the diminished resources of the people, consequent on the prolonged drought, the dearth of fodder, and the dearth of sheep and cattle.

Stamps.—The revenue under this head was Rs. 3,31,206, showing an increase of Rs. 45,144. The returns from Haidarabad give an increase of Rs. 63,080; but, on the other hand, there is a decrease at Karáchi, the principal seat of trade, of Rs. 20,537, proving conclusively that commerce has been less lively than in the previous year.

Income Tax.—The returns under this are, owing to the decreased rate of the tax, and its limited incidence consequent on the raising of the minimum income liable to assessment, comparatively small. The revenue is Rs. 11,13,421, showing a falling off of Rs. 2,64,989. There are besides Rs. 3,254 outstanding balances of this tax.

Ghee Tax.—This is a tax peculiar to the Thar and Parkar District. On the institution of the Income Tax in 1861, it was forcibly represented that a direct tax of this nature would be in the highest degree unproductive in that wild country, and would, moreover, be specially unpopular. An export tax

on ghee was therefore substituted, the rate being fixed at four annas a maund. This was chosen, as the majority of the people of that district subsist entirely on the produce of their cattle. It has since been continued without alteration, and the revenue from it in the year under report was Rs. 50,581, of which Rs. 48,284 is a net saving to Government, being Rs. 1,417 in excess of the collections of 1870-71. It has produced, therefore, more than the Income Tax in any of the rich districts of Sind.

Non-Agricultural Tax.—The net revenue given under this head is Rs. 1,35,948; but owing to collections having been commenced at a late date, there was at the conclusion of the year an outstanding balance of Rs. 55,204. A figured statement, showing the increase and decrease under all the above heads in each district as compared with the previous year, is appended.

The following is a Table showing the Receipts on account of Income Tax, Abkaree, Stamps, and Non-Agricultural Cess for each Collectorate of the Presidency, as compared with the Receipts in 1870-71 :—

	Income Tax.		Abkaree.		Stamps.		Non-Agricultural Cess.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Ahmadabad ...	1,77,755	50,074	45,124	52,788	2,67,229	2,44,890	.....	.....
Kaira	1,00,333	18,378	25,418	12,908	247,950	261,752	.....	.....
Panch Mahals }		.....		8,510		16,380	.....	.....
Broach	72,709	30,099	78,965	78,274	2,27,103	2,33,212	.....	16,483
Surat	1,43,458	41,563	3,55,576	3,49,308	2,24,581	2,17,373	.....	.....
Thána	71,609	25,641	4,86,105	4,27,654	66,711	1,80,582	.....	45,841
Kolába	26,496	9,430	1,25,033	1,08,202	29,064	75,790	.....	7,241
Belgaum	2,53,558	36,250	1,99,030	1,68,846	1,97,303	4,20,059	.....	30,697
Násik	59,962	20,971	58,812	70,311	1,10,068	2,22,095	.....	28,522
Ratnagiri	34,527	16,000	64,803	72,137	40,498	1,42,017	.....	11,729
Sátára	88,160	4,298	28,438	48,354	1,22,576	2,61,910	.....	16,628
Belgaum	1,56,208	28,215	1,29,557	1,40,986	1,43,119	1,27,157	.....	46,856
Dharwar	1,39,041	1,18,518	2,64,999	2,38,512	68,348	67,263	.....	.....
Kanara	23,368	20,736	1,04,449	1,15,956	90,645	88,133	.....	.....
Púna	1,36,957	45,193	1,88,595	2,04,255	1,43,051	3,19,025	.....	40,715
Ahmadnagar ...	79,738	23,871	35,080	32,838	1,40,495	2,07,546	.....	18,791
Sholápur	78,302	21,418	77,655	67,502	76,878	1,50,300	.....	.....
Kaládgi	74,156	.....	1,51,888	.....	37,880	.....	.....	.....
Sind	3,63,482	1,06,632	3,95,480	2,07,435	2,33,486	3,43,298	.....	.....

6.—*Survey and Settlement.*

The following statement shows the Revenue Survey departments employed during the year, under the control of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions.

The strength of the several survey departments employed in each division, and the amount of the field work executed by each, is given below :—

Department.	Names of Superintendents or Officers in charge.	No. of parties or establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
			Area Surveyed.	Area Classified.
<i>Northern Division.</i>			Acres.	Acres.
Púna and Násik Survey.	Lieutenant Colonel Waddington.	6	462,470	816,605
Ratnagiri Survey	Mr. J. Gibson.	3	123,058	131,343
Gujrat Survey	Mr. N. B. Beyts and Lieutenant Colonel Prescott.	5	160,148	205,176
Indus Right Bank	Major Haig and Captains Doig and Fisher.	3	205,592	93,237
Indus Left Bank.....	Lieutenant Colonel Taverner.	6	840,841	189,722
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Southern Maratha Country and Kanara.....	{ Mr. Beynon, Deputy Superintendent. Captain Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent. }	10	596,963	576,069
Total.		33	2,394,072	2,012,142

The total out-turn of work executed by the several departments comprises the field survey of an area of 2,394,072 acres, and the classification of 2,012,142 acres. The work in

Summary of work done.

the latter branch is somewhat greater than usual, owing to the increased strength of classing establishments employed in the revision survey of the Deccan Districts.

Surveys
where carried
on.

The surveyors of the Northern Division were employed in the revision survey of Púna, Sholápur, and Násik, in the original survey of Ratnagiri, and the Broach and Panch Mahal districts of Gujrat. In Sind survey operations were carried on in the three Collectorates of Shikárpur, Haidarabad, and Karáchi.

Extra Deputy
Superintendents.

In consequence of the extension of survey operations in the Southern Division—the revision of the settlement in the Dharwar and Kaládgi Collectorates being in hand—another Deputy Superintendent was appointed in this division by the promotion of an Assistant Superintendent, to whom it is proposed to make over the local control of the Dharwar revision operations.

In the Southern Division the survey establishments were employed in the Collectorate of Northern Kanara, and in the revision survey of the Dharwar and Kaládgi Collectorates. The survey of Kolhápur, which is carried on at the cost of that State, was also proceeded with as well as that of adjacent Jaghir territories in the Southern Maratha Country.

Season.

The season opened favourably as regards the general health of the establishments, but proved trying as it advanced, from the short monsoon last year. The hot weather set in very early, and with unusual severity, and drinking water and fodder were procurable in the inland districts with unusual difficulty. As regards the survey in North Kanara, the health of the Native establishments was better than on the average of former years; one of the European officers employed in this survey, who had long been in very indifferent health, died, and another was compelled to go to England on leave on medical certificate.

Financial
Result of Set-
tlements.

The settlement operations of the year, as shown in the following Statement, have effected a general increase of 43

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per cent. upon the former revenue, the detailed result for each district being as noted below :—

Districts.	No. of Villages.	Settlement Jumma Gross Revenue.	Past Collections.	Percentage increase.
<i>Northern Division, Pina and Násik Survey.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	
Bhimthury	57	147,772	88,347	67
Niphar	83	154,155	91,731	68
Sholápur	135	294,152	162,522	80
* Do. Villages received from the Nizam	11	15,843	11,662	35
<i>Ratnagiri Survey.</i>				
Gohaghur	73	44,566	39,605	12½
<i>Gujrat Survey.</i>				
Broach	102	591,304	455,405	30
Add Quit-rents ... ..	.....	24,815	22,930	8
Total ... ..	.....	616,119	478,335	30
Kallol	58	72,715	46,760	55
Add Quit-rents ... ..	.....	8,843	5,502	60
Total ... ..	.....	81,558	52,262	56
Indus Right Bank Survey ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indus Left Bank Survey ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allyarka Tanda	57	106,745	84,575	26
Haidarabad	52	80,162	62,134	29
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
North Kanara	115	78,782	38,397	106
Kollápur	23	60,245	57,960	3
Koondgal	13	99,520	81,880	21
Sátára (Inam Villages)	20	18,869	13,945	35
	805	17,984,488	1,263,355	43

* Under an exchange of territory effected with that Government.

The work of the Northern Division, shown in the foregoing statement, includes a division of the assessment of three Deccan Districts, in which the 30 years' leases had expired. In one case (Sholápur) the percentage increase imposed by new rates amounts to 80 per cent., and in the other two it is 67 and 68 respectively. Looking to the financial results of the measure, it will be seen that the actual increase in the future revenues of these districts amount to (Rs. 2,53,479) two

lacs fifty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine, the figures being as under—

Settlement Jumma.....	Rs. 5,96,079
Past Collections	Rs. 3,42,600
	Rs. 2,53,479

Increase of Land Revenue under the Bombay Survey System.

Prior to the first settlement of these districts, effected according to the Bombay Survey system, their annual revenue for a series of years had aggregated about Rs. 2,09,700, being a little under 200 per cent. less than the Jumma now imposed; nearly half the culturable area was then lying waste, and except, perhaps, in the case of fields having wells, land was of no value, either for sale or as a security for mortgage purposes. The following extract from the Survey Officer's report on one of the districts concerned (Bhimthurry), will serve to show the state of the Deccan generally at the period referred to. In alluding to the necessity for a reduction of assessment, Lieutenant Nash observes—

Description of Bhimthurry by Lieutenant Nash.

“What is stated of the Khoorkoomb is equally true of the Pimpulgaum Division of the Purgunna Bhimthurry. The plundering of Holkar's army, the famine which ensued, the alteration in the value of money, and the ravages of cholera have all combined for the injury of the district. The effects are visible in the falling off of cultivation of more than one half of the purgunna, in the ruin of the villages, in the accumulation of balances, and in the constant necessity of remissions.”

The report by the Superintendent of Survey on the present revision of assessment, indicates a marked change in the state of this district at the present period. From the general and statistical information regarding it given therein, it appears that out of a total area of 188,795 acres the settlement papers show the whole to be now under occupation, with the exception of the small extent of 2,019 acres, part of which being reserved for grass land, is not available for cultivation.

The district is generally unfavourable for irrigation, water being scarce and found at a considerable depth from the surface ; but notwithstanding these disadvantageous circumstances, the report shows an outlay of about Rs. 80,000 from the private capital of the cultivators to have been expended on the construction of wells.

Expenditure
in Bhimthurry
on Wells.

After going through a careful comparison of the present with the former state of the district, the Superintendent sums up with the following remarks :—

“The almost total absence of remissions for the last 16 years, the fact of there being no outstanding balances, that there is scarcely an acre of land that has not been taken up, the saleable value of land, all these form a contrast so striking to the picture drawn by Lieutenant Nash, that it is difficult to realize that such a state of affairs actually did exist. By reference, however, to the diagram, we shall see that the change has been brought about by degrees, though as far as can be judged by the increase in cultivation and return of revenue, the culminating point of prosperity was reached almost as far back as 1860-61, when the collections were Rs. 74,084, there being a remission of only one rupee.”

Present state
of Bhimthurry.

These remarks, both as to the present and former state of the Bhimthurry Taluka, will apply equally to Sholápur. The increase imposed by the revision is somewhat higher in that case, being 80 per cent. against 67 in the former district. But this is due to defects in the manner in which the first survey and settlement operations were carried out, and not to any departure from the general plan upon which the revision settlements are being fixed.

Effects of
the Survey in
Sholápur.

The Niphar District, entered in the statement, is the first in the Násik Collectorate to which a revision of assessment has been applied. The information given in the report shows clearly that a marked improvement in the condition and resources of the cultivating class has taken place during the currency of the 30 years' lease which has just expired.

Revision of
Assessment in
Niphar.

The improvement is described to be due chiefly to the increased value of agricultural produce, aided by the advantages of transport and sale afforded by the Railway. The increase by the new settlement has been fixed at 68 per cent. It was thought at first by the Revenue Officers that the District could bear a somewhat higher rate, but after careful consideration it was eventually decided to limit the State demand to this advance on the former settlement.

The rates fixed at these several revisions have every where been well received, and the absence of complaints against them may be regarded as satisfactory evidence that the new demand is thought to be moderate, notwithstanding its increase over former payments.

Settlement
of Broach and
Kallol.

The Broach and Kallol Talukas were settled by the Gujrat survey. According to a recent survey, Broach comprises a total area of 185,502 acres, about nine-tenths of which (165,528 acres) are Government lands, subject to full assessment, the remaining tenth (19,974 acres) being alienated, but charged with an annual quit-rent payment. The new Jumma on the Government land has been fixed at Rs. 5,91,304, and the quit-rent payments, the re-adjustment and settlement of which was effected by the settling officers, amount to Rs. 24,815, the total land revenue under the new settlement being Rs. 6,16,119. The general result from both sources shows an increase of Rs. 1,37,784 on past collections. The new assessment falls at the rate of Rs. 5-3-7 per acre, and gives an incidence of Rs. 6-10-6 per head of population.

Broach Cotton.

The district is certainly very fertile, but its prosperity is largely dependent upon the price of cotton: one-third of the total area being annually under cultivation with that product. Large profits have been made from this cultivation of late years, owing to the high price of cotton during the past decade; but there can be no doubt the settlement will be severely tested when the impending fall in the price of that article is felt. It is to be hoped, however, when this does occur, that a portion of the area now regularly under cotton

cultivation will be devoted to the production of wheat and other grain crops, for which the soil is well suited, and that by this means the bad effects of the depreciation in the value of this particular crop may be averted.

The chief feature noticeable in the settlement of the Kallol Taluka (which belongs to the Panch Mahals) is the large extent of waste land, comprising one half of the cultivable area. The redemption of these waste tracts is the great object to be looked to in the settlement of such a country, and light rates were therefore adopted, as offering the best inducement to the extension of cultivation. A feverish and unhealthy climate will, it is apprehended, deter capitalists for a time from seeking investments in land in such inhospitable tracts of country ; but as the pressure for land increases, obstacles of this nature will doubtless be overcome, and we may expect attention ere long to be directed to the reclamation of these jungly wastes, which, with the exception of a small part of Khandesh, comprise the only cultivable lands of the Presidency now unoccupied.

Settlement work progresses slowly in the Ratnagiri Col-lectorate, owing in a great measure to the intricate nature of the tenure and minute sub-division of land obtaining there. In the past year it was somewhat less than the average out-turn ; but it is thought advisable not to press on the work until the High Court have passed a decision upon a case now before it, questioning the legality of the proceedings of the Survey Department. It is upwards of 3 years since the appeal was preferred. The delay in disposing of it, which is to be regretted, is embarrassing to the Department and encouraging to a spirit of litigation in the district.

No settlement work was carried out during the year in the Right Bank Survey Department in Sind. The papers were prepared for the introduction of rates in one district, but owing to the unsettled state of cultivation in parts of it, consequent on damages caused by the floods from the Indus River, it was thought advisable to defer the measure for a

year, more particularly as this would enable us to see the effect of the work recently undertaken for the purpose of keeping out the flood water from the district.

The progress was good and satisfactory in the other department, and the result favourable in a fiscal point, the settlement having resulted in a general increase of about 27 per cent. on the former revenue of the districts concerned.

Settlement
of Karwar.

The settlement of the Karwar Taluka of North Kanara has been completed. The gross collections in this Taluka before the settlement was commenced in 1869-70 were Rs. 49,379; the revenue according to the survey settlement is Rs. 1,08,807, and there is besides the small area of 1,984 acres Government assessed arable waste, bearing a survey assessment of Rs. 2,490.

Settlements
in Yellapur
and Supa.

Besides the completion of the Karwar Taluka, the survey settlement was introduced in the year under report into 24 villages and hamlets of the Yellapur Taluka, and into 62 of the Supa Taluka, both above the Ghauts.

Survey of
Coompta.

The survey has made considerable progress, and preparations have been made for commencing in the ensuing year settlement work in Coompta, a coast Taluka, the capital of which is the large town and cotton mart of that name. The old assessments there are on a very different standard to those which were found in Karwar, and in many cases the survey assessment will effect a reduction in the existing rates. All information tends to show that a similar state of things exists in the vicinity of the coast throughout the southern Talukas of Coompta and Honore, and that cases of excessively high rates of assessment will be met with, pervading entire villages. The actual rates of assessment imposed in the Karwar Taluka have now become familiarly known throughout the district, apart from the amount of increase of the revenue effected by them, and the advent of the settlement to the Talukas to the south is by no means looked for with unmixed feelings of dissatisfaction on the part of the people.

The settlement of the Kundgal Jagheer Taluka, belonging to the Chief of Jamkhandi, was this year effected. The survey operations in this Taluka were, with the Chief's concurrence, completed as far back as five years ago, but his consent to the introduction of the revised rates of assessment was not obtained till last year. In 1857-58 the realized revenue on the occupied land in this Taluka was Rs. 55,883; the assessments were gradually raised till in 1864-65 Rs. 1,04,896, and in 1866-67 Rs. 1,04,751 were realized. In Kundgal, in common with all Native States and Inams in the Southern Maratha Country, advantage was taken of the very high prices which prevailed during the American War to push up the revenue, and as no systematic base existed on which to rest the assessment, much dissatisfaction was caused; as, though the total amount realized was probably not incommensurate with the resources of the country, the distribution of it was necessarily faulty, many having unfairly high rates imposed, while others in affluent positions escaped paying their proper quota of taxation. During 1864 and 1865, when prices, especially of cotton, which is cultivated to a great extent in Kundgal, were at their maximum, these high and unequal assessments were put up with; but when the fall in prices began, and much dissatisfaction arose and increased year by year, there was a not very unnatural reluctance to reduce assessments to their old rates, and relief was tardily and partially given. Still, absolute necessity and inability to collect gradually worked their way, and enforced reductions. In Kundgal the revenue had fallen from Rs. 1,04,751 in 1866-67 to Rs. 81,880 in 1872-73.

The settlement on the same land will give a revenue of Rs. 99,520 in 1872-73, and a further increase of probably, at least, Rs. 5,000 will result from the investigation into Inams which follows the settlement. Thus, on the whole, the Chief will have every reason to congratulate himself on the result of the survey of this Taluka. He will secure a revenue equal to that which he obtained in the days of highest prices six or seven years back, and an increase over the realizations of last

year of about Rs. 24,000. The people on their part have every cause for satisfaction, being equally assessed on moderate rates, the permanency of which is guaranteed by the Chief for twenty years.

Settlement
in Kolhápur.

In the Kolhápur State the settlement of 23 villages immediately around Kolhápur itself was effected. The revenue last year was Rs. 57,960, this being the highest amount ever yet realized, and the settlement gives Rs. 60,245 State revenue, in addition to the local cess of one anna in the rupee of survey valuation of all land. Government and Inam will give an additional Rs. 8,190, which is in fact a simple addition to the revenues of the State, as it will, so far as it goes, provide for expenditure on local objects, which the State, if it did its duty, would otherwise be called upon to defray.

Settlements
in Native
States and
Inam Villages.

The foregoing remarks regarding the raising of assessments in Native States and Inam villages during the time of high prices, apply generally throughout the Southern Marathá Country and Sátára. Many Inam villages were surveyed in Sátára with the rest of the country ten years ago; in some cases, when a gain was evident, the Inamdars agreed to the settlement at once, or in the following years; in others, they held back. The disturbance in the value of money, which it was evident could be but temporary, rendered it advisable to postpone the final settlement of a large proportion of these villages till prices had fallen to what might be considered a more natural point; till that occurred, it was evident that the Inamdars would not agree to give their Ryots a settlement on any moderate basis of assessment. This time has now come round, and, with few exceptions, the Inamdars agree to have the settlement of their villages carried out, which is being done on the rates applied to the adjacent Government villages settled in past years. The result in every case is more or less beneficial to the Inamdar's revenue, and is satisfactory to the people, as giving them a secure tenure without liability to arbitrary increase of assessment.

Benefits derived from the Settlement.

The general result of the settlement of Jagheers and Inam villages is so satisfactory to all parties, that before

long we may expect very few Inamdars or Jagheerdars whose estates have hitherto remained unsettled, to refrain from applying for the survey and settlement, notwithstanding that now the defrayment of the cost of the whole of the operations is required from the applicant. The advantage to the Jagheerdar or Inamdar is evident; in all cases hitherto the systematic revision of the assessment has resulted in a revenue both increased and free from material fluctuations. The precise definition of the amount of revenue realized obviates to a great extent fraud on the part of the Native officials, from which the Jagheedars and Inamdars are very rarely exempt; and lastly, the Jagheerdar is relieved from the occurrence of constant complaints to himself and against him to Government, relative to partial and excessive assessments. The advantages to the people are not less obvious. Every man knows exactly what are the precise boundaries of his land, and exactly what he has to pay for it, and that as long as he pays this during the term of the settlement, no caprice of the Chief or Inamdar can enhance his payments, the fixity of which rests ultimately on the guarantee of the British Government. The political value of this can hardly be overstated.

The expenditure of the surveys of both Divisions amounted to Rs. 7,37,025. The increase of revenue to be derived from the several settlements introduced aggregates a total of Rs. 5,35,133. Upwards of two-thirds of the cost of the year's operations will consequently be repaid in the first year under these settlements, and there will also be an annual increase of Rs. 5,35,133 in the future revenues of the districts concerned.

Three establishments under the charge of Survey Officers were employed on City Survey duties in the towns of Ahmadabad, Súrát, and Broach. The survey of the towns of Balsar and Rándir was also completed during the year. Operations are reported to be in an advanced state in the other three towns, but there is still a good deal of work to be done in the way of inquiry into titles and the issue of Sanads.

Expenditure
on Survey
Operations.

Surveys
where carried
on.

City Surveys.

Officers of the Revenue Department have been especially employed to assist in these duties, and it is expected the whole work will soon be completed.

Financial Results. The financial results of these operations is shown below :—

City or Town.	Total Expenditure.	Share of Government.			Share of the Municipality.			Realized.	Balance on standing.
		Once for all.		Yearly.	Once for all.		Yearly.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmadabad.	79,383 5 4	62,698 0 0	1,770 8 7	14,098 13 6	815 15 3	41,918 4 8	37,465 1 1		
Surat	60,376 2 10	3,979 8 5	432 0 10	56,396 15 5	1 14 0	60,364 2 10	12 0 0		
Balsar	18,728 4 3	4,563 9 7	153 8 11	14,219 10 8	.....	8,705 4 3	18 0 0	
Broach	21,831 3 7	2,004 7 4	5,648 1 10	19,826 12 3	554 6 0	27,678 10 5	365 1 0		
Rândir	2,576 8 0	.....	8 1 8	2,576 8 0	.....	2,579 9 8	.....	
Total....	1,82,890 8 0	78,185 4 4	8,007 5 10	1,07,118 11 10	1,372 8 3	14,125 15 5	37,850 2 1		

The general result may be considered to be satisfactory, Government and Municipalities combined being recouped for the outlay, and a yearly income of Rs. 9,379 secured, of which Rs. 8,007 belongs to Government and Rs. 1,372 to the several Municipalities.

PART III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Acts applicable to the Judicial administration of the Bombay Presidency were passed during the official year 1871-72—*i. e.*, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872—by the Governor General of India in Council :—

Acts of the
Governor
General in
Council.

Act XXIII. of 1871 ("An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Pensions and Grants, by Government, of Money or Revenue").

Act XXIV. of 1871 ("The Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871").

Act XXV. of 1871 ("Act to amend the Railway Act").

Act XXVI. of 1871 ("The Land Improvement Act, 1871").

Act XXVII. of 1871 ("The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871").

—Sections 1 and 20 only extend to the whole of British India.

Act XXVIII. of 1871 ("An Act to amend the European Vagrancy Act, 1869").

Act XXXI. of 1871 ("The Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871").

Act I. of 1872 ("The Indian Evidence Act, 1872").

Act III. of 1872 ("An Act to provide a form of Marriage in certain cases").

Act V. of 1872 ("An Act to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the Province of Sind").

Acts of the
Governor of
Bombay in
Council.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations has during the year passed the following Acts :—

Act I. of 1871 (“ An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force”).—The expenditure on Police having, under the orders of the Government of India, been made a provincial charge, it appeared equitable that the Police employed for the protection of the inhabitants of particular places in which Act XXVI. of 1850 was in force should be maintained out of the local rates.

Act II. of 1871 (“ An Act for imposing duties on certain of the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay ”).—This Act imposes a duty on those classes of the Mofussil community who, heretofore, have contributed neither to the local one-anna cess levied on the land, nor to the rates and taxes levied by municipalities for town improvements. Government have since suspended the operation of this Act.

Act I. of 1872 (“ An Act to amend Act XIII. of 1856 ”).—In order to diminish the expense to the Bombay Municipality of the maintenance of the Bombay City Police Force, it had been found necessary to effect material reductions in the strength and cost of that Force. The staff of European officers employed in the Force was considered to be larger than was absolutely needed, and a diminution in their number had, therefore, been directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Government of India, under the provisions of Act XIII. of 1856. Certain of the officers discharged would not have been entitled to any pensions or gratuities, and others would have received pensions inadequate to their services, and of a lower amount than officers of equal services and similar rank in the Calcutta City Police would have been granted on discharge from that force. This law was enacted in order to provide for those exceptional cases, and to assimilate the rules

PROTECTION.

regarding pensions and gratuities to members of the Bombay City Police Force to those which regulate the pensions and gratuities payable to members of the Calcutta City Police Force.

Act II. of 1872 ("An Act to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay").—In consequence of the embarrassed condition of the Municipal finances, and to enable the Municipality to meet immediate and pressing liabilities, an application for a loan of 15 lakhs to the Municipality was made to the Government of India. That Government consented to advance the loan on the conditions that it should be paid off within 20 years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; that the borrowing power conferred on the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay by Bombay Acts II. of 1865 and IV. of 1867 should be cancelled by legal enactment; that any moneys hereafter to be borrowed by the Justices should be borrowed under the provisions and subject to the conditions of Act XXIV. of 1871; and that, to secure the repayment of the loan, an Act similar to Bombay Act III. of 1870 should be passed by the Local Legislative Council. To effect these purposes this Act (II. of 1872) was passed.

SECTION II.

JUDICIAL.

1.—*Criminal Justice.**Regulation Districts.*

The number of offences committed during the year under report was 49,480; the number of trials was 46,288. There were 35,635 persons convicted against 52,489 acquitted. The total number of offences exceeds by about 3,600 the number in the year preceding, and, similarly, the number of trials exceed by about 3,700 the number in 1870. The number of persons tried shows an increase of about 5,100.

Summary of
Results.

State of Crime.

The offences noted below show a marked increase in the number of cases :—

	1870.	1871.
Offences relating to Coins and Stamps.	50	63
Murder	139	186
Culpable Homicide	48	55
Attempt at Murder	20	32
Grievous Hurt or Hurt with aggravating circumstances	346	949
Hurt, Criminal Force, and Assault ...	14,839	16,046
Rape	44	52
Simple Theft and Misappropriation ...	8,263	8,590
Dacoity	70	97
Highway Robbery	172	224
Aggravated Theft, Extortion, and Robbery	153	179
House-breaking	604	814

In the following offences there was a marked decrease :—

	1870.	1871.
False Evidence	283	188
Kidnapping	77	63
Adultery	53	46

Trial by Courts of Session.

There were 2,130 persons tried in the Courts of Session, and of these 1,039 were convicted and sentenced. Of these convictions, 126 were reversed on appeal. There were 230 appeals from the Assistant Session Judges and Session Judges to the High Court.

The Judges presiding over the Courts of Session sat for 1,241 days in 1871 against 1,290 in 1870, and disposed of 1,032 cases in 1871 as compared with 1,080 in the previous year. The largest number (218) of cases tried in any one district was in Thána, and the smallest number (17) was in the Kanara District. The number of cases disposed of in the Session Courts of Ahmadabad fell from 155 in 1870 to 147 in 1871; in Súrat, from 126 to 111; in Khandesh, from 120 to 89; in Ahmadnagar, from 62 to 35; in Sátára, from 65

to 44; and in Kanara, from 34 to 17. On the other hand, there was a most marked increase in the Thána District, where the number of cases tried in the Court of Session rose from 182 to 218. The proportion of persons convicted to persons tried was 48·77 per cent. against 51·55 per cent. in 1870.

The number of appeals from the decisions of Assistant Judges and Session Judges was less in the year under report than the year preceding by 79.

Appeals from decisions by Session Judges.

The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal was 12·12 in 1871 against 9·44 in 1870. The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal varied greatly in the different districts—from 30·5 per cent. in Púna and Sholápur, to 1·72 in Sátára and 2·7 in Kanara. The returns of Khandesh and Ahmadabad also show favourably in this respect. The highest percentage of convictions to persons tried was at Kanara, where it amounted to 86·05, and the lowest was at Ahmadabad, where it only reached 29·96.

Convictions reversed on appeal.

The average number of days during which a prisoner was detained in custody, or on bail, previous to trial, was 32 in 1871, as compared with 29 in 1870. The average time varied from 60 days in Kanara to 6 days in Ratnagiri. The number of witnesses summoned was 9,910, as compared with 10,740 in 1870. The average number of witnesses in each case was about 4 against about 10 in 1870.

Detention of Prisoners before trial.

Sixty-six persons were sentenced to death in 1871 against 49 in 1870, and 65 persons were transported for life as compared with 30 in 1870. The highest number of capital sentences was passed by the Judge of Thána, Kolába, and Násik. At Ahmadabad and Khandesh the number of capital sentences passed was 5. Only 1 person was sentenced to death in Kanara.

Sentence of Death.

The total number of sentences passed in 1871 was 36,348, as compared with 36,095 in 1870. The number of sentences of imprisonment awarded was 8,879 against 8,328 in 1870, exhibiting an increase of 551. On the other hand,

Other Sentences.

the number of fines inflicted rose from 24,298 to 24,564, exhibiting an increase of 266. Five hundred and seven persons were flogged in 1871; of these, 153 were juvenile offenders.

Appeals from Magistrates' decisions.

The number of appeals from the decisions of the Magistracy during the year 1871 was 2,979, or 167 less than the number in 1870. The percentage of convictions reversed on appeal has, however, slightly increased, from 19·83 to 20·07. The percentage of reversals was unusually large in Dharwar, Púna, and Ratnagiri; slightly above the average in Thána; considerably below the average in Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, and Kanara; and only 8·4 per cent. in Sátára.

Preliminary Inquiries.

The total number of cases in which a preliminary inquiry was held into cases triable by Courts of Session amounted to 1,592, or 57 less than the number in 1870. Of these, 1,019, or 64 per cent., were committed for trial before the Court of Session. The largest percentage of cases committed was in Ratnagiri, where it amounted to 76·74 per cent. of cases inquired into; and the lowest percentage was in Kanara, where it was only 51·43 per cent. In the other districts the percentages varied from 53·96 to 74·70.

Magisterial Establishment.

There were, as in the previous year, 17 District Magistrates, but the number of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates has increased by 3 this year. There were 364 Native Subordinate Magistrates, including Honorary Subordinate Magistrates, giving a total sum of 502 Magistrates of all grades, classes, creeds, and colours, in the regulation districts of the Presidency.

Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.

The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried (by the Magistrates) is highest in the Ahmadabad Districts, where it amounted to 49·39; and lowest in Ratnagiri, where it only amounted to 28·91. In the Thána, Púna, Dharwar, and Kanara Districts less than 40 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted.

Trials by Magistrates.

The total number of persons tried by the Magistrates in 1871 was 86,070, against 81,091 in the year preceding. The

PROTECTION.

percentage of persons tried was 40·25 against 42·54 in 1870. 55·44 per cent. of the persons tried by the District Magistrates were convicted, as compared with 56·48 of the persons tried by Magistrates F. P. ; whilst only 37·33 per cent. of those tried by Subordinate Magistrates of the First Class and 36·59 per cent. of those tried by Second Class Subordinate Magistrates were convicted.

The following statistical information will be found in the Appendix :—

1. Statement of Trials held by the Criminal Courts.
2. Courts of Session.
3. Sentences of Criminal Court.
4. Appeals.
5. Preliminary Inquiries.
6. Judicial Establishment.
7. Trial before Magistrates.

Town and Island of Bombay.

The number of persons brought up by the Police, or summoned to appear before the several Magistrates in 1871, was 29,000, or 2,972 less than the number in the previous year. This decrease is, in great measure, attributable to the diminution in the number of persons summoned for non-payment of Income Tax, which fell from 3,442 in 1870 to 2,051 in 1871. Persons summoned or brought up by Police.

Municipal cases numbered 465 less in 1871 than in 1870, and the number of persons brought up for assault was 711 smaller in 1871 than in 1870. Cases of theft of property, valued at less than Rs. 50, and of furious driving, were also fewer in the year under review than in the previous year. Municipal Cases.

Of the 29,000 persons against whom complaints were made, 15,446 were convicted, 13,515 acquitted, and 39 remanded. The number of acquittals appears large, but in it is included the number of persons the charges against whom were withdrawn before the cases came on for hearing in court. The Disposal of Complaints.

number of persons actually acquitted by the Magistrates after trial was only 2,374, whilst the number of persons who were discharged in consequence of the charges against them being withdrawn was 11,113. In nearly 7,000 of the cases so withdrawn the complaints had been laid by municipal officers or the Collector of Income Tax.

Breaches of
Municipal
Act.

The number of persons charged with breaches of the provisions of the Municipal Act was in 1871 6,124: 1,150 were tried and convicted; the charges against 4,939 were withdrawn, and 35 were acquitted. 2,051 persons were summoned at the instance of the Income Tax Collector, but in only 86 cases was the charge pressed and a conviction obtained, the complaints being withdrawn in the remaining 1,965 cases.

There is a considerable decrease in the number of persons charged with assault, the numbers in 1870 and 1871 being respectively 6,210 and 5,573.

During the year under review 13,719 persons were punished by the Magistrates, 507 were bound over to be of good behaviour, and 1,086 were admonished and discharged. Of the 13,719 persons actually punished, 1,868 were sentenced to imprisonment, 11,460 were fined, and 391 were flogged.

Juvenile
Offenders.

One hundred and ninety-two juvenile offenders were brought before the courts in 1871, as compared with 196 in 1870: 92 of them were charged with theft, 38 with obstructing the public road, 12 with indecent behaviour in the public streets, and 10 with gambling. Thirty of these young criminals were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, 36 were flogged for stealing, 1 for gambling, and 1 for assault; 7 were sent to the chowkey for periods varying from one to three days; 2 were sent to jail for theft, and 70 were fined for various offences; 31 were discharged after being admonished.

Murder and
Culpable Ho-
micide.

The number of cases of murder and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was the same in 1871 as in 1870. Two Mahamedans were convicted of murder and executed, and in the three cases of culpable homicide not amounting

to murder the persons committed to trial were convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to four years.

The number of cases of voluntarily causing hurt, or grievous hurt, was less in 1871 than in 1870; though the number of persons charged with those offences was somewhat higher, being 29 against 26, only 4 persons were convicted. There were 5 cases of robbery in 1871 against 1 in 1870, and 27 of house-breaking against 24 in 1870. One hundred and seventy persons were arrested for theft, in which the property stolen exceeded Rs. 50 in value, but only 32 were convicted. Out of 1,528 persons arrested for petty theft, 1,254 were sentenced and punished. The computed value of property stolen was Rs. 72,139-14-0, as compared with Rs. 85,966 in 1870.

Hurt.

The number of inquests held by the Coroner again exhibits an increase, having risen from 278 in 1870 to 360 in 1871, or nearly double the number held in 1869. There were 8 cases of homicide against 14 in 1870, and 61 cases of suicide against 58 in 1870; 23 persons were drowned and 26 poisoned; 8 persons died from snake-bites; 21 deaths were reported from excessive drinking.

Inquests.

The following statistical information relating to the administration of criminal justice in Bombay will be found in the Appendix :—

1. Comparative Statement of Crimes, and their disposal.
2. Cases disposed of by Court of Petty Session.
3. Juvenile Offenders.
4. Whipping.
5. Inquests.

Sind.

The number of offences committed during the year is 14,195, being 1,798 more than in 1870. The number of trials was 11,564, being 1,453 in excess of the previous year. The increase is almost entirely under the head of "Petty Offences," and includes 1,263 cases of breach of municipal rules in Karáchi and the adjoining districts.

General
Summary of
Results.

The number of persons tried was 21,245, of whom 8,736 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to trials is, therefore, 41·720 : this is only 0·51 below the returns of last year, and 1·651 below those of the regulation districts during the same period. Comparing the population of the regulation districts and that of Sind with the persons tried, the number per *mille* tried in the former during 1870 was 8·52, and in the latter during 1871 12·22. The rate of convictions during the same year was 3·66 and 5·02 per *mille* respectively.

Murder.

There were 29 cases of murder, showing a decrease of 16. Seven convicts were hanged and 15 transported for life, against 20 and 26 in 1870.

Cattle-stealing.

Cattle-stealing shows a great improvement, the number being only 1,772, as compared with 2,237 cases in the previous year. This is the principal crime in Sind. The greater part of the people being devoted to the breeding and rearing of cattle, near every village large herds of cattle are to be found roaming over wide extents of jungle almost unguarded; while the contiguity of extensive forests, as well as of foreign States, render the disposal of the stolen animals easy. There are, therefore, great facilities for the commission of this crime; and were it not for the extraordinary skill which Sindees possess in tracking, the crime would probably be even commoner than it is.

House-breaking.

House-breaking appears to have increased much in all the districts. This is mainly owing to the drought which has prevailed, without intermission, since 1869, and has greatly impoverished many of the lower classes.

Stolen Property.

The value of property stolen during the year exceeded that in the previous year by Rs. 29,364. On the other hand, the recovery was 67·308 per cent. against 59·668 in 1870.

The following statistical information relating to the administration of criminal justice in Sind will be found in the Appendix :—

1. Return of Trials held by the Criminal Courts.
2. Return of Sentences passed by Criminal Courts.

PROTECTION.

3. Criminal Appeals disposed of by Sudder Court.
4. Cases called for by Sudder Court under Chapter 29 of C.P.C.
5. Cases referred to Sudder Court under Section 434 of C.P.C.
6. Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and Magistrates.
7. Sentences of Whipping.
8. Cases in which Property was stolen, and percentage of Recoveries.

Aden.

The number of cases tried in 1871 was 945, and the number of convictions was 871. The large number of offences are of a trivial description. Of 1,421 offenders brought to trial, 176 were acquitted, 718 were fined, and 28 were imprisoned. One hundred and five juvenile offenders were flogged, and 7 were discharged on security. For serious crimes there were only 211 convictions. Summary.

The number of cases brought up to the Cantonment Magistrate's Court during the year was 499, affecting 578 persons. Of these, 116 were discharged, 374 were fined, and 40 were whipped, the remainder being imprisoned. Cantonment Magistrate's Court.

The cases generally were of a trivial nature, 207 being for breaches of the regulations under Bombay Act III. of 1867. The fines inflicted on 378 persons convicted amounted to Rs. 791-4-3.

In the Appendix will be found statements showing the number of persons apprehended, convicted, and acquitted, during the year 1871.

2.—*Civil Justice.**High Court.*

The annexed statements show the work disposed of on the Original and Appellate sides of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the calendar year 1871. Work disposed of on Original and Appellate Sides of High Court.

It will be observed from these statements, that in the High Court, Original side, there were remaining from 1870 1,669 suits and other cases, and 1,985 were filed in 1871. Of these, 1,203 suits, &c., were disposed of on their merits: 629 before one Barrister Judge, 8 before two Barrister Judges, 5 before one Barrister Judge and one Civilian Judge, and 561 before one Civilian Judge. The income and expenditure of the High Court, Original side, for the year 1871, were:—

Income...Rs. 2,81,546-3-0. Expenditure...Rs. 4,35,740-10-5.

In the High Court, Appellate side, 112 regular and 620 special appeals were admitted during the year under report, and 94 regular and 414 special appeals were depending on 1st January 1871. Of these, 77 regular and 666 special appeals were disposed of as follows:—

	Regular.	Special.	Total.	Percentage.
Dismissed on default	4	15	19	2·55
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	5	5	0·67
Confirmed	49	426	475	63·93
Amended	8	45	53	7·13
Reversed	8	86	94	12·65
Remanded	8	89	97	13·05

Duration of Appeal. The average duration of a suit in the High Court, Appellate side, was 6 months and 22 days.

Value of Suits. The total value of suits which were depending in the High Court during the year was Rs. 22,43,448.

Income and Expenditure. The income and expenditure of the High Court, Appellate side, for the year 1871, were:—

Income...Rs. 42,354-10-6. Expenditure...Rs. 2,88,331-11-9.

*STATEMENT of Business disposed of in the High Court of Judicature, Original Side, at Bombay,
from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1871.*

Court.	Suits, &c.		Disposed of on Merits.	Before				Otherwise disposed of.	Motions in Court.	Orders in Chamber.	Days of Sitting.	Remarks.
	Remaining from 1870.	Filed in 1871.		One Barrister Judge.	Two Barrister Judges.	One Barrister Judge and one Civilian Judge.	One Civilian Judge.					
Original suits, including Vice-Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical cases, and cases under Indian Registration Act	1,278	* 862	438	436	2	417	798	2,612	† 382	* Includes 13 suits restored to the Board. † The Chief Justice and one Barrister Judge sat for one day on the re-hearing of a suit, and for six days for hearing important motions. † Two motions were heard before two Barrister Judges, and one before three Barrister Judges.
Appeals from Division Courts including Small Cause Court references... ..	9	17	11	...	6	5	...	1	12	...	27	
Insolvent Petitions... ..	881	797	627	67	...	...	560	111	1,177	9	47
Criminal Trials	1	135	126	126	...	...	...	9	19	...	60
Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	2
Applications for Probate and Letters of Administration ... ..	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1,669	1,985	1,203	629	8	5	561	538	1,998	2,628	518	
Result in 1870.....	1,313	2,105	1,042	586	12	...	444	464	1,977	2,973	446	

Comparative Table of the Appeals disposed of in the High Court (Appellate Side) during the year 1871, and the Cost of the High Court.

Names of Court.	Total Number of Appeals disposed of.			Number of Decisions reversed.	Percentage of Decisions reversed.	Number of Decisions modified.	Number of Suits remanded.	Income of Court from Fees, Stamps, and all sources.	Expenditure of Court, including Salaries of Judges and all officers and persons attached to the Court.
	Regular.	Special.	Total.						
High Court, Bombay, Appellate Side	77	606	743	94	12.65	53	97	Rs. a. p. 42,354 10 1	Rs. a. p. 2,88,331 11 9
Result in 1870	52	514	566	74	13.07	41	91	59,561 5 6	2,70,020 14 7

No. 1.—Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

	1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ...	22	272	28	251	38	251	48	249	94	414
Admitted during the year.	55	766	134	652	46	594	**98	679	††112	620
Total.....	77	1,038	62	903	79	845	146	928	206	1034
Dismissed on default ...	2	10	...	10	3	12	2	8	4	15
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	3	5	2	1	1	2	1	5	...	5
Confirmed ...	20	465	13	340	14	348	18	326	49	426
Amended ...	5	30	3	36	2	43	6	35	8	45
Reversed ...	13	70	7	52	7	55	20	54	8	86
Remanded ...	6	207	4	213	4	136	5	86	8	89
Total.....	*49	†787	‡29	¶652	31	¶596	52	††514	§§77	|||666
Depending 1st December.	28	251	33	251	48	249	94	414	129	368

* This number is exclusive of one appeal transferred to the file of "Dormant Appeals" under the Court's Rules, 19 and 20, regarding special appeals, and one appeal which abated, the appellant having died (Sec. 102 of Act VIII. of 1859). The balance of regular appeals pending at the end of the year is really 26.

† This number is exclusive of 7 special appeals transferred to the file of "Dormant Appeals" under the Court's rules, and one special appeal which abated, the original plaintiff having died (Sec. 102 of Act VIII. of 1859). The previous year's balance having included 7 special appeals transferred to the dormant file, the real balance pending at the end of 1867 is 236.

This table does not include appeals from orders, except under Acts XXXV. of 1858, XXVII. of 1860, XX. of 1864, and Section 15 of the Letters Patent constituting the High Court, which are included under the heading of "Regular Appeals."

‡ This number is exclusive of 2 regular appeals admitted against decrees of Courts of Request, there being no heading in Statement No. 2 for "Courts of Request."

§ This number is exclusive of 1 appeal which abated, the appellant having died (Sec. 102 of Act VIII. of 1859).

¶ This number is exclusive of 3 special appeals transferred to the file of "Dormant Appeals" under the Court's rules, and 2 special appeals which abated, the appellants having died (Sec. 102 of Act VIII. of 1859).

†† This number is exclusive of six special appeals transferred to the file of "Dormant Appeals" under the Court's rules, the real balance pending at the end of 1869 is 223.

** This number is exclusive of a regular appeal admitted against a decree of a Court of Request, there being no heading in Statement No. 2 for "Courts of Requests."

††† This number is exclusive of 2 special appeals transferred to the file of "Dormant Appeals" under the Court's rules, the real balance pending at the end of 1870 is 386. (This remark was omitted in last year's return.)

‡‡ This number is exclusive of 3 regular appeals admitted against decrees of Courts of Requests, there being no heading in Statement No. 2 for Court of Request.

§§ This number is exclusive of 1 regular appeal which abated, the appellant having died (Section 102 of Act VIII. of 1859.)

||| This number is exclusive of 13 special appeals transferred to the file of "Dormant Appeals," the real balance pending at the end of 1871 is 327.

No. 2.—Aggregate of Appellate Jurisdiction.

	Appeals from																			
	District and City Judges.					Subordinate & Additional Judges.					Assistant Judges.					1st Class Subordinate Judges.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	
<i>Suits Appealable.</i>																				
Appealed	49	380	26	321	36	290	53	303	74	347	6	115	8	54	4	75	4	48	2	26
Appeals depending on 1st January.	18	152	28	139	25	128	37	129	51	196	4	49	2	30	8	18	5	24	8	30
Total.....	67	532	52	460	61	418	90	432	125	543	10	164	10	84	12	93	9	72	10	56
Affirmed	17	284	12	175	11	163	12	141	30	213	3	79	1	43	3	47	1	30	4	28
Modified	3	14	3	18	2	17	5	25	2	29	2	8	4	4	2	6	3	3	1	2
Reversed	10	38	6	28	5	29	16	24	4	41	3	6	1	6	2	5	4	3	3	3
Remanded.....	6	97	4	106	3	73	3	42	4	43	39	13	1	10	3	3	3	4	60	91
On default.....	2	7	..	5	3	5	2	3	3	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	3	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Total.....	41	393	27	332	24	289	39	286	43	337	8	134	2	66	7	69	1	62	15	39
Depending 31st December	26	139	25	128	37	129	51	196	82	206	2	30	8	18	5	24	8	30	5	17

a. This number is exclusive of 5 special appeals transferred to the "Dormant Appeal" file. *Vide* note f. to Statement No. 1.
 b. Do. do. 1 do. do. do. g. do. do. do.
 c. Do. do. 1 do. do. do. h. do. do. do.
 d. Do. do. 1 do. do. do. i. do. do. do.
 e. Do. do. 7 do. do. do. k. do. do. do.
 f. Do. do. 2 do. do. do. l. do. do. do.
 g. Do. do. 4 do. do. do. m. do. do. do.
 h. Do. do. 1 do. do. do. n. do. do. do.

No. 3.—Average Duration of Suits.

	1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature	3	22	...	4	5	...	4	7	...	4	6	...	6	22	...

No. 4.—Total Value of Suits depending.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Before Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature	18,70,639	16,96,487	12,28,154	17,66,343	22,43,448

Regulation Districts.

The following statistical tables, relating to the administration of Civil justice in the regulation districts of this Presidency during the year 1871 will be found in the Appendices prefixed to this Report:—

- No. 1.—Showing the Disposal, &c., of all Original Suits.
- No. 2.—Disposal, &c., of Warrants for Execution of Decrees.
- No. 3.—Imprisonment of Civil Debtors.
- No. 4.—Appeals disposed of by the Appellate Courts.
- No. 5.—File of Original Suits and of Applications for Execution of Decrees.
- No. 6.—State of the Files of the Appellate Courts.
- No. 7.—Statement of the Work done in the Subordinate Courts and the Receipts and Expenditure of each Court.

The total number of suits for disposal was 167,906 against Original Suits. 174,150 in the previous year. Of this number, 137,762 were disposed of against 139,692 in 1870.

New Suits. The total number of new suits instituted was 130,030, showing a decrease of 9,896 over the number in 1870.

Litigation has, as in the year 1870, been most active in Thána and Khandesh.

Execution of Decrees. The number of applications for the execution of decrees disposed of was 186,821 against 185,133 in 1870.

Duration of Suits. The average duration of suits in the Subordinate Courts differs slightly from that in the year 1870: in 1870 it was 2 months and 25 days, while in 1871 it was 2 months and 29 days.

The subjoined table shows the average duration of each suit in the District and Subordinate Courts. The average here given applies to decided cases only:—

Names of Districts.	Average duration of each Suit in District Courts.			Average duration of each Suit in Subordinate Courts.		
	Y.	m.	d.	Y.	m.	d.
Ahmadabad	0	7	11	0	2	3
Súrat	0	4	27	0	3	4
Thána	0	3	28	0	2	14
Ratnagiri	0	3	15	0	3	13
Khandesh	0	2	27	0	2	26
Ahmadnagar	0	2	15	0	2	0
Púna.....	0	6	21	0	3	18
Sholápur	0	2	13	0	1	27
Sátára	0	5	10	0	5	6
Belgaum	0	3	12	0	1	25
Dharwar	0	4	26	0	3	25
Kanara.....	0	3	15	0	3	4
	0	4	8	0	2	29
Results in 1870	0	4	2	0	2	25

Value of Suits. The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 1,38,54,789 against Rs. 1,37,34,594 in 1870, or Rs. 1,20,195 more than the year 1870.

PROTECTION.

The value of suits was greatest in the district of Khandesh, as in the year 1870 it amounted to Rs. 21,91,057. The litigation in the districts of Súrat and Thána involved upwards of 19 lakhs of rupees in each district.

The majority of suits brought are, as in 1870, for debt on written contract. The total number of these suits amounted to 114,688 against 117,648 in 1870. Chief subject of Suits.

Out of 132,888 suits disposed of in the District Courts, 87,290 were decided *ex parte*. Of the suits contested, 13,397 were decided for the plaintiff and 3,481 for the defendant. The largest number of *ex parte* decisions were given, as in the year 1870, in the districts of Khandesh and Thána. Decisions *ex parte*.

The total number of pauper suits was 97 against 87 in 1870. The largest number of these suits was disposed of in the district of Thána. Pauper Suits.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 185,251 against 183,484 in 1870. The number of warrants returned unexecuted was 138,088, being about 3,586 more than in 1870. The number of executed warrants was 54,466. The sums realized by the sale of immoveable property exceeded nine lakhs. Sales of moveable property produced about a lakh and a half of rupees. Last year it produced nearly two lakhs.

The total number of prisoners committed to jail was 1,958 against 1,906 in 1870. Of these, 169 were released by the decree being satisfied, 391 at the request of the imprisoning creditors, 1,175 through failure of the creditor to pay the subsistence allowance, 102 by disclosure by the prisoner of all his property under Section 28 of the Civil Procedure Code, and 52 on the expiry of the legal term of imprisonment. Civil Prisoners.

The total number of appeals disposed of was 3,926 against 3,861 in 1870. The average duration of each appeal during the year 1870 and the year preceding has been nearly the same. In 1870 it was 268. In 1871, 260 suits for the possession of immoveable property produced, as in last year, the Appeals.

largest number of appeals, amounting to 1,280. There is a falling off in the total value of appeals. In 1870 it was 1,533,913, whilst in 1871 it amounted to only 959,312. Of the total number of appeals disposed of, 696 were decided for the appellant, 2,224 for the respondent, and 374 were mixed.

Cost of Appeals. The total cost of appeals was Rs. 1,29,217 against Rs. 1,77,253 in 1870, and the percentage of cost to value of appeals was 13·4.

Appeals undisposed of. The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the year under report was 3,686. The District Courts of Thána and Ratnagiri show the largest number of arrears. The number of appeals filed during the year was 4,101 against 4,314 in 1870, and the balance remaining for disposal at the beginning of the year 1870 was 3,681.

Subordinate Courts. From Statement VII. it will appear that the total number of suits which remained undecided in Subordinate Courts at the end of the year 1870 was 34,223, and 132,208 suits were instituted during the year under report. Of these, 136,284 suits were disposed of. The total number of decisions passed *ex parte* was 87,851 against 18,530 in contested cases.

The average cost of a suit in the Subordinate Courts is Rs. 17-9-0, and the average duration of a suit is set down at 2 months and 29 days. The total value of property in litigation amounted to Rs. 1,27,22,616-12-8.

Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

Number of Suits. The number of suits instituted in 1871 was 28,906, or 95 more than in 1870. This slight increase in the number of suits instituted was, however, accompanied by a diminution of very nearly three lakhs in the amount litigated.

Classification of Suits. Of suits under the extended jurisdiction there were only 872 instituted in 1871, or 27 less than in the previous year, and fewer than in any year except the first in which the extended jurisdiction was exercised.

PROTECTION.

The number of suits brought for the recovery of petty sums under Rs. 10 was 3,278, or 434 more than in 1870, and far higher than the number in any preceding year up to 1862-63. In 22,584 suits, or more than three-fourths of the total number of causes instituted, the sums claimed were less than Rs. 100. The average amount litigated in each suit in 1871 was Rs. 88-2-10 as compared with Rs. 98-11-9 in 1870.

The number of cases disposed of during the year was 29,400 against 28,768 in 1870. Disposal of Suits.

In 17,189 suits the judgment was in favour of the plaintiff, and in 645 for the defendant. 3,172 suits were struck off, 6,761 compromised, and in 1,633 the plaintiff was non-suited.

3,009 suits remained undecided on 31st December 1871; but in 1,580 of this number the suits were not returnable until after that date, 1,016 had been adjourned for want of service, and 413 suits remained undecided for various other reasons.

15,776 writs of execution were issued in 1871 as compared with 16,253 in the previous year, but the number of commitments to prison (1,252) in 1871 was slightly larger than the number (1,234) in 1870. There was also a small increase in the number of attachments issued. Executions.

The net amount of fees credited to Government in the year under review was Rs. 2,18,819, as compared with Rs. 2,40,330 in the previous year, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 21,511.

The expenditure, however, fell from Rs. 1,77,101 in 1870 to Rs. 1,70,849 in 1871, being a decrease of Rs. 6,252. This saving was mainly the result of the reduction of the rent of the building hired as a joint-house from Rs. 1,725 to Rs. 1,054 per mensem.

The new lease came into effect from 1st April 1871. The charge for office establishment was Rs. 1,028 less in 1871 than in 1870, but the cost of printing was somewhat larger.

*Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.*Summary of
Results.

The following statement shows that during the past year (1871) 23,266 suits were instituted in the Courts of Small Causes, as per margin, being more than the number of suits instituted in 1870 by 89. The number of suits disposed of in 1871 was 24,050, showing an increase of 2,689 over the number disposed of in 1870. This increase has been accompanied by an increase of Rs. 2,21,091 in the amount litigated, which in the year 1871 was Rs. 14,86,745, and in 1870 was Rs. 12,65,654. The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 2,806. Of the number disposed of, there were 16,331 judgments delivered against 14,272 in 1870, the rest were admitted or withdrawn.

Cost of Suits
in Small Cause
Courts.

The average cost of a suit was nearly the same as in the year 1870. In 1871 it was Rs. 9-2-5; in 1870 Rs. 9-8-3. The average duration of a suit was 42 days against 26 in 1870. The receipts of the Courts exceed the expenditure by Rs. 85,461. The receipt and expenditure in 1871 amounted to Rs. 1,81,305-6-3 and Rs. 95,843-12-7, respectively, against Rs. 1,64,353-12-0 and Rs. 95,307-10-9 in 1870.

STATEMENT of Work done in the Mofussil Small Causes Courts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1871.

Arrears.	No. OF SUITS.			SUBJECTS DISPOSED OF									Applica- tion for execution of Decrees.		Average Cost of a Suit.	Average duration of a Suit.	Amount in litigation.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.									
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of disposal.				Classified as to Value.			Written	Verbal.																	
				Contested.	Ex parte.	Admitted.	Withdrawn, &c.	Under Rs. 25.	Under Rs. 100.	Under Rs. 500.																			
Ahmadabad...	740	5,481	5,732	489	844	2,917	604	1,367	2,374	2,558	800	5,865	5	12	8	35	3,25,399	10	1	35,909	3	0	17,263	1	10	18,646	1	2	
Puna	1,847	8,429	8,848	1,428	1,799	5,101	1,519	429	2,639	4,888	1,421	14,074	2	8	12	6	64	5,41,332	4	9	72,542	13	3	26,949	0	5	45,593	12	10
Ahmadnagar...	246	3,177	3,178	261	429	2,214	238	297	1,128	1,623	427	4,822	2	8	12	11	22	1,86,452	2	1	26,020	11	0	16,788	6	0	9,232	5	0
Surat	473	3,115	3,288	300	271	739	225	2,053	1,626	1,164	494	1,777	1	5	11	6	56	1,85,606	5	9	19,252	5	0	13,692	1	7	5,560	3	5
Broach	147	1,268	1,234	131	73	456	205	550	564	493	224	1,074	6	8	4	46	76,833	3	0	8,762	10	0	5,100	7	9	3,662	2	3	
Dharwar	36	571	568	39	89	401	55	23	107	302	159	253	3	7	13	11	1	53,151	8	0	5,915	14	0	16,050	11	0	2,767	1	0
Hubli	85	1,225	1,152	158	182	816	109	45	176	580	396	498	2	8	14	11	10	1,17,970	2	6	12,901	14	0	16,050	11	0	2,767	1	0
	3,574	23,266	24,050	2,806	3,687	12,644	2,955	4,764	8,514	11,608	3,921	28,368	70	9	2	5	42	14,86,745	4	2	1,81,305	6	3	95,843	12	7	85,461	9	8
	1,758	23,177	21,361	3,574	2,941	11,331	2,806	4,283	7,545	10,204	3,393	23,640	43	9	8	3	26	12,65,654	2	1	1,64,353	12	0	95,307	10	9	69,046	1	3

Note.—The number of suits classified as to value in Surat and Broach does not include suits transferred to Dormant File and transferred to Subordinate Judges.

*Agent for Sirdars, Puna.*Summary
of Results.

From the annexed returns it will be seen that the Agent for Sirdars disposed of 1 suit, 1 suit was dismissed on default, and 12 were transferred or otherwise disposed of by him during the year. The Assistant Judge disposed of 17 suits, of which 13 were decided on their merits and 4 were adjusted; and the Jagheerdars disposed of 1,301 suits. Of these, 959 were decided on their merits, 19 were dismissed on default, 153 were adjusted, and 70 were transferred or otherwise disposed of.

Agent and Assistant Agent—Original Suits and Appeals.

	Agent.				Assistant Agent.			
	Original.		Appeal.		Original.		Appeal.	
	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871
Depending on 1st January ...	6	6	8	10	2	8	...	...
Instituted during the year ...	17	13	2	4	...	1	...	...
Received by transfer ...	...	...	...	...	15	12	...	...
Total.....	23	19	10	14	17	21	...	...
Decided on merits ...	2	1	...	4	6	13	...	...
Dismissed on default ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
Otherwise disposed of ..	15	12	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total.....	17	14	...	5	9	17	...	...
Depending on 31st December ...	6	5	10	9	8	4	...	...

Jagheerdars—Original Suits.

	By Panchayet.		Jagheerdars not in Privileged List		Jagheerdars in Classes I. & II.		Jagheerdars in Class III.		Total.	
	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871
Depending on 1st January. ...	...	...	66	64	230	273	44	38	340	375
Instituted during the year.	2	1	248	279	824	791	193	193	1267	1264
Received by transfer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total.....	2	1	314	343	1054	1064	238	231	1608	1639
Decided on merits.....	1	...	207	189	652	592	171	178	1031	959
Dismissed on default .....	...	...	6	3	19	13	3	5	28	19
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	1	1	23	26	110	113	25	13	159	153
Otherwise disposed of .....	...	...	14	67	...	1	1	2	15	70
Total.....	2	1	250	285	781	719	200	198	1233	1301
Depending on 31st December .....	...	...	64	58	273	345	38	33	375	338

Description of Original Suits.

	Number.	
	1870.	1871
Connected with land rent	1	6
Otherwise connected with land.....	20	36
Connected with debts, wages, &c.....	1035	929
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c.	173	181
Total.....	1229	1152

Average Duration of Suits.

	1870.			1871.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Agent { Original Suits	3	...	3	2	11
Agent { Appeals	1	...	25
Assistant Agent	2	20	...	2	15
Jagheerdars of 1st Class.....	...	1	1	...	5	16
Do. 2nd do.
Do. 3rd do.	2	13	...	1	29
Do. not in the List.....	...	3	...	...	2	21

Total Value of Suits depending.

	1870.			1871.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Before Agent and other Courts, Original	5,68,263	0	2	3,06,005	12	5
Before Agent and other Courts, Appeals	1,911	12	9	2,767	12	9
	5,70,174	12	11	3,08,773	9	2

Debtors in Jail.

	1870.			1871.		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
At the instance of individuals.	64	10,498	12 11	63	7,322	9 0

PROTECTION.

Civil Justice—Sind.

The total number of suits disposed of during the year was 11,861, and the average duration of each was 19.5 days. Of these, 5,426 were for debt on written, and 5,699 for debt on verbal, contract, thus leaving 736 suits for land and other property. The total value of suits was Rs. 7,78,834-7-7, of which Rs. 7,30,304-15-7 represent the value of money suits. The average value of suits for immoveable property varied from Rs. 307-6-2 in the Shikárpur District to Rs. 29-1-2 in Thar and Parkar. The number of suits disposed of *ex parte*, compromised, or admitted, was 6,675. The average costs in each suit varied from Rs. 1,808 to Rs. 898.

General
Summary.

The number of appeals filed and in arrears in the Sudder Court was 29, of which 2 were still in arrears at the conclusion of the year. The numbers in 1870 were 35 and 10 respectively. The average duration of an appeal was 361 days in 1870, and 261 days in 1871. The value of the appeals was Rs. 13,558-6-9 in the year under report, being Rs. 16,416-4-8 less than in the year preceding.

Appeals.

There were 3,049 suits filed and in arrear in the Court of Small Causes at Karáchi, being 994 less than in 1870. Of the cases tried in this Court on their merits, 2,505 were in favour of the plaintiff, and 163 in favour of the defendants.

Court of
Small Causes.

The following statistical tables exhibit all the more important information relating to the administration of Civil justice in Sind during the past year :—

No. 1.—Statement showing the disposal of all Original Suits.

No. 2.—Execution of Decrees.

No. 3.—Statement showing the number of Appeals filed and decided.

No. 4.—Comparative Table of Work done and Cost of Original Courts.

No. 5.—Comparative Table of Appeals disposed of.

No. 6.—Comparative Table of Appeals to Sudder Courts.

No. 1.—Statement showing the

Names of Districts.	Total number of Suits disposed of.	SUITS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE SUBJECT.											TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.				Total.
		Average duration of each Suit.	Possession of Land paying Assessment.	Possession of Land exempted from Assessment.	Bent of Land.	Possession of Houses or Shops.	Bent of Houses or Shops.	Debt on Written Contract.	Debt on Verbal Contract.	Damages for breach of Contract.	Damages for Injury.	Under Section 15 of Act VIII. of 1859.	If per possession of Land paying Assessment.	If per possession of Houses or Shops.	If per possession of Lands not paying Assessment.	If per recovery of Money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Karachi	1,825	28	32	1	8	3	13	1,139	627	13	1	4	5,611	655	757	2,98,804 0 0	3,03,877 0 0
Haidarabad	4,825	22	31	1	30	18	27	2,522	1,896	237	1	12	4,635	2,165	1,473	3,62,561 0 0	3,70,717 0 0
Shikarpur	4,892	18	69	1	33	21	10	1,702	2,949	6	6	95	14,925	6,112	11,993	46,972 0 0	80,002 0 0
Thar and Parkar.	319	40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	237	7	1	..	168	40	.....	24,027 15 7	24,231 7 7
Total....	11,861	78	127	3	71	43	56	5,426	5,699	323	9	111	25,187	8972	14,223	7,30,304 15 7	7,73,827 7 7

Disposal of all Original Suits.

Average value of Suits for Immoveable Property.	Average value for recovery of Money.	Average value of Pauper Suits.	SUITS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR MODE OF DISPOSAL.			Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total Costs.	Average value of Costs in each Suit.	Percentage of Costs on value of Suits.
			Compromised, Section 98.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> , Section 8.	Admitted, Sections 108 and 114.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
270 1 10	185 2 8	....	65	222	538	219	119	32,933 10 5	18 0 8	10 8 0
133 7 0	77 12 1	34 12 5	457	578	1,518	705	140	60,587 9 10	12 8 10	16 3 0
351 6 2	10 0 0	348 0 0	341	1,087	1,598	752	88	82,006 15 0	16 12 3	10 2 0
29 1 2	77 0 2	34 3 1	71	41	68	90	..	2,737 0 0	8 9 3	11 2 0
784 0 2	329 14 0	416 15 6	935	2,028	3,712	1,766	347	1,78,245 3 3	55 15 0	47 15 0

No. 2.—Execution of Decrees.

Districts.	Number of Applications for execution of Decrees.				Number of Applications for payment of Money.				Number of Warrants returned unexecuted.		Number of Warrants returned executed.		Details of mode of Execution.					Remarks.											
	Total.....	80	2,879	1,718	690	678	1,713	1,718	218	698	1,122	11	441	1,130	1,757	69	89		44	368	398	149	79	208	287	93	56	124	107	53
Karachi	5,367	80	2,879	1,718	690	678	1,713	1,718	218	698	1,122	11	441	1,130	1,757	69	89	44	368	398	149	79	208	287	93	56	124	107	53
Hyderabad	5,309	80	2,838	1,713	678	1,713	1,713	1,130	698	1,122	1,122	11	441	1,130	1,757	69	89	44	368	398	149	79	208	287	93	56	124	107	53
Shikarpur	2,049	80	1,122	1,122	218	698	1,122	1,122	698	1,122	1,122	11	441	1,130	1,757	69	89	44	368	398	149	79	208	287	93	56	124	107	53
Thar and Parkar	3,397	80	1,757	1,757	441	1,130	1,757	1,757	441	1,130	1,757	69	89	44	368	398	149	79	208	287	93	56	124	107	53	124	107	53	53
Total.....	5,367	80	2,879	1,718	690	678	1,713	1,718	218	698	1,122	11	441	1,130	1,757	69	89	44	368	398	149	79	208	287	93	56	124	107	53

No. 3.—Statement showing the Number of Appeals filed and decided.

Districts.	Filed and Arrears.		Decided.		Balanca.	
	1870.	1871..	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Karáchi	15	17	8	5	7	12
Haidarabad.....	69	69	53	47	16	22
Shikárpur	127	107	95	41	32	66
Thar and Parkar	3	10	3	10	...	...
Total...	214	203	159	103	55	100

No. 4.—Comparative Table of Work done, and Cost of Original Courts.

Names of Courts.	Class of Cases decided.	Number of Decisions.		Number of Decisions reversed from 1st January to 31st December 1871.	Percentage of Decisions reversed.	Income of Court from Fees, Stamps, and all sources.	Expenditure of Court, including Salaries of Judges and all Officers and persons attached to the Court.
		Total.	Per Judge.				
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
District Court of Karáchi	Suits against Government .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto.	Other Suits	73	73	.....	.....	1,31,268 8 0	* 29,561 1 5
Three Subordinate Civil Courts	All Suits	1,752	584	3.	3	21,885 12 0	21,031 4 9
District Court of Haidarabad	Suits against Government .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,116 1 0	* 29,465 14 8
Ditto.	Other Suits	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	4,820	1,205	6	6	59,593 10 9	32,499 10 2
District Court of Shikárpur	Suits against Government .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,335 0 0	* 24,447 0 1
.....	Other Suits	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Subordinate Civil Courts	All Suits	4,885	977	17	17	71,699 0 5	39,532 6 3
District Court of Thar and Parkar	Suits against Government .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Other Suits	14	7	.....	.....	880 8 0	† 340 0 0
7 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	305	28	24	24	1,856 8 0	† 895 3 0

* This includes the cost of the Sessions Court and establishment as well as of the District Court, the amount properly chargeable for which alone would be about one half of these amounts.

† This is the cost merely of the extra establishment retained for the disposal of the judicial work.

No. 5.—Comparative Table of Appeals disposed of.

Name of Court.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Decisions reversed.	Percentage of Decisions reversed.	Number of Decisions modified.	Number of Suits remanded.	REMARKS.
District Court of Karáchi	5	3	60	.....	.....
District Court of Haidarabad	47	6	13	6	3	
District Court of Shikárpur	94	17	18.08	20	3	
District Court of Thar and Parkar ...	10	.....	.....	8	2	

No. 6.—Comparative Table of Appeals to Sudder Court.

Name of Court.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number of Decisions reversed.	Percentage of Decisions reversed.	Number of Decisions modified.	Number of Suits remanded.	Income of Court from Fees, Stamps, and all sources.	Expenditure of Court, including Salaries of Judicial Commissioner, and of all Officers attached to the Court.	REMARKS.
Sudder Court of Sind	4	1	25	†2	1,328 12 0	° 43,048 7 0	* This amount represents the cost of the Sudder Court as a Criminal as well as a Civil Court, and of the office of Judicial Commissioner (including establishment). † Out of this one case was remanded for further evidence. It has not, therefore, been included in the number of Appeals disposed of.

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Aden.

The following tables contain a comparative statement of the number and value of the suits instituted in the Court of the Resident, including the Court of Small Causes, and in the Court of the Kazees during the past two years :—

General Summary.

	Number.		Value.	
	1870-71.	1871.	1870-71.	1871.
Court of the Resident.....	1,403	1,712	162,902	137,060
Ditto Kazee	4,881	4,720	22,753	31,999
Total.....	6,284	6,432	185,655	169,059

In the Court of the Resident, out of a total of 1,631 suits,—omitting those brought in the Cantonment Small Cause Court, which has jurisdiction only in suits against Military officers, soldiers, and enlisted followers,—688 cases were adjusted before settlement of issues, and in the Court of the Kazees 1,775 cases were similarly disposed of out of a total of 4,720.

Court of the Resident.

The majority of the cases brought before the Resident's Court are for very small sums, as will be seen from the following table :—

Below Rs. 5.....	464	cases.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 10	418	„
„ 10 to „ 20	239	„
„ 20 to „ 30	237	„
	<u>1,358</u>	

Although the Kazees is empowered by Government to try suits up to Rs. 200, every person is at liberty to bring his suit in the Court of the Resident. Defendants have always been permitted to appeal to the Court of the Resident from that of the Kazees.

Court of the Kazees.

Of the 4,720 suits instituted in the Kazees' Court, only 2,414 were contested. The total value of these amounted to Rs. 31,999, affording an average of Rs. 13½ each.

SECTION III.

REGISTRATION.

Registration Receipts. The subjoined statement shows the collections under the various heads during the past year, contrasted with those for 1870-71 :—

Nature of Items.	1870-71.			1871-72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Compulsory	2,26,585	15	0	2,17,428	11	0	.....	.....	.....	9,157	4	0
Optional	10,717	11	0	11,473	6	0	755	10	0	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	8,474	14	0	5,988	4	0	.....	.....	.....	2,486	10	0
Special	12,182	8	0	2,681	8	0	.....	.....	.....	9,501	0	0
Deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt	27	0	0	44	4	0	17	4	0	.....	.....	.....
Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt	189	4	0	598	4	0	409	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Memoranda under Section 41	388	8	0	204	8	0	.....	.....	.....	184	0	0
Memoranda under Section 42	19,264	12	0	7,174	8	0	.....	.....	.....	12,117	4	0
Penalties	5,766	15	0	3,019	11	0	.....	.....	.....	2,747	4	0
Withdrawal of Sealed Covers	10	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Powers of Attorney General	725	0	0	670	0	0	.....	.....	.....	55	0	0
Powers of Attorney, Special	577	0	0	489	0	0	.....	.....	.....	88	0	0
Commissions under Sections 33, 35, and 39	170	0	0	105	0	0	.....	.....	.....	65	0	0
Visits under Sections 33, 35, and 39	6,040	0	0	5,700	0	0	.....	.....	.....	340	0	0
Searches and Inspections	1,504	8	0	1,744	0	0	239	8	0	.....	.....	.....
Translations filed	212	0	0	552	0	0	340	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Extra Fee for Registration by Registrar General, Branch Registrar General or District Registrar	2,062	12	0	1,893	0	0	.....	.....	.....	169	12	0
Copying Fee credited to Government	5,264	3	0	6,354	4	0	1,090	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	378	9	9	1,768	2	6	1,389	8	9	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,00,541	7	9	2,67,876	5	6	4,245	15	9	36,911	2	0
Deduct Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,245	15	9
Net Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,665	2	3

Causes of Decrease.

The receipts of the department, it will be observed from the foregoing statement, have during the year under report been Rs. 32,665-2-3 less than in the preceding year. This decrease is probably attributable chiefly to the introduction

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of the present Registration Act, and to the abrogation, under orders received from the Government of India in August 1871, of an article in the penalty table of this department, which used to be the means of producing a considerable sum every year. The present Registration Act contains no provision regarding special registration, nor does it provide for the compulsory registration of memoranda of Civil Court decrees. To make, therefore, a fair comparison between the receipts in 1870-71 and in 1871-72, it will be necessary, as the late Registration Act was in operation for the first three months of 1871-72, to deduct the extra fee received in each year for compulsory special registration, and also the ordinary and extra fees for special optional registration in each year. The reasons for treating optional special registration differently from compulsory special registration in making these deductions are given in paragraph 8 of the regular Annual Report for 1871-72. Deductions should also be made in each year of the fees received for Civil Court memoranda, and of the amounts received for the penalties alluded to in an earlier portion of this paragraph. The total sums to be thus deducted amount to Rs. 37,503-12-0 in 1870-71 and Rs. 11,642-13-0 in 1871-72, so that by these means the falling off of Rs. 32,665-2-3 is reduced to Rs. 6,804-3-3. To sum up, therefore, the above in a few words, it may be said that if the former Registration Act had remained in operation the decline in receipts would probably have amounted to about Rs. 6,804-3-3 instead of to Rs. 32,665-2-3.

The number of registrations in Books 1 and 4 has been 84,087 against 89,716 in 1870-71, a decrease equal to over 6 ^{Registrations} _{in Books 1 and 4} per cent. ; but if the change in the law be borne in mind, and if deductions be made on account of the number of optional special registrations in each year, the respective totals would be for 1870-71 83,718, and for 1871-72 82,728, showing a decrease of 990, or only about 1½ per cent.

The past year, it will be observed, therefore, after making allowances for the change in the law, exhibits a decrease in

the total receipts, and in the number of registrations in Books 1 and 4, as compared with 1870-71.

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

The number of registrations of Wills and Authorities to adopt has increased from 119 and 3 respectively in 1870-71 to 279 and 22 in the past year. This increase is probably attributable to the greater facilities which now exist for the registration of these documents; formerly only Registrars being empowered to accept documents of this description for registration, whereas now all registering officers can accept them.

The number of transactions in Book No. 5 is as follows:—
Wills deposited, 7; Wills withdrawn, 3; Wills opened, 1; against 5, 1, and 1, respectively, in 1870-71.

Expenditure of Department.

The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the past year was 33 per cent.; in the previous year the proportion having been 34 per cent.

The expenditure of the past year shows a considerable decrease, amounting to Rs. 12,129-11-5, when contrasted with that for 1870-71. The following table is illustrative of the expenditure in detail:—

Nature of Items,	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fixed Salaries of Registering Officers...	1,20,144	1	9	1,13,688	7	0
Percentage paid to the same	48,375	2	10	50,823	11	2
Cost of Establishment, Permanent,.....	52,614	6	10	51,600	1	2
Ditto Temporary	539	10	10	488	15	5
Travelling Allowances	6,400	2	9	6,269	5	6
Furniture and House-rent.....	3,084	15	6	3,432	13	7
Postage.....	6,574	2	1	6,152	12	11
Printing and Stationery	20,147	0	9	12,852	8	11
Miscellaneous	4,830	5	5	5,271	9	8
Total.....	2,62,710	0	9	2,50,580	5	4

Financial Result.

The financial result of the past year has been a surplus of Rs. 22,655-14-6 of receipts over expenditure, and this, together with Rs. 6,266-13-0, the surplus during the same period under the Joint Stock Company's Act,—the receipts

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under which are credited to the Registration Fund,—gives a total surplus of Rs. 28,922-11-6 for the year under report. The following statement is illustrative of the foregoing figures :—

1871-72.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fees and Penalties	2,67,716 10 0	2,50,580 5 4	17,136 4 1
<i>Add,</i>			
Value of Books and Forms, including Stationery supplied out of the Stock on hand on the 31st March 1871.....	5,359 14 4	.....	.....
Sale Proceeds of Waste Paper, &c....	159 11 6	.....	5,519 9 10
Total.....	2,73,236 3 10	2,50,580 5 4	22,655 14 6
Under the Indian Company's Act, X. of 1866	7,415 12 0	1,148 15 0	6,266 13 0
Total.....	2,80,651 15 10	2,51,729 4 4	28,922 11 6

The balance to the credit of the department on 31st March 1871 amounted to Rs. 2,47,072-15-5. The surplus appearing in the statement added to this sum gives a total of Rs. 2,75,995-10-11 as the amount to the credit of the department on the 31st March 1872.

In Sind there has again been a deficit, though, on this occasion, of trivial amount, amounting only to Rs. 117-2-2, and against this must be set the cost of the stock of books on hand and already paid for : this amounts to Rs. 600 : so that the deficit of Rs. 117-2-2 becomes, if the value of the stocks of books on hand be deducted from the expenditure of the year, a surplus of Rs. 482-13-10. The annual deficits in Sind have, since the introduction of the Registration Law into that province, been hitherto very heavy—that of the year 1869-70 amounting to Rs. 8,274-13-5. Under these circumstances, the small amount of the deficit incurred during the year under report may be looked upon as satisfactory. The introduction into that province of a new system of payment, whereby each Sub-registrar is paid according to the amount of the receipts of his office, has probably been the cause of this conspicuous improvement.

Miscellaneous.

During the year under report no new offices, whether Registry or Sub-registry, have been established.

The heavy arrears of indexing under the late Act—which existed in the Inspector General's Office at the time of last year's report—have all but been cleared off; 228 volumes of the general index for the Presidency, out of a total number of 232, being already finished and bound.

Inspection of Offices.

Of the 228 Sub-registry Offices in the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, all, with the exception of 26, have been examined during the past year. The number of inspections by Registrars has been 146, and of those by Assistant and Deputy Collectors 132. The Branch Inspector General in Sind examined 3 Registry and 10 Sub-registry Offices in that province. The Inspector General examined the records of 9 Registry and of 56 Sub-registry Offices. That officer reports that, as a rule, there appeared to be an improvement in the way in which the work of the offices was carried on.

Fees.

The average fee during the past year in this Presidency has amounted to Rs. 2-13-6 against Rs. 2-12-2½ in 1870-71, showing a slight increase, amounting to Rs. 0-1-3½. The total value of property affected by documents registered during 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 4,54,71,999-6-4 against Rs. 5,53,36,304-15-9 in the previous year, showing a heavy falling off, amounting to Rs. 98,64,305-9-5. Deducting those documents in which no value or consideration appeared, the average value of each transaction was Rs. 554-5-4 against Rs. 617 in 1870-71.

In the present year, owing to the introduction into this Presidency of the *ad-valorem* fee system on the 1st of last June, considerably increased receipts may be anticipated. Similarly, a decline may be expected in the number of optional registrations affecting property of small value, as preferential rates no longer exist as they did under the late fee system for optional registration.

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SECTION IV.

PRISONS.

Regulation Districts and Sind.

The following table gives the number and disposal of ^{Prisoners,} convicted prisoners during the years 1870 and 1871, excluding ^{and their dis-}posal. the Thar and Parkar gang, and the number confined in subordinate jails and lock-ups:—

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained on the last day of the previous year...	6,121	307	6,428	6,514	334	6,848
Imprisoned during the year...	12,043	814	12,857	12,054	882	12,936
Total.....	18,164	1,121	19,285	18,568	1,216	19,784
Received from other Jails to undergo sentences.....	1,968	40	2,008	1,520	24	1,544
In transit for transportation en route to other Jails, &c...	120	8	128	84	15	99
Total Population.....	20,252	1,169	21,421	20,172	1,255	21,427
Daily average Number.....	6,487	330	6,817	6,489	316	6,805
Transferred to other Jails to undergo sentence.....	2,161	38	2,199	1,682	24	1,706
For transportation beyond seas, &c.....	88	4	92	78	14	92
Released during the year on appeal.....	768	30	798	709	27	736
On expiry of sentence.....	9,774	719	10,493	10,118	838	10,956
On payment of fine.....	565	22	587	634	44	678
By order of Government on account of sickness.....	4	.....	4	4	2	6
For good conduct.....	11	1	12	51	1	52
Transported beyond seas.....	100	8	108	37	5	42
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	9	2	11	4	.....	4
Escaped.....	17	1	18	39	.....	39
Executed.....	51	5	56	57	5	62
Died.....	190	5	195	185	6	191
Number remaining at the end of the year.....	6,514	334	6,848	6,574	289	6,863
Total.....	20,252	1,169	21,421	20,172	1,255	21,427

Total number of different individuals who were in prison during 1871 was 19,784, as compared with 19,285 in 1870. The new admissions during 1871 and 1870 were, respectively, 12,936 and 12,857, although there were 500 more persons in

jail during 1871 than in 1870 ; the average strength for the former year was 6,805, and for the latter 6,817. This would lead to the inference that the sentences were on an average shorter in 1871 than in 1870. There would not seem to have been any noticeable increase of crime, as the admissions for 1870 and 1871 are nearly the same ; but the detailed statements of the Annual Report will show there was a large increase in admissions in the Deccan and Khandesh Zillas, the balance being maintained by a corresponding decrease in Sind.

**Scarcity in
the Deccan.**

It may be accepted as an axiom in prison statistics that scarcity of food produces increase of prison population. The increase in the Deccan Zillas needs no remark, as it is well known that famine prices ruled in Khandesh, Sholápur, and Ahmadnagar towards the end of the year.

**European
Prisoners.**

There were 54 Europeans in confinement during 1871, as compared with 69 in 1870 and 267 in 1869. Out of these, 44 were confined in the jails at Aden and Karáchi, and 1 each at Ahmadabad and Súrat ; the remaining 8 were transfers from the Presidency Jails, sent to Púna and Sholápur on medical grounds.

**Release on
appeal.**

The percentage of releases on appeal to the total number of prisoners was 3·7 against 4·1 in the preceding year, and 3·7 in 1869.

Executions.

The extreme penalty of the law was carried out in 62 instances in 1871. There has been an annual increase in the number executed for the past 5 years, the numbers being— for 1867-68, 38 ; for 1868-69, 43 ; for 1869, 49 ; for 1870, 56 ; and for 1871, 62.

**Transporta-
tions.**

The number transported beyond seas was 42 only against 108 in 1870. The decrease is due to two circumstances,—*first*, that convicts from the Panjáb and the Central Provinces are no longer deported *vid* Bombay ; and *secondly*, to the last batch of convicts, which ought to have left for the Andamans in November 1871, having been detained at Thána for want of favourable shipping tenders till February 1872.

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There is a considerable increase in the number of escapes in 1871, which amounts to 39, against 18 in the year 1870. The increase is solely due to the escape of two bodies of prisoners from the Dhúliakot and Ahmadnagar Jails. Fourteen prisoners broke in a body through the cactus hedge which surrounds the temporary and insecure jail of Dhúliakot, of whom five were recaptured after a severe struggle by the jail peons. This escape was specially reported on to Government, and measures have been taken to prevent similar escapes, as far as the insecure nature of the jail will allow. Six Burmese and one Hindoo life-prisoners, confined in contiguous cells in the Ahmadnagar Jail, bored through the walls of their cells, and then through the surrounding wall of the jail, escaping in a body. This escape could not have been effected except through most culpable negligence on the part of the Jailor and his subordinates; the former was fined, and 3 of the latter dismissed the service. Nineteen prisoners were recaptured out of the 39 who escaped.

Escapes.

Only 4 prisoners were transferred to Lunatic Asylums during 1871 against 11 in 1870. This, however, is no matter for congratulation, as, owing to the great want of accommodation in the Asylums throughout the Presidency, several criminal lunatics, who ought to have been transferred to Asylums, had to be detained in the jails.

Lunatics.

There has been an increase in the breaches of jail discipline and punishments awarded in 1871 as compared with 1870; the punishments for the 2 years amounting, respectively, to 1,090 and 919 amongst males, and 43 and 84 amongst females. There has been no *émeute* nor attempt to rebel against authority, and the great majority of the prisoners have been well-behaved.

Prison Discipline.

Of the male prisoners admitted into jail during the year, 11,254 could neither read nor write, 574 could read or write a little, and 226 only were able to read and write well. All the female prisoners admitted were totally uneducated, with the exception of 1 at Karwar, who is stated to have been able

Education.

to read or write a little. 740 male prisoners learned during the year to read and write a little, and 192 to read and write well. No greater results can be anticipated under the present system.

Under-trial Prisoners. The following table gives the number and disposal of under-trial prisoners during 1871 and 1870:—

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained at the last day of the previous year...	177	15	192	148	17	165
Number received during the year.	2,563	157	2,710	3,009	164	3,173
Total Population	2,730	172	2,902	3,157	181	3,338
Daily average Number	143	9	152	157	13	170
Released during the year ...	1,323	70	1,393	1,549	85	1,634
Convicted and sentenced ...	1,228	82	1,310	1,338	84	1,422
Transferred, &c.....	31	3	34	81	2	83
Escaped .....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Died .....	...	.....	...	4	1	5
Number remaining at the end of the year.....	148	17	165	185	9	194
Total.....	2,730	172	2,902	3,157	181	3,338

There was a large increase in the number of persons sent to jail to await trial, and also in the daily average strength. The results are not so satisfactory as in preceding years, the number acquitted on trial bearing the proportion of 100 to 87 of those convicted. There were 5 deaths amongst the under-trial prisoners in 1871, against none in the preceding year and 10 in 1869.

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The subjoined table gives in detail the number and disposal of convicted prisoners in the Sind Jails, which were also included in the first table :—

Sind Jails.

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained at the last day of the previous year ...	1,388	33	1,421	1,842	37	1,879
Imprisoned during the year.	3,140	82	3,222	2,576	79	2,655
Total.....	4,528	115	4,633	4,418	116	4,534
Received from other Jails to undergo sentence	402	.....	402	358	.....	358
In transit for transportation, &c.	12	.....	12	6	.....	6
Total Population.....	4,942	115	5,057	4,782	116	4,898
Daily average Number.....	1,758	36	1,794	1,727	33	1,760
Transferred to other Jails to undergo sentence	597	.....	597	681	.....	681
For transportation beyond Seas, &c.	37	2	39	31	.....	31
Released during the year on appeal.....	175	4	179	210	6	216
On expiry of sentence	2,139	64	2,203	2,106	82	2,188
On payment of fine	12	4	16	15	3	18
By order of Government on account of sickness	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
For good conduct.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transported beyond seas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transported to Lunatic Asylum	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Escaped	8	.....	8	9	.....	9
Executed	17	2	19	7	.....	7
Died	111	2	113	97	1	98
Number remaining at the end of the year	1,842	37	1,879	1,628	24	1,650
Total.....	4,942	115	5,057	4,782	116	4,898

As before stated, there has been a decrease in the admissions into the Sind Jails, and also a decrease in the daily average strength. The number admitted into jail was 567 less than in 1870, and the daily average strength 34 below that of the preceding year. The average rate of food grains during the year was lower than that prevailing in 1870.

Decrease in Admissions.

Fewer Executions.

It is satisfactory to notice the large decrease in executions, only 7 persons being hanged in the year under report, against 19 in the preceding year.

Percentage of Releases on Appeal.

The percentage of releases on appeal to total number of prisoners was—in 1871, 4·8; in 1870, 3·8; and in 1869, 5·6. In the Presidency, excluding Sind, the percentage for the above years was respectively 3·4, 4·2, and 3·2.

Daily Average Strength.

It will be seen from the subjoined table that though there was an increase in the number of prisoners sent to jail to await trial, the daily average strength was $\frac{1}{2}$ less than in the previous year, leading to the inference that cases had been more rapidly disposed of:—

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained on the last day of the previous year... ..	31	2	33	51	.....	51
Number received during the year... ..	1,061	27	1,088	1,072	32	1,104
Total Population ...	1,092	29	1,121	1,123	32	1,155
Daily average Number.	39	2	41	30	1	31
Released during the year... ..	621	17	638	589	19	608
Convicted and sentenced	399	11	410	490	12	502
Transferred, &c.	21	1	22	24	.....	24
Escaped ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Died ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
Number remaining at the end of the year..	51	.....	51	20	1	21
Total.....	1,092	29	1,121	1,123	32	1,155

It is satisfactory to find that the number of releases does not compare so unfavourably with the convictions as in preceding years. In 1871, for every 100 prisoners released on trial, 83 were convicted, while in 1870 only 64 were convicted to every 100 released. There is still, however, room for considerable improvement, as in the Presidency proper, exclu-

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sive of Sind, the percentage of convictions to releases was—in 1870, 120 per cent., and in 1871—an unsatisfactory year, as previously stated—90 per cent.

During the year 1871 42,012 persons were placed in lock-ups, of whom 16,411 were subsequently transferred to District Jails. Lock-ups.

There was a decrease in the admissions and daily average strength of Civil prisoners, as shown by the subjoined table, which gives their number and disposal :— Civil Prisoners.

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained at close of previous year	186	15	201	162	18	180
Number received during the year...	2,268	319	2,587	1,945	298	2,243
Total Population.....	2,454	334	2,788	2,107	316	2,423
Daily average Number.	152	17	169	136	12	148
Released during the year ...	2,256	314	2,570	1,954	304	2,258
Escaped ...	1	.....	1	...	.....	...
Transferred ...	2	.....	2	...	.....	...
Died ...	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Number remaining at close of the year ...	194	20	214	152	12	164
Total.....	2,454	334	2,788	2,107	316	2,423

The following table shows the gross cost of maintenance, and the net cost, after deducting actual cash payments into the Treasury, of the realizations from Prison labour :— Cost of Maintenance.

Number of Prisoners in 1870...6,817 Ditto 1871...6,805	1870.			1871.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	2,74,523	4	8	2,46,215	9	1
Cost per prisoner	40	4	4	36	2	11
Fixed establishment	1,87,462	7	8	1,33,868	3	5
Cost per prisoner	20	2	8	19	10	9
Extra establishment	9,621	1	8	9,574	7	1
Cost per prisoner	1	6	7	1	6	6
Guards, Military or Police	1,39,127	11	4	1,35,691	12	1
Cost per prisoner	20	6	6	19	15	1
Total.....	2,86,211	4	8	2,79,134	6	7
Cost per prisoner	41	15	9	41	0	4
Hospital charges	15,404	5	9	14,283	4	8
Cost per prisoner	2	4	2	2	1	7
Clothings	33,872	13	4	30,906	8	6
Cost per prisoner	4	15	6	4	8	8
Contingencies	31,606	9	7	29,670	3	8
Cost per prisoner	4	10	2	4	5	9
Gross cost of maintenance	6,41,618	6	0	6,00,210	0	6
Gross cost per prisoner	94	1	11	88	3	3
Deduct Cash receipts remitted into Treasury	67,238	10	3	94,785	12	11
Net total cost of maintenance	5,74,379	11	9	5,05,424	3	7
Net cost per prisoner	84	4	1	74	4	4

There was a decrease of Rs. 41,408 in the gross cost of maintenance as compared with the preceding year, and the average gross cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 94-1-11 in 1870 to Rs. 88-3-3 in 1871.

Decrease in
Cost of Ra-
tions.

The most marked decrease is in the item of Rations, the cost per prisoner under this head being Rs. 4-1-5 less than in 1870. Taking the average of the Presidency throughout, the price of food was considerably below that ruling in 1870. Owing to favourable contracts having been entered into in the early part of the year, the rise in prices in the Zillas of Sholapur and Ahmadnagar did not affect this Department. In the Haidrabad Jail the average monthly cost per prisoner was Rs. 1-2-0 less than in the preceding year, and there was a saving of from 5 to 9 annas per head per mensem in the other Sind Jails; as a set off against this, however, the cost per head at Aden was Rs. 1-10-0 more than in 1870.

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There has been a decrease in every item of expenditure, aggregating Rs. 41,408, and a large increase of Rs. 27,547 in the cash payments into the Treasury, thus making a saving to Government of over Rs. 68,000 in 1871 as compared with 1870, though the average strength for both years was nearly the same. The saving in the net cost per prisoner amounts to Rs. 10.

The estimated value of prison labour during 1871 was Rs. 2,78,302, against Rs. 2,79,218-10-0; the aggregate results for the two years, with nearly the same daily average strength, show little difference. There was, however, a large decrease in the estimated earnings under "Building and Repairing Jails and Factories." The decrease under the former head is due partly to the imaginary value assigned to convict labour by the Public Works Department, and partly to there having been nothing but petty repairs carried out in the District Jails during the year; the decrease under Factory earnings is partly due to the re-valuation of stock and writing off of bad debts. There was a large increase under the head of "Extra-mural labour and Gardens."

The subjoined table shows how the prisoners sentenced to labour were employed during 1871:—

Mode of Employment.	1870.	1871.
Average number sentenced to labour	6,570	6,577
" unemployed	1,147	930
" convalescent	83	251
" as jail servants	1,202	1,179
" on building and repairing jails	1,291	1,336
" on grinding grains, &c.	365	341
" hired out on roads by municipalities.	312	397
" on jail gardens	450	555
" on manufactures	1,720	1,588
Total.....	6,570	6,577

The number unemployed includes those excused from labour on account of Sundays, holidays, sickness, and old age.

There is a large increase in the number of convalescents who were employed on light labour, due almost entirely to the admission of a large number of weakly prisoners in the jails of Haidarabad, Shikárpur, and Bhukkur; the daily average number in these three jails alone being 121. The number of those employed as jail servants is about the same as in the preceding year, viz., 17·3 per cent. The percentage has ranged from 45 per cent. at Dhúliakot to 9·77 per cent. at Bhukkur. The cause of the abnormal percentage at Dhúliakot was explained in the last Administration Report. The decrease in the number employed in manufactures is accounted for by the increased number employed on extra-mural labour and gardens.

The following table shows the working of the Jail Factories for the year 1871 :—

Debit.			Credit.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Cash in hand at the close of the last year...	6,369	10 3	Cash in hand of the present year ...	2,079	9 5
Manufactured Articles ditto	52,261	7 1	Manufactured Articles ditto ...	45,076	13 6
Raw Materials ditto ...	13,887	14 5	Raw Materials ditto ...	10,216	7 2
Amount of Outstanding Debts due to the Jail ditto	26,751	11 2	Amount of Outstanding Debts due to the Jail at the close of the past year ...	17,377	10 6
Ditto due by the Jail at the close of the present year.	1,822	8 0	Amount of Outstanding Debts due by the Jail at the close of the past year ...	3,261	11 2
Plant and Machinery at the close of the last year ...	4,699	12 0	Plant and Machinery at the close of the present year ...	5,048	6 5
Amount drawn from the Treasury for Raw Materials ...	67,288	1 10	Amount paid into Treasury ...	1,15,409	11 1
Net Profit ...	25,389	4 6	Total.....Rs.	1,98,470	5 3
Total.....Rs.	1,98,470	5 3			
Profit per Prisoner employed on manufactures..	15	15 9	Total.....Rs.	1,98,470	5 3

The net profits for 1871 are estimated at Rs. 25,389-4-6, or Rs. 10,751-6-2 below the profits for 1870, when they were estimated at Rs. 36,140-10-8. This decrease is due in great measure to the writing off of irrecoverable outstanding debts, and to the revaluation of old stock borne on the books for

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years at unsaleable prices, under stringent orders issued; it is hoped that the losses from outstanding debts will be trifling in future, but a further loss must be anticipated from re-valuation of stock, which is still in many jails borne on the books at unrealizable prices. The cash profits of the year contrast favourably with preceding years, as, with an expenditure of Rs. 67,288-1-10, Rs. 1,15,409-11-1 have been received and paid into the Treasury, giving an excess of receipts or cash profits of Rs. 48,121-9-3.

The subjoined table gives a comparative statement of the general sickness and mortality for the years 1870 and 1871 :—

Sickness and Mortality.

	1870.			1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Total Population ...	20,252	1,169	21,421	20,172	1,255	21,427
Average Daily Strength.	6,487	330	6,817	6,489	316	6,805
Number admitted into Hospitals ...	6,486	267	6,753	6,504	240	6,744
Daily average Sick ...	178·9	10·9	184·8	192·31	8·43	200·74
Number of Deaths ...	190	5	195	185	6	191
Ratio of Deaths per cent. to Total Population.	0·9	0·4	0·9	0·9	0·4	0·9
Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	2·9	1·5	2·9	2·8	1·9	2·8
Ditto to Admissions to Hospital.	2·9	1·8	2·9	2·8	2·5	2·8

The sickness and mortality were in the aggregate much about the same as in the preceding year; but as the daily average sick was in excess of that in 1870, though the admissions into hospital were nearly the same, it may be assumed that the cases generally were not so amenable to treatment.

Comparative Rates of Mortality for 1870 and 1871. The following table gives the rates of mortality in the various jails throughout the Presidency contrasted for the years 1870 and 1871 :—

No.	Jails.	1870.			1871.		
		Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Strength.	Daily Average Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Strength.
1	Aden ...	133	1	·7	121	3	2·5
2	Púna ...	387	6	1·5	374	2	·5
3	Yerrowda ...	1,041	16	1·5	1,024	33	3·22
4	Ahmadnagar ...	172	4	2·3	191	2	1·0
5	Dhúlia ...	243	.....	.....	250	2	·8
6	Sholápur ...	158	1	·6	174	.....	.....
7	Sátára ...	151	1	·6	145	2	1·3
8	Belgaum... ..	115	.....	.....	120	1	·8
9	Kaládgi ...	193	4	2·1	213	.....	.....
10	Dharwar ...	422	8	1·9	398	6	1·5
11	Karwar ...	146	2	1·4	104	3	2·8
12	Ratnagiri... ..	133	2	1·5	117	1	·8
13	Tanna ...	443	11	2·48	529	12	2·27
14	Ahmadabad ...	387	5	1·3	348	6	1·7
15	Dhúliakot ...	368	5	1·3	392	2	·5
16	Kaira ...	114	2	1·8	106	3	2·8
17	Súrat ...	212	9	4·2	228	7	3
18	Dohud ...	136	3	2·2	151	8	5·3
19	Rájkot ...	64	2	3·1	60	.....	.....
20	Karáchi ...	440	19	4·3	337	9	2·6
21	Haidarabad ...	539	46	8·5	533	26	4·9
22	Shikárpur ...	539	34	5·8	634	44	6·9
23	Bhukkur... ..	226	14	6·19	256	19	7·44
	Total.....	6,817	195	2·9	6,805	191	2·8

Sind Jails.

As in the preceding year, the greatest mortality was in the Sind Jails, in which 98 out of the 191 deaths occurred. The deaths, however, are not so many as in the preceding year, when they amounted to 113. There was a decrease in the mortality in the Karáchi and Haidarabad Jails, and an increase in the Shikárpur and Bhukkur Jails.

The chief cause of mortality in the Sind Jails was fever, complicated with affections of the lungs and bowels, to which old, weak, and anæmic prisoners rapidly succumb. This

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disease, which may be described as pleuro-pneumonia, following on fever, dysentery, or diarrhoea, has been prevalent in the Punjab Jails since 1869, and many high medical authorities are of opinion that it is communicable from the sick to the healthy. The Superintendent and medical officers of the Haidarabad and Shikárpur Jails do not consider the disease of a contagious nature, but the medical officer of the Karáchi Jail is of opinion that it is ; the medical officer at Bhukkur has not up to the present time replied to the reference made to him in February last. It is at least satisfactory to learn that the medical officers do not attribute the disease to any remediable cause, and it seems to have been as prevalent amongst the free population as amongst the prisoners.

There was a large increase in mortality in the Yerrowda Yerrowda Jail. Jail, but only 7 of the 33 deaths can be, with any degree of probability, ascribed to malarious disease. Looking at the long sentences of the great majority of prisoners in this jail, it follows that there must be comparatively more deaths from chronic disease than in the District Jails, where shorter termed prisoners are confined ; and it is thought that about 3 per cent. may be looked on as the normal percentage of mortality in this jail.

There was an increase in mortality in the jail at Dohud, which the Superintendent attributes to an unhealthy season, in which malarious disease was prevalent.

The other jails require no special remarks ; but it may be mentioned that, taking the results of the two years, the Belgaum, Dhúlia, and Sholápur Jails would seem to have been the healthiest, and the Bhukkur, Haidarabad, and Shikárpur Jails the most unhealthy.

Six prisoners were released on account of extreme sickness as compared with four in the preceding year. There was no epidemic during the year, and only one case of cholera was reported, in which case the patient recovered.

The want of prison accommodation is still felt as much as in the previous year, the works at Yerrowda and Tanna Prison Accommodation. progressing but slowly. It is, however, in Guzerat that the

great insufficiency of the present jail accommodation is most marked; and the creation of a Central Jail at Dhúlákot is a work of pressing necessity, and ought to be commenced without further delay. Provision has been made in the Jail Local Fund Budget for 1872-73 to carry on the works at Kaládgi, stopped through want of funds in December 1870.

Narra Gang. The Narra gang is now, by the orders of Government, to be kept up to an average strength of 400 prisoners; and the furnishing of this number will effectually prevent any large overcrowding in the Sínd Jails.

The mortality in the Narra gang during 1871 was only 0·9, as compared with 8·4 in the preceding year; but no important deductions can be drawn from this as to the healthiness, or otherwise, of extra-mural gang labour, as the statistics of previous years prove the results arrived at in 1871 to be exceptional.

House of Correction, Bombay.

Mortality
and Sickness.

Charges.

The total number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction in 1871 was 1,085, or 379 less than the number in the previous year. Of this number, 450 were Europeans and Eurasians and 635 were Natives. 436, or two-fifths of the prisoners admitted during the year, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a few days to one month, and 478 to terms of imprisonment exceeding one but not more than six months. 33 prisoners were sentenced to terms exceeding five years; of these, 11—9 of whom were Europeans—were sentenced to imprisonment for more than 10 years. Six deaths occurred during the year as compared with only two in the preceding year. There were no cases of cholera, small-pox, or any other epidemic disease, and the general health of the prisoners is reported to have been very good. 60 Europeans and 70 Natives were admitted into hospital during the year. The total charges for the maintenance of the prison in 1871 amounted to Rs. 50,152, as compared with Rs. 60,270 in 1870, showing a gross decrease of Rs. 10,118. This large reduction is mainly attributable to the reductions made in the scales of diet, to the more

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economical rates at which provisions were obtained, and to the prisoners' clothing having been manufactured and made up in the jail at a much lower cost than that previously paid for similar articles furnished by the Commissariat.

The annual cost per head of the European and of the Native Prisoners was, respectively, Rs. 348-14-4 and Rs. 159-2-1, as compared with Rs. 369-7-6 and Rs. 180-7-9 in 1870; and, taking all the prisoners in the aggregate, the cost per head of daily average strength was Rs. 181-14-6 against Rs. 216-8-1 in 1870, exhibiting a saving of Rs. 34-9-7 per annum.

Common Jail, Bombay.

The total number of prisoners in the jail during 1871 was 1,437 males and 148 females, or in all 1,585. During the year 1,274 male and 134 female prisoners were admitted, showing an increase over the number received in the previous year of 313 males and 72 females. 94 prisoners were Europeans, 20 Eurasians, and 1,323 Natives.

Seven deaths occurred in the jail during the year—two from chronic diarrhoea, three from affections of the respiratory organs, and one from valvular disease of the heart; the remaining death occurred from an attack of epilepsy. Two cases of small-pox occurred—one was treated in the jail, the other case was removed to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital.

Four prisoners, two of whom were Europeans, were executed during the year under report. One European military prisoner, who had been sentenced by a general court-martial to seven years' penal servitude, was sent to England in a troop-ship. The average cost of each convict in the Common Jail for the year 1871 was Rs. 189-4-7, showing a decrease of Rs. 35-1-0, as compared with the average charge for the preceding year. The reduction was general in every item, but was most marked under the heads of "Rations", "Fixed Establishments", and "Clothing." The average cost of rations per head of daily strength was Rs. 52-11-9 in 1871 against Rs. 62-15-8 in 1870. This large diminution

is due in great measure to the much smaller number of Europeans confined during the year under report.

Factory Pro-
fits.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in the Jail Factory was 85. The net profits of their labour amounted to Rs. 2,749-0-8, or within 3 rupees of the sum of profits of 1870, giving an average earning per head of Rs. 32-5-5. The total charge for the maintenance of the Common Jail for 1871 was Rs. 45,764 as against Rs. 45,434 in 1870.*

SECTION V.

(a). POLICE.

Regulation Districts.

The Police were originally under the control of the Sudder Fouzdari Adalut, part of the Collector's establishment of Peons performing Police duties.

Reorganiza-
tion of Police
Force.

The new system consisted in the creation of a distinct and complete executive for police purposes, and it was a main feature that the new body of Police should be, as far as possible, free from a military stamp. The Force was divided into armed and unarmed, and it was left to the Police Commissioner to regulate from time to time the proportion between the two, each individual Constable being taught on enrolment just that amount of drill which would give him a proper bearing and walk, and make him familiar with the use of arms. The whole force was divided into grades, beginning with Constables and rising to Head Constables, Chief Constables, Inspectors, and Superintendents: and, both for the sake of economy and as an inducement to application in the performance of work, each grade was subdivided into classes on a carefully graduated scale of pay. The pay of each grade is now fixed at, for Constables, from Rs. 7 or 8 per mensem (Rs. 7 is given only in the cheap districts) to Rs. 10; for Head Constables, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 30; for Chief Constables, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95; and for Inspectors, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. Each Chief Constable in charge of a Taluka has in addition a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per

Pay

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mensem, and each Inspector has a travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

To the grade of Superintendents of Police has been added that of Assistant Superintendents. The pay of Assistant Superintendents of Police rises from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 150, and the pay of Superintendents from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 200.

The control of the Police is in the hands of the Police Commissioner, who is also the Revenue Commissioner. This dual function has been objected to; but the practice has been upheld in this Presidency, as it has been found to work well, and causes a harmony of action between the two departments.

To the armed branch of the Force is allotted the duty of guarding the minor jails and lock-ups, and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The functions pertaining to the detection and prosecution of crime are performed by members of this and of the unarmed branch of Police indiscriminately, except in the case of the Panch Mahals and Khandesh. The large District Jails are guarded by the military. The strength of the Police in each district has been the subject of much discussion. It was fixed originally on a consideration of the nature of the country, and the character of its people, its population, and the proximity to foreign boundaries. The numbers thought sufficient by the Police Commissioners have been much curtailed by subsequent reductions, and, in the opinion of all experienced officers, it is thought that the present numbers are below the wants of the country. It was lately suggested that the Mounted Police in Súrat should be entirely reduced; but their maintenance has been found so beneficial in its deterrent effect upon dacoities and border robberies, that the proposal is in great disfavour with local officers. In the districts of Thána and Kolába, where the hilly character of the country generally detracts from the usefulness of a horse, there are no Mounted Police maintained; though, even there, the Superintendents consider that a few

horsemen should be maintained for the rapid conveyance of intelligence of crime.

Khandesh
and Gujrát
Bheel Corps.

Forming part of the Police, but yet retaining a semi-military organization, there are two bodies of men still maintained: one is the Khandesh Bheel Corps, numbering 840 men; and the other, the Gujrát Bheel Corps, stationed in the Panch Mahals, numbering 503 men. These corps were raised, not only for the peace of the country, but to give employment to the half-civilized Bheels who are to be found in those parts, and with the politic view of weaning them from their lawless and thieving pursuits.

Mewasi
Chiefs and
Thakores.

Independently of the Police system, there are a few Mewasi Chiefs in Khandesh, and some Thakores in Gujrát, who are under obligations to provide for the safety of the mountain passes and the parts of the country which they inhabit. These are paid usually in land and a little money; and the system is continued in deference to long-established custom, and as being at present economical, and from its being considered more politic to leave the safety of these out-of-the-way places in the hands of the local Chiefs of clans who are there feared and respected.

Superannua-
tion Fund.

A Superannuation Fund, to which each policeman on pay of Rs. 20 and under was required to contribute at the rate of half an anna in each rupee of pay, had been in operation for some years, but was abolished in 1869, and the funds appropriated by Government, who undertook to pay the pensions to the men. They are pensioned under rules a little more privileged than those which apply to the uncovenanted service, and in case of maiming or death in the execution of their duty they receive special allowances, or their families receive pensions.

Education.

Every endeavour is made to foster education in the Force. One or more Head Constables are told off to the duty of instruction at a class which is formed at head-quarters, and it is a rule that no Constable will be promoted to the rank of Head Constable unless he is able to read without difficulty

and write a little. Hitherto the success of the Police schools has not been very marked, as the men are not able to stay at head-quarters for any considerable time to make the teaching they receive of any permanent value; yet something is attempted, and something is done, and we may look for an increasing percentage of persons able to read and write year by year.

In addition to reading and writing taught at these classes, all the men are instructed in their Police duties, and in a knowledge of the principles of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of the Police and other Acts affecting the Police. They learn to know what they should do on the report of an offence, and for what offences they should apprehend without a warrant, and in what cases they should abstain from active interference until orders have been received from their superior officers. Of course, with uneducated and stunted intelligences the progress made is slow, but the results already attained have been sufficiently satisfactory to hold out a reasonable prospect of raising the general standard of efficiency and intelligence in the force.

Nor in the higher grades is departmental education neglected. Inspectors are required to pass a departmental test within a year of their appointment, and until then are considered on probation; knowledge of drill and of the method of putting a company of the Armed Police through their facings is also required. Of the 18 Inspectors in this division, 4 are Europeans or of European extraction, and these are required to possess a fluent knowledge of the vernacular where they are employed.

There are 9 Superintendents of Police in the division and 4 Assistant Superintendents. Of these, 4 are uncovenanted, and the rest are military officers. Some little time ago the Government of India pointed out that the Army could no longer be drained for the supply of Police officers, and set the example of employing uncovenanted men almost exclusively in Bengal and the North-West. The

Education in
the higher
Grades.

Superintend-
ents and
Assistant.

views of the Government of India were communicated to the Local Governments, who were invited to co-operate in carrying them out. It was, however, thought that the circumstances of Bombay required, to some extent, an adherence to the practice of employing military men as Superintendents. They are required to pass in the vernacular and in a departmental test prescribed by Government.

Police how administered.

The administration of the Police is regulated by Bombay Act VII. of 1867. The control of the Police in each division is in the hands of a Police Commissioner, who is subject to Government; weekly diaries are sent to him by each Superintendent, as well as periodical reports and returns of crime. The District Police are placed under District Superintendents, who are under the control and direction of the Magistrates. Provision is made for the furnishing of additional Police for private individuals at their own cost for Police duties; for the appointment of an additional force, when necessary, in the neighbourhood of Railway and other works; and for the quartering of additional Police in disturbed or dangerous districts, the cost being defrayed by a local rate charged on the part of the country where located. This provision is found to be very effective in the repression of crime, and is much in favour with Superintendents. The duties of the Police are defined in the Act, and the Superintendents are empowered to regulate public processions, and to suppress common nuisances, such as the accumulation of filth, the removal of prickly-pear, and the stacking of grass where fire might be apprehended. A set of rules, under Section XIII. of the Act for the regulation of their duties, was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 4692, of the 27th November 1871.

Village Police.

The Village Police are regulated by Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, and are under the control of the Magistrate, though it is now under discussion to delegate a certain portion of his authority to the Superintendents. The Village Police are no other than the village servants, such as the Mahars, Jaglia, or Vartania, who are to be found in every village community

in India ; they are remunerated by a little rent-free land, and sometimes a little money, and are placed under the Police Patel of the village, who is usually identical with the Revenue Patel. His duties are to keep the Magistrate constantly informed of the state of crime, and of all matters connected with the Village Police, the health, and the general condition of the community in his village, and generally to assist the stipendiary Police and keep order in the village. He is also required to hold an inquest on the occasion of any unnatural or sudden death, assisted by two or more intelligent persons of the village or the neighbourhood ; and if there is reason to suspect an offence, to report the circumstances to the Chief Constable of the Taluka.

The Patel may be also empowered to decide cases of petty assault and abuse occurring within the village, and to punish the offender with confinement for 24 hours in the village Chowri or Town Hall. Patel of Village.

The reform of the Village Police is now in hand, and information is being collected with a view to improving their position and remunerating them more adequately for the important duties they perform. It is to them that the District Police look for information, and it is often only with their assistance that offences can be traced out and justice vindicated. It is in the reform of this body that we look for the means of making detection swift and conviction sure. Reform of Village Police.

The Superintendent of Police has the patronage of all appointments, from the grade of Chief Constables downwards. He may also fine to the extent of one month's pay, suspend or dismiss whenever he thinks the circumstances justify the punishment, an appeal lying to the Police Commissioner. But Chief Constables can only be dismissed by the Commissioner, who can also appoint and dismiss Inspectors. Departmental authority of Superintendents.

The Northern Division consists of nine districts. It includes the whole of Gujrát and the districts of Thána, Kolába, Násik, and Khandesh, and covers an area of 26,902 square miles. The size of the districts varies, and ranges from 7,482 square miles in Khandesh, a district as large as Wales, to about 750 square miles in the Panch Mahals. The Northern Police Division.

strength of the Police must, therefore, vary with the size of the districts, and other considerations of density of population, physical character of the country, and proximity to foreign States. Gujrát is densely populated, and the whole country is so intermixed with foreign territory, within which we have no Police authority, as to make border raids, robberies, and crimes of all sorts exceedingly frequent, from the facility with which escape can be made beyond the frontier, and the difficulty—almost an impossibility—of tracing them successfully after they have got into Native territory. In Ahmadabad, it used to be a common occurrence for a consignment of treasure sent by Native merchants to be plundered by mounted robbers, who only too frequently made good their escape across the frontier before any active pursuit could be made. The Superintendents were quite alive to the difficulty, and offered time after time to provide an escort at stated intervals for the conveyance of treasure to Ahmadabad; but the offer was rarely accepted, the Native merchants preferring to undertake the risk of the venture than pay for the services of the escort. In all cases of successful robbery, it has been remarked that the immediate effect is produced of inducing others, as in a recent case in Súrat. A petty robbery led to a feud between two villages, one situated within and one without our border, and it ended in an affray in which life was lost. It was found impossible, after careful local inquiry by two English officers, to fix blame, and this failure has led to thirteen other robberies in the vicinity within a very short time. The Superintendent, however, visited the locality, and his arrangements for a temporary increase of the Force there have been sufficient to arrest the evil.

Thána.

In Thána the Abkaree system allows of an almost unlimited supply of cheap liquor to the people, who drink to a great extent, and crime of the nature of more or less violent assault is, therefore, very prevalent.

Khandesh.

In a district so large as Khandesh, with an area of 7,482 square miles, and a Police force of 1,609 men, it is impossible for one man to supervise the whole. Hence it has been found necessary to allow the Superintendent one Assistant

PROTECTION.

to relieve him of the ordinary work of a part of his charge, and a second Assistant who does duty with the Bheel Corps, which has a military organization, though employed upon Police duties. He has also a small police charge near the head-quarters of the Corps at Dharangaum.

Ahmadabad has an area of 4,080 square miles, and is of a singularly straggling shape, shooting off into a narrow strip on the north-east at Morassi and Parantej, where it is much interlaced with Mahi Kanta territory, to Viramgáon and Patri in the west, and from there, marching with Katiawad territory, getting more intermixed as it goes south and south-east to the isolated little Taluka of Gogo, which is entirely locked in Bháwnagar territory, except on the sea border. Over this straggling district it is also necessary to have an Assistant to the Superintendent; and though the extent of the Panch Mahals would not otherwise justify an Assistant's services, one has been retained in the district in consequence of its being divided into two distinct parts by the Baria State, and of the wild character of the country, covered with forest and inhabited by Bheels and other aboriginal tribes, who went into rebellion (if the outbreak, with little ostensible motive, can be so called) not five years ago. All other districts have each a Superintendent without an Assistant.

Ahmadabad.

In the following statement is shown the area and population of each district, the strength of the Police Force, and the proportion which it bears to the area and population :—

In the Northern Division.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Strength of Police Force.	Proportion of Strength.	
				Area.	Population.
Ahmadabad	4,080	504,015	1,187	3·4	424·6
Kaira	1,709	741,989	753	2·2	985·3
Panch Mahals	742	137,123	786	·9	174·4
Broach	1,437	288,759	414	3·4	697·4
Súrat	1,641	494,566	648	2·5	763·2
Thána	4,074	524,938	826	4·9	635·5
Kolába	1,369	274,779	278	4·9	988·4
Násik	4,368	548,411	691	6·3	793·6
Khandesh	7,482	766,364	1,609	4·6	600·5
Total.....	26,902	44,80,944	7,192	3·7	623·04

It will be seen that the Northern Division covers an area of 26,902 square miles, about half the size of England and Wales, with an estimated population, according to the latest returns available, of 4,480,944. The strength of the Police Force is 7,192 men all told, which gives an average of 3·7 men to the square mile, and one man to every 623 of the population. I have said above that the strength of the Force in each district is fixed on a consideration of the peculiar requirements and not on any rigid rule of proportion; and this is borne out by the statement, where it will be seen that while not quite one man is allowed to the square mile in the Panch Mahals, the number rises to a little more than six men in Násik and Khandesh. Thána and Kolába have about five men to the square mile, the number falling to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in Ahmadabad and Broach, and to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Súrat and Kaira. The proportion of strength to population also varies: it is highest in the Panch Mahals and Ahmadabad, where population is sparse, and lowest in Kaira and Kolába, where it is one to 988 men, the average being 1 to 623.

Railway Police Some years ago the Railway Companies used to maintain a large staff of Ramosis, or private watchmen, for the protection of their goods and stores; but the heavy losses they incurred from theft and fraud of all kinds were so great that they applied to Government to organize a special Police for the Railway, the cost of which they were willing to pay. This Police was organized in 1866, and has resulted in a very large decrease in the amount of property stolen, and, in a great measure, to the suppression of frauds, which had been practised on the Companies by collusion between their own servants and Native merchants. The men were at first sent to the Railway from each district through which it passed, and, by way of extra remuneration for the new kind of duties they had to perform, the scale of pay was raised by one rupee for each class of the lower grades. A system of annual relief was established, so that one-fifth of the Railway Police were to be changed annually for an equal number of the District Police. The Railway Police were placed under the control of a separate Superintendent, and he had certain power of

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dismissal and employment of new men on the occurrence of vacancies. This led to a conflict of authority between the Railway Superintendents and the District Superintendents, and this has resulted lately, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the formation of the Railway Police into a distinct body.

The Railway Companies were at first quite satisfied with the results of the Police system. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company still continue to be quite satisfied with the system; but the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have shown great dissatisfaction with its cost. With their consent, Government accordingly appointed a committee to consider how reduction could be best effected. The committee having submitted their report, their proposals have in general been accepted by Government. The Great Indian Peninsula Line is partly in the Northern Division and partly in the Southern.

Working of
the Railway
Police.

The force employed in the Northern Division is given in the table above referred to.

The high cost of the Police in this Presidency attracted the attention of the Government of India, and, among other suggestions, one was made that the municipalities should be required to pay for the Police maintained in them. At the time this could not be legally done; but an Act (No. II. of 1871) was passed by the Local Legislative Council, which has enabled Government to call upon municipalities to contribute to the cost of their Police to the extent of one-fifth of their income; and the municipalities of Súrat and Ahmadabad have, therefore, been required to pay, the former Rs. 18,064, and the latter Rs. 28,200. The power of the Act would have been used more freely had not the Non-Agricultural Cess Act (No. I. of 1871) been passed in the same session, and it had not been thought advisable to bring the latter Act into force, except in the largest municipalities, in which the advantage to provincial revenues would be equally great from either. With the exception of Ahmadabad and Súrat, therefore, no other municipality in this Division pay for their Police.

High Cost of
Police.

Punitive
Posts in the
Northern Di-
vision.

In the course of the year under report, the circumstances of atrocity in connection with two murders in the villages of Verar and Ranar, in Thána, and the conduct of the inhabitants on these occasions, have led Government to sanction the establishment of a punitive post at each village for one year, at a cost of Rs. 47 per month.

An unusual number of violent crimes were perpetrated in the village of Kanar, in the district of Broach, on which the respectable portion of the inhabitants petitioned the Superintendent to establish a punitive post: and this was sanctioned by Government for one year, at a cost of Rs. 53 per month.

A punitive post was established at Gungala for one year in 1870, but an extensive robbery of silk goods being traced to the village, its continuance for another year has been sanctioned. The continuance of the post at Naigaum, in Kolába, for six months, was also sanctioned, but it was withdrawn at the end of that time. The post at Karera was also discontinued.

Punitive
Posts in the
Southern Di-
vision.

During the year under review five new punitive Police posts, as per margin, were established, under Section XVI. of the District Police Act, in five villages of the

1. Siroi, in the Dharwar District.
2. Kapooshked " Sátára "
3. Aliswalee " Kaládgi "
4. Nesla " Sátára "
5. Koomhowda " Ratnagiri "

Southern. Police Division.

Besides the above, the three posts, as per margin, were continued during 1871; the punitive Police posts at Siroi and Soreygaum, in the

Kanara and Sholápur Districts respectively, established in 1870, and the posts at Chickheroor and at Beeheg, in the Dharwar and Sátára Districts respectively, established in 1869, were withdrawn during the year, in consequence of the improved conduct of the inhabitants of these villages.

Police Con-
tribution by
Pána Muni-
cipality.

Under the provisions of Act VII. of 1871, above referred to, the Municipality of the City of Pána was required to make a contribution, equal to 20 per cent. of the income, towards the maintenance of the Police employed in that city. This

arrangement came into operation from 1st April 1871, the contribution for the year being fixed at Rs. 27,541, from which, deducting Rs. 4,800 previously paid voluntarily by that body, a net saving of Rs. 22,741 has resulted.

Sind Police.

The Imperial Police of the province of Sind are, excluding the Superintendents, 2,981 in number. Of these, 2,038 are Foot Police, 639 Horse Police, and 304 Camel Sowars. They are administered in each of the three Collectorates by a District Superintendent, and there is also an Assistant Superintendent at Karáchi. The Political Superintendents of Thar and Parkar and of the Upper Sind Frontier Districts retain their Police under their own control, without special assistance.

Police Estab-
lishment.

Besides the Imperial Police there are 863 Municipal and Town Police, all of whom, save in Karáchi, Haidarabad, and Shikárpur, are paid for by municipalities. In the three towns just mentioned, Government meet a share of the expenses. These Police are now being brought on the Government establishment, funds for their maintenance being supplied either by the municipalities, under Bombay Act I. of 1871, or by the inhabitants of the towns paying the Non-Agricultural Tax under Bombay Act II. of 1871. Beside the above, the Sind Railway and the Indus Steam Flotilla pay for a small number of Police, who are under the control of the Superintendents. Extra Police are also supplied to certain jails and other public departments.

Municipal
Town Police.

Of the Imperial Police, 2,038 are called Rural, or Armed Police, and these are more nearly allied to a military than a civil force. They are furnished with the same weapons as soldiers in the Native army, and their duties are confined to guarding treasuries and jails. They take no part in the prevention or detection of crime.

Armed Police.

The Police in Sind are in general provided with excellent stations and offices all over the province, and their accommodation is probably superior to that enjoyed by the Police in other parts of the Presidency.

Police ac-
commodation.

The working of the Police can best be judged from the results given under the head of "Criminal Justice." It will be remembered that the vast extent of desolate country and thick forest, and the proximity on all sides of foreign States, make the duties of the Police more onerous and difficult than in most provinces of India.

Conduct of Force.

The conduct of the force has, during the past year, been generally good. One case of torture, however, occurred, in which the offenders were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, besides fine.

Aden Police.

Reorganization of Town Police.

In the last General Report the unsatisfactory condition of the Aden Police was particularly noticed. During the past year an attempt has been made to improve its efficiency. Several of the old and incapable Native Constables have been discharged, and some men have been entertained who had served and received some training in the Bombay Police. The settlement has been divided into two divisions and several sections, each of the former being placed under a European Inspector. The new system was only introduced on 1st January 1872; there has not, therefore, been yet sufficient time to test its working.

Stolen Property recovered.

The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,875, of which 22.66 per cent. was recovered. This compares favourably with the percentage in 1870-71, which was only 12.29.

The Cantonment Police, consisting of 1 Havildar, 2 Naicks, and 4 Sepoys, was during the year absorbed into the Aden Police.

(b). VAGRANTS.

Rules under Vagrancy Act for Bombay.

On the passing of the European Vagrancy Act (No. XXI. of 1869), the Government of India asked the opinion of this Government as to the rules to be passed under the concluding section of the Act.

The Senior Magistrate of Police, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, were, therefore, requested to form into a Committee for the purpose

of reporting on the arrangements necessary for bringing the Act into operation, and to frame such supplementary rules as they might deem necessary for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of the Act as provided in Section 34.

The Commissioners of Police, N. D. and S. D., and the Commissioner in Sind, were also requested to suggest what arrangements and rules they might consider necessary for the effectual enforcement of the Act in the Mofussil.

Rules for
Mofussil.

On receipt of the Committee's report, a Resolution was passed by Government approving of the proposal to select a site adjacent to the House of Correction for the Workhouse, to be erected under the provisions of the Vagrancy Act, and to make the Superintendent of the House of Correction the Governor of the Workhouse. In the same Resolution it was ordered that the set of rules framed by the Committee for the management and discipline of the Workhouse and its inmates should be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

Erection of
Workhouse
approved.

In April 1870 the Government of India forwarded, with reference to the communication from this Government, copy of a letter from the Honourable G. S. Forbes, in which that gentleman suggested the measures that should be adopted for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Amongst other things, he suggested that European vagrants be sent to San Francisco for eventual transmission to California. In reply to this reference, the Government of India were informed that, in the opinion of this Government, it would not be expedient to ship destitute emigrants to San Francisco without some guarantee from the authorities in the State of California that they would be duly provided for and taken care of on arrival; and that it is presumed that the Government of India, if they approved of the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Forbes, will enter into correspondence with the American Government on the subject.

Honourable
Mr. Forbes'
proposal.

In October 1870, the Government of India forwarded copy of a Resolution laying down certain rules under the

Act, but refusing consent to the erection of a Workhouse as proposed by this Government. In reply, however, to a further representation from this Government, the Government of India, by their Financial Resolution No. 469, of 23rd January 1871, were pleased to sanction additional grants for relief to the Commissioner of Police and to the Strangers' Friend Society in Bombay, and a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the erection of a Workhouse under the European Vagrancy Act.

Sanction of a Workhouse by the Government of India.

On the 4th April 1871 the Government of India extended the sections of the Vagrancy Act, not previously in force, to the Bombay Presidency, and communicated their approval of the rules passed by this Government and submitted for sanction in January 1870. In accordance with this Resolution a Notification was published, prescribing the rules for the management and discipline of the Workhouse established in Bombay. At the close of the calendar year 1871 a report was submitted by the Governor of the Workhouse, showing the working of that institution during the first nine months of its existence.

Erection of a Government Workhouse for Vagrants.

Early in April 1871 a shed, 200 feet long and about 19½ feet broad, was erected in the new yard of the House of Correction for the accommodation of European vagrants. The shed was built with prison labour, and the total cost of construction amounted to Rs. 5,000. This shed and the yard in which it is situated constitute the Government Workhouse.

Admission

The total number of vagrants admitted during the period under review was 150. The daily average strength was 43, and the largest number of inmates on any one day was 68. The number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December 1871 was 45. All the vagrants were arrested under Section 4 of the Act. 138 were arrested in seaport towns (almost all in Bombay itself), and 12 up-country on the line of rail: 118 were Europeans, 5 were Americans, 3 were Australians, and 24 were Eurasians and Indo-Britons. The great majority were of ages varying from 30 to 40 years of

PROTECTION.

age ; nearly all were strong, healthy men, and well able to earn a livelihood by manual labour. Employment was procured for some of the vagrants in Bombay ; but a few of the men for whom work had thus been provided soon misconducted themselves, and were, consequently, dismissed by their employers, and eventually found their way back to the Workhouse. Thirty-four vagrants were deported, of whom 25 were sent to the Mauritius, 40 were provided with employment of various descriptions, 9 were removed by their friends, and 8 who were permitted to leave the Workhouse for a short time in search of work never returned. There were 17 cases of re-admissions.

The health of the vagrants was extremely good. No death occurred in the Workhouse during 1871, and only one vagrant had to be removed to the European Hospital for treatment. Health.

Excluding the charges for deportation of vagrants, the entire cost of the Workhouse during 1871 was Rs. 9,478-14-7. Cost of Workhouse. Exclusive of the expenditure on the Workhouse shed, the cost of feeding and clothing the 150 vagrants admitted amounts to Rs. 4,478-14-7. The average cost of feeding and clothing each vagrant for the period under review was about Rs. 12·4 per mensem.

The two main defects in the present Workhouse system would seem to be the absence of any sufficient provision for the punishment of refractory or insubordinate vagrants, and of vagrants who, having obtained a few hours' leave, remain absent for days, or who do not return at all ; and the want of any distinct enactment in the Act, or in the rules framed under it, authorizing the employment of the vagrants on compulsory hard labour. General working of Workhouse System. Until these defects are supplied by further legislation, it would seem impossible to maintain a strict and rigid discipline in the Workhouse, or render it ought else than a pleasant temporary resting place for low Europeans of idle habits and bad character.

Working of
the Act in the
Mofussil.

From the returns received by Government from time to time, it appears that during the nine months of the year 1871 7 vagrants were arrested at Sholápur, 8 at Sátára, 5 at Karáchi, 3 at Púna, 3 in Khandesh, 1 at Súrat, 1 at Thána, and 1 in Kaládgi. All these vagrants were sent to the Workhouse. The expenditure incurred under the Act in the Mofussil and in Sind during the last six months of 1871 amounted to Rs. 209-6-9.

SECTION VI.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Bombay.

Financial
Crisis.

The year 1871 is marked by a crisis in the affairs of the Municipality. An alarming deficit in the collections of revenue became apparent in the middle of the year. Large reductions of expenditure were made, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal finances. A loan of 15 lakhs was made by Government to clear the liabilities ascertained by the Committee, with the aid of which the debts and assets of the Municipality were almost exactly balanced at the end of the year; and the administration for 1872 started clear, but with very little money in hand.

Revenue. The estimates and actuals were as follows :—

Original Budget Estimate.	Estimate revised in June.	Estimate revised in September.	Actuals.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35,11,115	30,66,740	30,64,029	28,71,160

Actuals compared with	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original Budget	6,39,955
Revised Estimate of June	1,95,580
Ditto September.	1,92,869

PROTECTION.

[Bombay]

The principal rates—the House rate, Police and Lighting rates, and Halalcore cess—are calculated on the assessments of houses, buildings, and lands. The number and gross rateable value of properties in 1871 is shown below in comparison with 1870 :—

Rates.

Years.	Number of Properties assessed.	Rateable Value.
		Rs.
1870	21,654	1,36,20,885
1871	21,089	1,34,26,845

A general revision of the assessment, which has not been made since 1866, will be undertaken in 1872.

The outstanding balance on 31st December 1871 was Rs. 3,30,073.

Expenditure.

The estimated and actual charges were as follows :—

Original Budget Grant.	Revised Budget.	Actuals.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,60,235	29,10,369	31,39,755

To the actuals are to be added unbooked liabilities for 1871 and previous years, amounting to Rs. 6,33,849, which make the total charges for 1871, paid and due, Rs. 37,93,604, showing an excess over the revised estimate of Rs. 8,83,235.

Charges.

The means of meeting this excess, and also of restoring what was due to the sinking fund for repayment of loans, were supplied by the loan of 15 lakhs.

The number of deaths in 1871 was 16,064 or 1,176 more than in 1870, but less than the decade average of 18,325.

Deaths.

The results of the new census have altered the basis of calculation. The population is now taken at 646,636, whereas the census of 1864 gave it as 816,562.

According to the new census the death rate for six years is—

In 1866, 1 in 38; in 1867 and 1868, 1 in 41; in 1869, 1 in 36; in 1870, 1 in 43; in 1871, 1 in 48.

The deaths from cholera in 1871 were only 263, from small-pox 919.

Conservancy. The cost of sanitary conservancy was—

In 1870..... Rs. 7,20,909.

„ 1871..... „ 7,12,903.

The establishments were reduced by 387 persons in the middle of the year, a reduction considered by the Health Officer incompatible with the proper conservancy of the city.

Markets. The market revenue increased in 1871 by about Rs. 10,000, as follows :—

In 1870..... Rs. 1,80,634.

„ 1871..... „ 1,90,024.

Engineer's Department.

The repair of the Vehar dams was completed in the first half of the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,24,822. No new works of importance were undertaken. Road repairs were executed to the value of Rs. 3,77,542; and Rs. 1,62,976 were spent on watering roads.

Lighting with Kerosine was stopped, and gas lighting extended under a new contract. The new mains are 11 miles 386 yards in length, and the new lamps are 3,037 in number. The rate per lamp per month is Rs. 8-8-0.

Bombay Survey.

The survey was completed in this year, and 122 out of 210 maps have been published.

Mofussil.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a statement showing the revenue and expenditure of each municipality during the past year.

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Out of the five municipalities in this district noticed in the Report of last year, one, in the town of Meerujgaum, has been closed during the past year, the income being too small to be available for improvements, while the inhabitants were opposed to additional taxation. During the year under report the construction of the Nagabai Aqueduct with its distributing reservoirs was completed in the town of Ahmadnagar. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 59,656, of which Rs. 14,103 were paid by Government, Rs. 15,000 were contributed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of Bombay, and the remainder by the Ahmadnagar Municipality. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed from municipal funds towards the construction of the High school in the town of Ahmadnagar.

Municipalities in Ahmadnagar.

The municipalities in this district remain in number the same as in last year, namely 10. The Násik Municipality is the only one deserving of separate notice; the others are all small, and do little more than keep the towns clean. The working of most of them is satisfactory; but at Yeola and Munmar, the Municipal Commissioners have not effected the improvements that might have been expected.

Násik District.

The chief work of importance in the town of Násik is the Kaparthalla Ghat, a large reclamation on the river bank, which has converted what was an offensive slough into a fine promenade. This is not, strictly speaking, a municipal work, as it was chiefly carried out from funds presented by the Raja of Kaparthalla, who is also going to erect in the centre of it a memorial fountain, designed by Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, Bombay. The drainage of the town has been improved by the construction of many new drains and by the repair of old ones.

There are 17 municipalities in the Khandesh District. During the year there has been no increase or decrease in their numbers. The Act has been declared in force in Bhośawal and in Faizpur, but as yet no further steps have been taken to frame rules, or to commence municipal government. During the year under report four villages in the immediate

Khandesh District.

neighbourhood of the site of the annual Mhyjee Fair have determined to form themselves into a municipality. The fair will then be placed under municipal management, which will be of great advantage, not only to those who frequent the fair, but to the officers who are responsible for the comfort and safety of the multitude which annually assembles there. There is nothing noteworthy in the proceedings of any of the municipalities.

Pána District. The Act has been suspended in the town of Wadeh, in the Pána District, in consequence of the inadequacy of funds. The Dispensaries established at Juner and Indapur receive each a grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 annually from Government, the rest of the expenditure being defrayed by municipalities. Proposals were received during the year from the Vice-Presidents of the Sásúr and Sírúr Municipalities for the establishment of Charitable Dispensaries at those stations, under the new rules promulgated by Government.

Act I. of 1871, to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle, has been applied to the city of Pána.

Dharwar
District.

The Collector of Dharwar notices that the resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 4442, dated 6th November 1868, restricting the levy of *Octroi* duties to articles of food, drink, and building materials, provided such articles have not been subjected to Imperial taxation, has affected very injuriously the incomes of the municipalities in this district. The town of Húbli raises an income of about 36,000 rupees: the incomes of the remaining towns which possess a municipal body average from 18,000 to 600 rupees.

Súrat District. The Súrat Municipality retains its leading position amongst the Mofussil municipalities. The revenue for the year is given as Rs. 4,17,603 which, compared with Rs. 4,96,002, the revenue of the previous year, seems to show a serious falling off. It does not, however, appear whether the balance in hand on 1st April 1871 is included or excluded from the revenue for the year. Some slight alteration in the rules of

PROTECTION.

the Súrât Municipality have been sanctioned by Government. Rs. 97,223, which were due to Government by the Súrât Municipality on account of the Delhi Gate Road, were remitted under orders from the Government of India (*vide* Bombay Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 130—594A, dated 23rd March 1872). The municipality now owes only Rs. 1,76,563. The Committee lately succeeded in effecting an annual saving of about Rs. 7,000 by reductions in office, scavenging, lighting, &c., fixed establishment. Under Government Resolution No. 3909, dated 26th December 1871, the Municipality contributes Rs. 18,064 annually towards the Police charges of the city from the year 1871-72. None of the smaller municipalities in this district deserve separate notice.

The project for supplying pure water to the city of Ahmadabad from the Sabarmatee River is still delayed, pending the completion of the survey ordered in Government Resolution No. 2381—2691, dated 15th November 1869 (Public Works Department). Ahmadabad District.

The Dispensary building in the Raepur quarter of the city, at a total cost of about Rs. 10,000, is nearly completed.

There has been a heavy call on the revenues of this municipality on account of the cost of Police, amounting to Rs. 28,200. None of the smaller municipalities deserve separate notice.

There are four municipalities in the Kolába District—Alibágh, Pen, Roha Ashtami, and Mhar,—the first having been established in 1864, the second in 1865, and the two last in 1866. They contain from four to six thousand inhabitants each. These towns, except Roha, are supplied with lamps in the streets, and roads are constructed through them. There are fire-engines at Alibágh and at Pen. A Girls' school has been established for the last six years in Alibágh, and has proved a great success. There are Native libraries in the towns of Alibágh and Pen, partly supported by the municipality. In the town of Pen there is a Charitable Dispensary. Kolába Municipalities.

Sátára.

There are 47 municipalities in the Sátára District. Of these, 33 have an income of less than Rs. 1,000 a year, and, now that export duties have been abolished, the incomes of many are so small as to make municipal administration impossible. It is now proposed to do away with many of the smaller ones, which will save the useless expenditure of much valuable time of the Mamlatdars and other Revenue officers. The remaining municipalities will number 15 only.

Kanara Municipalities.

Of the six municipalities in the Kanara District, 3 are on the coast and 3 inland above the Ghats. On the coast are Kárwár, Gokurn, and Koompta. The first is a rising and thriving port, with a number of substantially built houses, Government offices, &c., and promises to monopolize the largest portion of the export and import trade of North Kanara in a very short time.

Koompta.

Koompta is an old established place of trade, where are collected the representatives and agents of the oldest firms in the country. But the creek is too shallow to admit large boats, and the mouth is in quite an open roadstead, so that the trade has to be carried on under many difficulties, including large charges for transhipment from flat-bottomed boats to the Pattimars or large coasting craft. Koompta lies buried in a forest of cocoanut trees: each large house has its own compound, and the circulation of air is much impeded; but it is not an unhealthy place. The merchants trade principally with Húbli and Gadak in the Dharwar District, and Bombay.

Gokurn.

Gokurn owes its celebrity to its temple sacred to Mahableshwar. Once a year worshippers attend in large numbers. There is no trade, and the place is at other times dull and quiet, though pilgrims in large and small parties continually visit it.

Sirsi.

Sirsi above the Ghats lies on the main road from Dharwar to Koompta, and comes in for a share of the trade passing through it. Cotton goes down for export, and cocoanuts and rice come up, to which are added, above the Ghats,

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cardamums, betel-nut, pepper, &c. Yellapur is a rising place, being situated on the centre of the proposed Kárwár and Gadak Line, and here will be collected all the traffic which the railway may attract from the Ghat districts of Kanara itself. Huliál is the head-quarters of a Mamlutdar, and is a place of some importance.

There are two flourishing dispensaries at Koompta and at Kárwár. The municipal contributions to vaccination are reported to be exceptionally small, considering the notoriously unhealthy character of the district. The incidence of municipal taxation in the six towns above mentioned may be taken at about 11 annas per head of population. Town duties represent the largest item of receipts. Dispensaries.

Sind.

The municipalities of Sind are 54 in number, and are situated as follows:—

In the Karáchi District, 14; Haidarabad, 19; Shikárpur, 10; Thar and Parkar, 4.

The principal municipalities amongst them are the following:—

Karáchi with an income of	Rs.	2,62,657
Haidarabad	„	65,050
Shikárpur	„	48,535
Sakkhar	„	1,13,990

Of the minor municipalities those of Kotri, Larkhana, and Keti Bandar are the chief, with incomes ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 each. The remainder have various incomes—from Rs. 354 that of Islamkot, to Rs. 9,800 that of Rohri. The majority of municipal incomes range from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000.

The constitution of the municipalities provides for the stipulated number of Government servants being members of the board; but in respect of non-official members the municipalities possess the right of electing their own mem- Election of
Non-official
Members.

bers. To prevent improper persons being elected, the Commissioner in Sind possesses the right of vetoing any nomination, and he may also appoint members whom he may think would be useful on the different boards. The non-official members who are elected by the different castes and tribes, respectively, are, as a rule, fairly independent. They do not hesitate to oppose measures which they object to, although proposed by the official members.

Sources of Revenue.

The principal revenues of every municipality is derived from *Octroi* duties. The people are much more in favour of this than of any other form of taxation, and there can be no doubt that, notwithstanding its incidence on the poorer classes, it is far more popular than many other schemes of raising money. To prevent, however, the *Octroi* from degenerating into transit duties, the rules of each town provide that articles brought into municipal limits must be sold there, or, at least, be kept for a certain length of time without being sold, otherwise no dues will be levied from them. The article which yields the most revenue is grain, on which the dues range from 2 to 4 pies per maund. Besides the *Octroi* duties, Government has made over to the municipalities minor items of revenue, such as pound-fees, &c., while the rent of stalls in permanent covered markets affords in some towns an important item of revenue. House-tax is only levied in Kotree and in Karáchi, and is much disliked. A wheel-tax is levied in the four principal municipalities.

Expenditure.

Police, Conservancy, and Repairs to Roads and Public Buildings, are the main items of expenditure. Many towns are lighted at night, a few being provided with ornamental iron lamp-posts, imported from England, in which Kerosine oil is burnt, it being found to be at once cheaper than country oil, and to give a light almost equal to gas. There are few municipalities that do not support a school either wholly or in part, and contribute materially to maintain a dispensary.

Municipal improvements.

Some of the more important municipalities have been in existence between 15 and 20 years; the remainder were mostly established about ten or eleven years ago. During this

PROTECTION.

time the improvements which have been made to the towns are very striking. Markets and durrumsalas have been built, roads made, extensive avenues of shade-giving trees planted, and tanks and wells have been dug. The result is, that though Sind might well have been expected, from the comparative lateness of its conquest, the severity of its climate, and the scantiness and poverty of its population, to have been much behindhand in local works of improvement, yet it is probable that its large towns will compare favourably with those of any other province in India for neatness and order.

No particular work carried out by municipalities deserves **Public Works.** special notice, except the Indus embankment at Sakkhar, with quays, wharves, and steps. This work is now nearly complete.

Aden.

The income and expenditure of the Aden Municipality are as follows :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	49,004	55,818
Expenditure	47,734	48,440

The increased receipts were obtained by the imposition of Bonza and Coffee-shop licences, by increased receipts from the sweeping and watering tax, and by the credits on account of fines and arrears of assessment on coal grounds.

The balance in favour of the municipal fund amounted at the end of the official year to Rs. 23,179. It is proposed to apply a considerable portion of this sum to the provision of permanent lines for a portion of the Police Force, and to the construction of an asphalt floor in the Civil Hospital.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 48,440, Rs. 15,164 **Objects of Ex-** have been expended on the Conservancy establishment. **penditure.** Rs. 8,313 on the establishment of the Residency Court, Rs. 5,437 on Public Works, Rs. 5,244 on Police, Rs. 4,867 on the Water-supply, and Rs. 1,214 on Schools.

SECTION VII.

(a). MILITARY.

Accommodation for British Troops.

There have been no important transactions under this head during the past year.

The accommodation generally has been sufficient, but at the following stations improved barracks are still much required : Bombay, Aden, Ahmadabad, DÍsa, Baroda, and for a portion of the Púna garrison. The unsettled state of the question as to the permanent distribution of the British troops is one of the causes of delay in the provision of the accommodation still wanting ; and it is feared that, from various causes, it is a question not likely to be speedily settled. The still undecided question as to whether upper-storied barracks are for the future to be provided is also one of the difficulties affecting the settlement of the question.

Summary of progress during the past year.

The progress made during the past year towards the provision of better accommodation may be succinctly stated as follows:—

Aden.

The work of adding upper stories to the present Artillery barracks in the Camp at Aden is in progress ; one barrack will probably be completed by September next.

Ahmadnagar.

Two barracks for the Battery of Artillery at Ahmadnagar have been completed ; the building of the third was suspended by order of Government in April 1871.

Belgaum.

The new barracks for the Field Battery at Belgaum are making progress, but the date of completion is uncertain. One of the additional barracks for the Infantry at the same station has been completed. The remainder are in progress.

Karáchi.

Five of the single-storied barracks for the Infantry at Karáchi are having upper stories put to them to accommodate 5 companies ; four of the barracks have been completed.

Mhow

Two of the additional barracks for the Cavalry at Mhow have been completed, and two more are in progress. One block of the additional barracks for the Infantry at the same station has been completed, and one more is in progress. •

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Nimach.

Seven half-company barracks for Infantry have been completed at Nimach; but as it has been decided that only 3 companies of Infantry are to be stationed there, the seventh barrack is to be given over for the battery of Artillery, for whom new barracks are to be provided near the Infantry.

Nasirabad.

At Nasirabad the barracks for a wing (which is in future to be the strength of the European Infantry there) are approaching completion. Two of the completed barracks (upper-storied) at this station were reported unsafe during the past year, and had to be vacated and handed over to the Public Works Department for repair. Three of the new barracks were reported to leak badly; but the Public Works Department engaged to remedy the defect without difficulty. Of the three new barracks for the Artillery at the same station, one has been completed, one is in progress, and the third has still to be commenced.

Native Lines.

The construction of Native Lines under the present rules (G. G. O. No. 224 of 1864) having been found impracticable, owing to the increased cost of wood under Forest Department rules and to the general rise of prices, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief recommended to Government, under date the 2nd February last, that those rules be so far modified that in all future cases the wood required for the Lines be supplied by the Public Works Department, and that the entire remaining cost of construction be met by the Hutting allowance, the aid of public cattle when available, and the labour of the men, the balance remaining on completion of the Lines being made over to the Public Works Department towards payment for the wood supplied; the remaining expenditure in the same account being adjusted with that Department by a credit against the Military Department. This proposal, which has been approved of by this Government, is still under the consideration of the Government of India, as a general ruling, though it has been sanctioned in the individual case of the new Lines for the Sappers at Kirkee.

New Lines
for Native
Regiments in
Bombay.

The much vexed question of new Lines for the Native regiments in Bombay is no further advanced than it was at the date of the submission of last year's report, although strenuous endeavours have, during the last year, been made by the Department, under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's orders, to obtain a satisfactory solution of it.

Gymnasia. During the past year Regimental Gymnasia have been sanctioned at the following Stations :—

Bombay, for a Wing of Infantry.

Karáchi, for a Regiment of Infantry.

Belgaum, for a Regiment of Infantry.

Ahmadabad, for a Battery of Artillery and 2 Companies of Infantry.

Dísa, for a Regiment of Infantry.

Aden, for a Regiment of Infantry.

Ahmadnagar, for a Regiment of Infantry.

The one at Bombay has been completed and handed over to the troops. The fourth-class Gymnasia at Púna is on the eve of completion. It may, therefore, be said that this most desirable institution has at last been fairly started in this Presidency.

Military
Prisons.

The question of the Central Military Prison for European soldiers is now, it is hoped, in fair train of settlement. The idea of placing it on the hills has, in consequence of the difficulty which has been experienced in selecting a suitable site, been finally abandoned ; and, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, it has been decided to build the prison at, or in the vicinity of, Púna, a station of well-established salubrity, easily accessible, and where the proper supervision and well-being of the institution can be better guaranteed than at any place in the hills which could be selected in this Presidency. It is hoped that this very pressing want will now be supplied with but little further delay.

Railway
Rest-houses.

The barracks and buildings have been completed at Deolali and Khandwa.

PROTECTION.

At Deolali there is accommodation for 64 officers, 1,104 men, and 104 families ; at Khandwa, for a wing.

Púrandhar has been utilized throughout the year. The monthly average number of men sent to this sanitarium during the past 12 months was 63.

The temporary sea-side sanitarium of Tithul was also Sanitaria, availed of during the hot months with the same decided benefit as in former seasons. The early construction of the permanent sanitarium at this place is very desirable.

A detachment of the usual strength has been sent to Abu to occupy a standing camp there during the hot months of the year, in addition to the convalescents permanently occupying the sanitarium.

The proposed location of a wing of British Infantry from Disa at Oraiya, on Mount Abu, as an experimental measure, with a view to determine the suitability of the site for a permanent station, is under the consideration of Government.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a company of British Infantry from Nasirabad is to be permanently stationed at Tárághar as soon as barracks are constructed for it. In the mean time sick men requiring change continue to be sent there.

There was a rather extensive relief of the Native troops Movement of
Troops. this year. In consequence of the scarcity, amounting almost to famine, in Khandesh, it was found impracticable to march troops through that district ; and it became necessary to alter the route of some of the Native Infantry Regiments, and employ the railway to a greater extent than was originally intended.

Under instructions from the Government of India, a second Field Battery of Artillery was sent to Sind ; one of the batteries at Ahmadabad being permanently withdrawn to

effect this. The small detachment of Artillery required for the "post" Guns at Baroda is now supplied from Bombay instead of from Ahmadabad.

The 26th Regiment N. I., stationed at Nasirabad, having suffered severely from fever, was, by the advice of the medical authorities, removed to Súrat, causing certain changes in the reliefs and the move of two more regiments than had been included in the original relief.

Indian Troop-
ship Service.

During the past season the numbers stated below arrived from, and embarked for, England in Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships:—

	Officers.	Ladies.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Remarks.
Embarked for England during the season 1871-72	439	89	158	2,294 4,179	251 362	488 756	Invalids. in health.
Arrived from England during the season 1871-72	506	129	92	9,206	918	1,931	

Of these, the "Euphrates," on the 10th and last homeward voyage, conveyed the following *via* the Cape route:—

- 28 Officers.
- 5 Ladies.
- 4 Children.
- 420 Invalids.
- 126 Men in health.
- 73 Women.
- 156 Children.

On the remaining homeward voyages, the accommodation on board the several vessels (which had been slightly increased since the preceding season) was, for want of numbers, not fully occupied, especially in the earlier voyages. For the "Jumna," which sailed on the 12th January last, there were no troops at all. The ships conveying the invalids were, however, more completely filled.

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The troop-ships have, both out and home, passed through the Suez Canal.

The Military Hospital and Establishments in Egypt being no longer required, have been withdrawn.

Through rail communication with Bengal and Madras being now complete, the whole of the troops to and from India now pass through Bombay, adding much to the already increased duties of the Quartermaster General's Department.

The outward-bound troop-ships generally arrived before the Programme dates (stated below), and much inconvenience was experienced by the Military embarking authorities in Bombay by the arrival of one vessel close upon the departure of another; but it was decided, before making any representation to the Home authorities on the subject to await the experience of another season :—

Vessels.	Programme Dates of Arrival.	Actual Dates of Arrival.
Malabar	1st November 1871.	1st November 1871.
Crocodile	10th " "	9th " "
Serapis	16th " "	14th " "
Euphrates	24th " "	23rd " "
Jumna	29th Dec. "	27th December 1871.
Serapis	21st February 1872.	17th February 1872.
Crocodile	26th " "	26th " "
Malabar	3rd March " "	2nd March " "
Euphrates	15th " "	13th " "

Some of the troop-ships arrived with scarlet fever and measles on board, entailing unusual measures of precaution to prevent the communication of the disease by the troops while *en route* to their destinations. The precautions taken, though attended necessarily with some discomfort and inconvenience to the affected troops themselves, were, it is believed, successful in preventing the spread of the infectious diseases. Inconvenience was experienced during the past season from the want of the means of segregating patients suffering from contagious diseases on arrival in Bombay harbour; and it was recommended to Government by the

Commander-in-Chief that the hulk "Semiramis," or some other suitable vessel, should be always at the disposal of the Military authorities for this purpose.

Military Insanes.

This year, as last, the whole of the Military insanes of the three presidencies were sent home in the troop-ships, and, with a view to prevent any excessive number being embarked in any one vessel, an attempt was made to distribute the whole number equally over the whole ten voyages; but the attempt failed, chiefly in consequence of a great and unexpected increase in the numbers from the Bengal Presidency at the close of the season. The last three troop-ships took 17, 18, and 24 insanes respectively. The total number of insanes sent home during the season was ninety-one: from Bombay, 10; from Madras, 17; from Bengal, 64, including 8 officers and 1 woman.

The number from Bengal shows a remarkable increase over that of the previous year, which was thirty only.

Railways.

Through communication between Bengal and Madras is now complete, thus establishing Bombay as the port of embarkation of all troops proceeding to and from England.

Until the completion of the permanent Railway bridge at the Kistna, arrangements have to be made for a temporary road across the river in the dry season, and for its passage by ferry-boat during the rains, of troops *en route* to the Madras Presidency.

A uniform code of Regulations for all Indian Railways, published under the orders of the Government of India, was introduced during the past season. The system of through passes for troops moving between stations on different lines of rail is under consideration by the Railway Department; in the meantime, despatching officers provide through passages by giving a separate warrant for each railway.

The extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Line to Veramgáon has been opened, thereby shortening the route to Rájkot by four marches.

In accordance with a custom existing in the Madras Presidency, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has permitted near relatives, when accompanying Native troops proceeding on duty, to travel at a special reduced fare of two pies per mile for each adult; but the East Indian and Sind, Punjáb, and Delhi Railways have refused this concession.

On the recommendation of this Department, a Railway ambulance, on an improved plan, has been lately provided on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in substitution of the one hitherto in use. Railway Ambulance.

A new scale of Hospital equipment to be carried by troops on the line of march, and by rail, has been published.

A scale of carriage has been sanctioned for families and sick soldiers proceeding to hill stations for such portion of the journey as cannot be accomplished by carts.

There have been no movements on account of Cholera during the past year.

As in previous years, camp equipage has been largely used for marching purposes as well as for Rest-camps on the lines of rail, and for supplementing the accommodation at Deolali and Púna Depôts, and the Khandwa Rest-house. Camp Equipage.

Tents to the amount of Rs. 37,000 have been purchased during the past year to replace deficiencies—fifty per cent. of the tents being upwards of 10 years old; and the demands we have on them for use as rest-houses and standing-camps being very large, the requirements in camp equipage must be proportionably large for some time to come.

No communication has yet been received from Bengal relative to the adoption of the improved ambulance under trial, and the sick-carts deficient in the established proportion for this presidency have in consequence not yet been supplied. Sick Carriage.

The dry-earth system of conservancy is still very successfully pursued by the European troops throughout the presidency. Conservancy.

For the Native troops the trench-latrines system has been brought into operation at every station where it was practicable to do so. The experiment has, in most cases, been successful; indeed, were it not for the difficulty of obtaining suitable ground, it is not improbable that the system would in a short time almost entirely supersede the so-called "permanent" latrines still in use. Much opposition to the introduction of the trench-latrines has been met with, but it has been found that this opposition has much decreased when once the experiment has been fairly tested.

Rifle Ranges. The Government of India having approved of the proposal to construct all future ranges for Native troops, suitable for practice with the Enfield rifle, ranges from 600 to 900 yards have already been constructed at several stations in this presidency. Native corps will thus be enabled to commence the regular course of practice with the Enfield rifle immediately that weapon is issued to them.

Sanitary. The two ice-making machines sanctioned as an experiment for this presidency were sent to be reported on in the hospitals at Nasirabad and Dîsa, where they have now been in operation about twelve months with the most encouraging results, both with respect to economy and efficiency. As the supply of these machines cannot fail to exercise a most beneficial influence on the health of the troops, their more extensive use in this presidency has been strongly recommended by the Commander-in-Chief.

Washing-basins for the troops, which have hitherto been restricted in this presidency to the old inadequate proportion of 20 per troop or company, have lately, under the urgent representation of the Commander-in-Chief, been supplied, as in other presidencies, in the proportion of one to each man.

Under instructions from the Supreme Government, the proportion of tatties for barracks and hospitals has been reduced by one-half, while, with the concurrence of the Medical Department in this presidency, the provision of these appliances for the barracks at Mhow, has, as an experiment, been discontinued.

The improved scales of lighting sanctioned for barracks at Púna has, throughout a lengthened trial, given entire satisfaction; the expenditure under the new scale being increased about 70 per cent. An experiment with Kerosine was tried at Belgaum, but, being conducted under disadvantageous circumstances, the result cannot be quoted as decisive: sufficient ground is, however, afforded for believing that, if suitable lamps can be obtained, Kerosine will be found the most economical agent to secure efficient lighting.

Lighting.

A filtering-cart, received from England, as an experiment, intended for the conveyance of water on the line of march, has, after due trial, been pronounced unsuitable for use in this country, chiefly from its great weight, entailing on even-made roads two pairs of bullocks to draw it. Some silicated carbon filters, also received from England for experiment, have been found, after very careful trial, to be unsuitable for use in barracks, requiring for their maintenance in working order a care and attention which they could not receive in barracks, and, besides, being without refrigerative qualities, which are essential in a hot climate.

On the recommendation of the Political Resident at Aden, a guide of this department has, since July last, been attached to the Aden Troop, to accompany it when patrolling, for the purpose of sketching the country gone over, and obtaining information as to its resources. By this means it is hoped much valuable information will be obtained of a country of which so little is known, though Aden has been in our possession for upwards of 30 years.

Topography.

Another guide of this department was also employed from December to April by order of Government, under Captain St. John, R.E., in the survey of the Beluchistan frontier.

Beluchistan
Frontier.

A guide of this department, placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Lester, Commissioner for the Settlement of Boundary Disputes between the Baroda and Júnagarh States in 1866, prepared a map of the disputed (Eastern)

The Gheer in
Kattiawar.

portions of the Gheer in Kattiawar. Lieutenant-Colonel Lester reports that it is the first which has been made of this hitherto almost unknown district.

Maps and
Plans.

Three sets of maps and plans of the Military stations of Mhow, Nímach, and Nasirabad, called for by Government, for despatch to the Secretary of State, have been completed, and 50 copies of each printed at the Government Photozincographic Office, Púna.

The Surveyor General of India and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay have each been furnished with sixteen sets of maps and plans of the Military stations named below :—

Kolába.	Sholápur.
Aden.	Ahmadabad.
Belgaum.	Dísa.
Púna.	Mount Abu.
Kirkee.	Karáchi.
Sátára.	Haidarabad.
Púrandhar.	Deolali.
Asirghar.	Ahmadnagar.

Army Signal-
ling.

A school for army signalling has been established in this presidency during the past year. The first class commenced in August 1871, and up to the present time 48 officers and 71 men have passed through the school, all of whom, with twenty-two exceptions,—4 officers and 18 men,—have received certificates of qualification in day-light signalling.

The apparatus for night signalling has not yet been received from England ; but, as far as it has gone, the school has proved a complete success. The officers and men have been taught to read and send messages both by the code book and the two alphabets (Numeral and Morse), with flags, collapsing drum, and whistle. Messages with flags have been sent and read at distances of 20 miles, also with 3 intermediate stations from Panchgani to Púna (a distance of 62 miles), and answers received to the questions sent.

The Instructor in Army Signalling has lately had under trial the Heliograph, an instrument in the form of a mirror,

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invented for flashing signalling, by Mr. Mance, an Assistant in the Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph Department. The instrument has proved a perfect success. Messages having been communicated with ease at a distance of 35 miles; and the instructor reports that he is confident that in clear weather, with the naked eye, they might be read from the Heliograph at a distance of 50 miles.

(b). CANTONMENTS.

The cantonments and stations occupied by troops under the orders of the Bombay Government are the following:—

An enumeration of the different Cantonments which are occupied by Troops under orders of the Bombay Government.

Aden.	Kolhápur.
Ahmadabad.	Kaládgi.
Ahmadnagar.	Karáchi.
Asirghar.	Máligám.
Agar.	Mahidpur.
Baroda.	Mhow.
Belgaum.	Nímach.
Bhuj.	Nasirabad.
Kolába.	Púna.
Dísa.	Púrandhar.
Deolali.	Rájkot.
Dharwar.	Sátára.
Dhúlka.	Sírúr.
Haidarabad.	Sholápur.
Jacobabad.	Súrat.
Indor.	Thána.
Kirkee.	

At Aden, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Belgaum, Deolali, Kirkee, Karáchi, Púna, and Sholápur, Bombay Act III. of 1867 is in force.

Asirghar, Baroda, Dísa, Mhow, Nímach, and Nasirabad, are under Bengal Act XXII. of 1864.

At Máligám, Haidarabad, and Jacobabad, a Superintendent of Bazaars exercises jurisdiction under the old Regulations of 1827.

Under what Acts of the Bengal or Bombay Legislatures the Cantonment Authorities exercise jurisdiction.

Agar, Bhuj, Indor, Kolhápúr, and Mahidpur are in foreign territory, under the jurisdiction of the Political Agents.

Kolába, Dharwar, Dhúliá, Kaládgi, Púrandhar, Rájkot, Sírúr, Súrat, Sátára, and Tanna are also under Civil jurisdiction.

Cantonment
Funds,
whence
derived.

At stations where the new Cantonment Acts (Bombay Act III. of 1867 and Bengal Act XXII. of 1864) are in force, the cantonment funds are derived from the sale of the right of grazing over cantonment lands, the sale of the right of occupation of ground within bazaar limits, the sale of wood, (decayed trees, &c.), and of manure and dry sweepings; from fees and passes, such as market, latrine, hawkers', pound, band, and toll fees; of fines levied by the Cantonment Magistrate for breaches of cantonment regulations; and, where the fund is not self-supporting,—*i.e.*, where the amount of collections are insufficient to meet the charges for conservancy, &c.,—by contributions from Government. At stations which have not been brought under either of the above Acts, the sources of income are the same, with the exception of the proceeds of the sale of the right of grazing, which are paid into the Government Treasury.

Cantonment
Funds self-
supporting.

Mhow, Nímach, Nasirabad, Asirghar, Baroda, Ahmadnagar, and Sholápur are the only stations at which the funds are at present self-supporting; at all the others, Government grants-in-aid are received to enable them to meet ordinary expenditure.

The first five of the above-named stations are under Bengal Act XXII. of 1864, which, by the application of Bengal Act XX. of 1856, authorizes the levying of taxes in cantonments.

No power
of taxation
under Bom-
bay Act.

The Bombay Act (III. of 1867) confers no such power, and hence the difficulty experienced in raising funds; and until taxation in Military cantonments is legalized, it will be impossible, as a rule, to collect sufficient money to cover the cost of conservancy and other current expenditure. This subject was referred to the Supreme Government, with

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a request for powers to levy taxes in cantonments as far back as 1868, in Secretary Colonel Marriott's letter No. 5797, of the 20th November, and has several times since been urged on the same Government; but nothing has yet been done to place matters on a more satisfactory footing, although legislation has been promised. The last reply from the Government of India was: "An early communication will, it is hoped, * * be made regarding the levy of taxes for local requirements in the cantonments of the Bombay Presidency."

Lock hospitals have been established at the following stations:—

Púna.	Ahmadnagar.
Kirkee.	Ahmadabad.
Deolali.	Belgaum.
Karáchi.	Mhow.
Nímach.	Nasirabad.
Dísa.	

In which Cantonment Rules for the prevention of Venereal Disease exist. General working and effect of these Rules during the past year.

A statement is shown below, giving the comparative health of the troops (as regards venereal disease) during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871:—

Stations.	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Average Strength.	Admissions, Venereal Disease.	Average Strength.	Admissions, Venereal Disease.	Average Strength.	Admissions, Venereal Disease.
Púna ...	1,871	305	1,847	248	1,862	169
Ahmadnagar..	517	34	581	72	640	58
Kirkee ...	517	109	501	72	430	42
Ahmadabad. .	251	26	239	27	241	23
Deolali ...	463	50	339	111	62	23
Belgaum ...	934	158	950	133	967	223
Karáchi ...	673	85	625	61	745	87
Mhow ...	1,001	141	1,302	262	1,412	310
Nímach ...	281	75	337	58	453	142
Nasirabad ...	569	229	684	148	719	166
Aden* ...	584	23	651	53	725	27
Dísa ...	.....	.....	587	225	816	156

* At Aden patients are treated in the Civil Hospital.

The results at some stations, it will be seen, are very satisfactory; whilst at others, the introduction of the Act has effected no diminution of disease. This want of success is mainly attributed by the local authorities to the apathy of the Police, without whose assistance it is impossible to enforce the regulations.

This matter is now engaging serious attention. Government have already issued orders, through the Judicial Department, which, it is hoped, will ensure more energetic action on the part of the Police, whereby that efficient surveillance, and consequent control, so essential to the thorough working of the Act, may be maintained over all women of loose character frequenting military cantonments.

General
working of the
Rules relating
to the sale of
Intoxicating
Liquors.

The working of the rules relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors is reported by the local authorities to be generally satisfactory, so far as the troops are concerned, with the following exceptions. The Officer Commanding at Ahmadnagar writes on the subject as follows :—

“ It appears to me that the Sections of Act III. of 1867, relating to the sale and possession of spirituous liquor, require review. As the Abkaree farms have been transferred to the Civil authorities, Section XX. takes it out of the power of a Commanding Officer to make any local regulations as to regulating the introduction of liquor into cantonment. It seems to me that Section XXI. is nothing more than an absurdity, for, to ensure a conviction, guilty knowledge must be proved, and the difficulty of proof rests with the prosecution. I would suggest the withdrawal of the word ‘knowingly,’ and thus leave the *onus probandi* of innocence with the party accused. Section XXIII. is so easily evaded as to make it useless in preventing the introduction and subsequent sale of liquor in the cantonment. The city of Ahmadnagar being outside camp limits, a camp follower can go there, and, under existing

licenses issued from Collector's office, obtain one bottle or quart of liquor; he can bring that under Section XXIII. into camp, and cannot be interfered with. The Police force, if quadrupled, would be inadequate to watch the disposal of liquor thus obtained. Thus there is nothing to prevent any one, so disposed, carrying on with impunity an illicit traffic in liquor: for he, as soon as he disposes of the first quart, can go and fetch another. I am aware that much liquor is obtained by the European soldiers by this means, and the law, as existing, so far from preventing European soldiers from obtaining spirits, actually assists them in doing so. I may further observe that of those thus obtaining spirits, the greater part are unregistered prostitutes, from whom, it is well known, a very large portion of venereal disease the soldiers get is conveyed. I would suggest abolishing the privilege of bringing any liquor into cantonment without a pass, under a lawful signature."

The General Officer Commanding the Northern Division also remarks, that at Disa, where Bengal Act XXII. is in force, it has been found, under Section XXXI. of this Act, there are considerable facilities for procuring liquor by the European soldiery, from the privilege allowed to camp followers and others to have liquor in their possession, provided it does not exceed one seer or quart.

The general health in cantonments has been satisfactory, as per following extracts from station reports:—

General
Health in
Cantonments.

Púna.—The health of the residents in the Sudder Bazaar and camp during the year 1871-72 has been generally good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera, which occurred in the bazaar during the month of August 1871, and "dengue" fever which commenced in January 1872.

Kirkee.—The health of the troops and residents at Kirkee during the past year has been good, with the exception of a

few cases of scarletina and fever amongst the families of European troops in April 1871; also a few cases of small-pox in the bazaar in March last.

The general health of the troops and residents in the following cantonments has been very good:—Asirghar, Málígám, Sirúr, Púrandhar, and Sátára.

Dhúlia.—Health fair, as is usual at this station; ague of a mild form was rather prevalent, more especially during and after the rains. Pneumonia and dysentery were rather prevalent in the cold weather, the result of exposure of the troops on the march.

Ahmadnagar.—Health of troops, European and Native, good. The prevailing disease has been fever. Two sporadic cases of cholera (European) during the year; both fatal. Small-pox of a mild type broke out and lasted for some months, but not many cases, and chiefly among children. The health of non-military residents, European and Native, has also been good. The Natives suffered from ague principally.

Sholápur.—The health of the troops at this station has been indifferent. They have suffered from a slight epidemic of small-pox; but by far the largest amount of sickness which has prevailed amongst them has either been directly caused or augmented by venereal. When first the 28th Regiment N. I. arrived in this station many of the men were affected with this poison. There has been a certain amount of dysentery and diarrhoea, which may also be traced to syphilitic origin, or the changeable climate of this station. The health of the residents in Sholápur has been good.

Mhow.—The health of the Natives and non-military portion of the residents of this station during the twelve months under review has been very good. Two cases of cholera only occurred amongst the Native community; and there has been no disease of an epidemic character in this station during the year 1871-72. As regards the European troops, their health has been satisfactory. Fever of a mild type was the prevailing disease, and afforded 1,284 admissions, or

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more than half the total. Venereal caused 371, or more than one-seventh of the whole. July, August, September, and October were the four most unhealthy months, owing to the prevalence of malarious fevers and affections of the digestive system during and after the monsoon. No epidemic.

Nimach.—The sickness and mortality amongst the troops stationed at Nimach during the year 1871-72 were about the average. Enteric fever caused 5 out of the 8 deaths recorded. Nearly half the total admissions was from ague of a mild form. There were 122 admissions from syphilis and 77 from gonorrhœa, making 199 from venereal over a fifth of the whole. There was a great decrease in the general sick list of the non-military residents of Nimach, as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to the total absence of cholera and small-pox, as also to the diminished prevalence of malarious fevers. The Native troops, on the contrary, during the latter half of 1871, were exceedingly unhealthy from fever, rheumatism, and bowel complaints.

Nasirabad.—The health of the European troops serving at Nasirabad was far from satisfactory, fevers of malarial origin furnishing nearly half the total admissions. Four deaths occurred from enteric fever, and two from sunstroke; but, on the whole, the mortality was not excessive. August, September, and October were the most unhealthy months, owing to the prevalence of ague and bowel affections. As regards the health of the civil community during the year 1871, there was no sickness in the bazaar of any great moment. Slight fevers prevailed in the autumn, but there was a total absence of cholera and diarrhœa. The very few civilians at Nasirabad were always in tolerable health. The 26th Regiment N. I., however, suffered from fever intensely, so much so that they had to be removed from the station.

Indor.—Health of troops satisfactory; during the year sickness and mortality much below the average. Fevers, as usual, caused the greatest number of admissions into hospi-

tal. There were 20 admissions from syphilitic disease and 16 from gonorrhœa, making 36 from venereal, almost a third of the total; chest affections, delirium tremens, and ophthalmia afforded only one admission each. No epidemic. The general health of the civil population was, on the whole, very satisfactory. The usual excess of malarious fevers and bowel complaints occurred during the months of September and October. Eleven cases of cholera were treated in the Civil hospital during the month of March, chiefly amongst travellers, but the disease did not appear in an epidemic form at Indor during the year under notice.

Mahidpur.—The general health of the troops and residents at Mahidpur was good. Fever prevailed to some extent amongst the Native Infantry, but this was accounted for by the bad state of the lines. The health of the European residents was very good.

Agar.—General health of the troops and residents at this station is reported as being very good.

The health of the troops located at the stations named below, composing the Northern Division of the army, is stated to have been generally good. At Dîsa, however, the health and physique of the European troops is said to have deteriorated as compared with the previous year. There were two slight outbreaks of small-pox: 68 patients were treated, four of whom died. The health of the residents at all the stations named below was generally good: Ahmâdâbad, Baroda, Bhuj, Râjkot, Sûrat, Dîsa, Karâchi. The health of the troops and residents at Karâchi was very good during the year under report. The prevailing diseases appear to have been fevers. No cases of cholera occurred.

Haidarabad.—At this station the health of the troops and residents has also been good.

Jacobabad.—The senior Medical officer at Jacobabad gives a very unsatisfactory opinion as to the general health of the troops stationed there, and strongly recommends change for them to other stations. He appears to think that the cli-

mate of Jacobabad has deteriorated of late years, and is still deteriorating; and in this opinion the Commandant of the Frontier Field Force coincides.

The health of the troops and residents of the following cantonments has been very good:—Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhápur, and Kaládgi.

Kolába.—General health of the troops and residents in the Military portion of Kolába has been excellent, with the exception of dengue fever, which prevailed to a great extent, but is now on the wane.

Thána.—The Native Infantry stationed at Thána always suffer during the monsoon from fever, owing to the excessive dampness of the lines.

Deolabi.—General health good. A few cases of ague, 2 of small-pox, 10 of measles, and 23 of hooping-cough,—all of which were imported,—occurred during the year.

Aden.—During the year 1871-72 dengue fever raged throughout this settlement, having appeared towards the end of June 1871. It spared neither old nor young; but was not fatal in its effects. There was no outbreak of cholera, and only a few cases of small-pox occurred. In other respects the health of the troops and residents in cantonment may be said to have been good, notwithstanding the trying nature of the climate.

There is very little to notice under this head. In February 1871, a Notification by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, directing that no prosecution under the rules* passed under Clause 7 Section XI. of Bombay Act III. of 1867 should be instituted except by the District Superintendent of Police, or an officer not below the rank of Chief Constable specially authorized by him, or by the Medical officer in charge of the Lock-Hospital, or by a subordinate specially authorized by him.

Notifications
of the Local
Legislature
relating to
Cantonments
and Canton-
ment Officers.
* Lock-Hospi-
tal.

The rules for the prevention of venereal disease were extended to a radius of three miles beyond the cantonment limits of Púna and Kirkee, and to the town of Bhingar, adjoining Ahmadnagar Cantonment.

The Medical officers in charge of the Lock Hospitals at Belgaum, Deolali, Kirkee, Karáchi, Púna, Ahmadnagar, and Aden, were invested with power to punish breaches of certain rules by prostitutes under the Lock Hospital Regulations.

Act II. of 1871 (for the levy of the Non-Agricultural Tax) was brought into operation at most of the cantonments of this presidency.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Karáchi was invested with power to punish all breaches against the sale of liquor to soldiers within a radius of three miles around the military limits of Karáchi.

A General order issued during the year notified that Cantonment Magistrates were not empowered to expel persons from cantonment limits, the power of ejection being vested solely in the Officer Commanding the station, subject, in each case, to the previously obtained sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

Any matters of general interest occurring in Cantonments which have been brought to the notice of the Local Government.

Application was made to Government during the year to remove the villages of Wanawrie and Ghorpuri, adjoining the Púna Cantonment; or if this could not be done, it was recommended that they be placed under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate, Púna, as regards matters affecting their conservancy, their present filthy condition being a fertile source of disease.

Schemes have been under consideration for many years, having for their object an abundant supply of pure water for Karáchi. On this subject, the Brigadier General Commanding in Sind says: "It is desirable in the extreme that this object should be fulfilled. As regards the troops, the supply is steady, but the water is by no means as pure as it ought to be. The supply to the Natives is very precarious, and the water is bad. In the matter of health, naturally all are involved in one interest. Disease commencing in one section of society is pretty sure to extend itself to the other."

The improved water-supply of the cantonment of Nasirabad has already received the attention of the Government of India.

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The conservancy of the Military portion of Kolába, which is in a very bad state, has also formed the subject of much correspondence during the year ; and steps are now being taken to place matters on a more satisfactory footing.

Return showing the strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks on the 1st April 1872.

Adjutant General's Office.

	European Commissioned Officers.		European Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File.	Total	Remarks.
	In India.	Out of India.				
Bombay Staff Corps ...	377	122	...	.....	499	
Unattached List ...	...	...	328	.....	328	
Officers unattached and on Veteran Establishment and holding Honorary Commissions .	25	5	...	.....	80	
Artillery ...	121	45	2,345	166	2,677	
Artillery Store Lascars .	...	...	...	225	225	
Royal Engineers ...	67	24	...	.....	91	
Sappers and Miners ...	...	...	5	477	492	
Staff and Guides attached to Sind Horse ...	...	...	...	315	315	
Cavalry ...	77	18	973	3,563	4,631	
Infantry ...	382	84	7,949	20,620	29,035	
Lascars ...	...	...	...	1,570	1,570	
	1,049	298				
Grand Total ...	1,347		116,10	26,936	39,893	

SECTION VIII.

MARINE.

Vessels of
the Bombay
Marine.

The following is a list of the vessels of the Bombay Marine, showing the service on which each vessel has been employed during the year under review :—

- 1.—The “Amberwitch” has been employed during the whole of the past year in connection with the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
- 2.—The “Comet” has been employed on the rivers in Mesopotamia.
- 3.—The gunboat “Clyde” returned from the Persian Gulf, where she was employed under the orders of the Political Resident, on 15th June 1871. She has since been dismantled and the officers and crew have been paid off.
- 4.—The gunboat “Hugh Rose” has been employed in the Persian Gulf under the orders of the Political Resident.
- 5.—The steam vessel “Satellite” has been employed during the whole year under the Commissioner in Sind.
- 6.—The steam vessel “Dalhousie” was in dock from June to December 1871, during which period she was subjected to very extensive repairs, entailing a total expense of Rs. 76,500. After the completion of the repairs, she was employed in conveying drafts from Her Majesty’s Indian troop-ship “Jumna” to Vengurla and Cannanore. On her return to Bombay, the dengue fever made its appearance on board, and from the 10th January to the close of the official year this vessel was placed in quarantine at Butcher’s island, and subjected to a complete process of cleansing and fumigation.
- 7.—The Yacht “May Frere” has been employed, when necessary, in conveying His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
- 8.—The steam vessel “Sind” has been employed at Aden, under the orders of the Political Resident. She has

since been dismantled, and her officers and crew have been discharged.

9.—The steam vessel "Quangtung," after undergoing extensive repairs—costing in all Rs. 81,416,—was despatched to Aden for duty, under the orders of the Political Resident. She was subsequently employed under the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

10 and 11.—Turret ships "Magdala" and "Abyssinia" have been taken into dock, and have had their gun-carriages and slides fitted, and guns remounted, and the deck accommodation for officers erected. These vessels are now in every respect efficient for service.

During the official year ending 31st March 1872, the only Transport taken up for the conveyance of troops was the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship "Mirzapore," which vessel took a Battery of Native Artillery and details to Aden, its relief having been brought to the Presidency by another Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer.

Transport Service.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, the steam vessels "Sir John Lawrence" and "Lord Elphinstone" were made over to Mr. Shepherd for £15,000.

Sale of two Steam Vessels.

The report of the Master Builder shows that four vessels of the Royal Navy have undergone repairs, three out of which were docked and fitted for service in the Persian Gulf. Five of Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships have undergone ordinary repairs—the "Jumna" costing Rs. 10,433, and the remaining four Rs. 21,000.

Master Builder's Department.

The Light vessel (since launched) for Bombay harbour was nearly complete at the end of the official year. The cost of material and labour on this account in 1871-72 will aggregate Rs. 64,000.

Light Vessel.

The other works completed in the Builder's Department have been the ordinary repairs to vessels and boats of the Bombay Marine, including the making and repairing of

Miscellaneous.

dock gates, making a new steam kiln, cleaning and painting the two Turret ships, repairs to boats, schooners, and hulks belonging to the Police, Excise, and Revenue Departments; the cost aggregating Rs. 2,50,000.

Establishment.

The cost of the establishment for the year 1871-72 amounts to Rs. 157,350, that for 1870-71 to Rs. 217,500; thus showing a saving of Rs. 60,150 during last year in the wages of the artificers alone. The artificers and labourers of all grades average in number about 150 daily in the Master Builder's Department.

Reduced Dock Charges.

The revised reduced charges for the hire of docks, slips, &c., came into operation on 13th March 1872, since which date one vessel only has been docked. At present it would be premature to judge what effect this reduction in rates will be likely to cause in respect of future applications for dock accommodation.

Marine Storekeeper's Department.

Accounts have been submitted by the Marine Storekeeper, exhibiting the approximate value of stores, provisions (for the Indian troop-ships), and coal received and issued in connection with the Marine Service, as well as the Indian Troop Service, together with labour supplied to the various departments of Government during the official year.

Dock Master's Department.

During the year under review 50 vessels have been docked and undocked, including Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships and their plant, consisting of the hulk "Semiramis", steam, Troop, and Horse barges and water boats; vessels of the Royal Navy and Bombay Marine; Turret ships "Magdala" and "Abyssinia;" the Turkish steamer "Bronza;" merchant vessels, pilot schooners, and coal boats.

Chief Engineer's Department.

Detailed statements have been submitted by the Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, showing the works performed by his department during the year under review.

The repairs to the vessels of the Bombay Marine, and the construction of workshops for the factory and different departments of the Dockyard, were executed at a cost of Rs. 2,37,049.

Four vessels of the Royal Navy were repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,375. The vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ship Service were repaired at a cost of Rs. 32,096. Two private vessels have been repaired at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,160.

The total cost of the Engineer's establishment for the year 1871-72 amounts to Rs. 4,47,102. In consequence of the reduction in the number of Engineers, Boiler-makers, and Native artificers, and on account of slackness of work, a saving was effected, amounting to Rs. 1,58,420. Cost of Es-
tablishment.

PART IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

FINANCE.

1.—Revenue and Expenditure—Budget Estimate.

The review of the Financial transactions of the year principally relates to the Civil Department, but abstracts of transactions appertaining to other Departments have, as usual, been subjoined, with a view to compare the actual Income and Expenditure of the last two years, 1870-71 and 1871-72, and to show the available surplus for each year :—

Abstracts showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of all the Departments, and Surplus, for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72.

Revenue and Receipts.	Actual for 1870-71.	Actual for 1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil, Imperial.....	9,66,47,523	8,72,03,287	...	94,44,236	...
Do. Provincial Services, Net Receipt.....	.....	13,93,192	13,93,192	...	...
Military Department.....	27,66,030	25,10,683	...	2,55,347	...
Public Works ditto	3,07,874	4,25,369	1,17,495	...	...
Postal ditto	12,11,230	13,34,061	1,22,831	...	...
Telegraph ditto	7,04,151	8,12,868	1,08,717	...	...
Total.....	10,16,36,808	9,36,79,460	17,42,235	96,99,583	79,57,348

Expenditure.	Actual for 1870-71.	Actual for 1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil, Imperial	4,07,30,605	4,04,41,793	.....	2,88,812	...
Do. Provincial Services (minus Imperial Allotment) }	.....	7,74,162	7,74,162	.....	...
Military Department.....	3,12,25,662	2,61,42,144	.....	50,83,518	...
Public Works ditto	96,44,590	99,75,737	3,31,147	.....	...
Postal ditto	12,87,516	12,81,561	.....	5,955	...
Telegraph ditto	13,16,205	19,02,090	5,85,885	.....	...
Total.....	8,42,04,578	8,05,17,487	16,91,094	53,78,285	36,87,091
Surplus.....	1,74,32,230	1,31,61,973	.....	42,70,257	
Total.....	10,16,36,808	9,36,79,460			

It will be observed from these Comparative Abstracts of Receipts and Expenditure in the several Departments of this Presidency during the last two years that there was a net decrease of Rs. 79,57,348 in the Revenue and of Rs. 36,87,091 in the Expenditure for 1871-72, as compared with the previous year; the latter being deducted from the former, gives an unfavourable result of Rs. 42,70,257 in the year under review. The chief falling off in the Receipts for 1871-72 is in the Civil Department, whilst the decrease in the Expenditure was in the Military Department.

With a view to arrive at the correct result both under Receipts and Expenditure of 1871-72, the Provincial Services Revenue has been exhibited in the Abstracts, minus the Imperial Allotment for the same, and only the excess of expenditure over that allotment has been shown in the Abstract of Expenditure.

The subjoined statements contrast, under the detailed major heads of Imperial Service, the actual Income and Expenditure of the Civil Department for 1870-71 and 1871-72, with the estimate of the latter year. The transactions relating to Provincial Services have been separately treated of:—

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		Estimated Income 1871-72.	a compared with b.		b compared with c.	
	a 1870-71.	b 1871-72.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	3,59,58,948	3,40,28,866	3,58,50,000	....	19,30,082	....	18,21,134
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States	8,95,813	8,80,634	9,00,000	....	15,179	....	18,366
III. Forest	11,68,401	11,50,215	12,40,000	....	18,188	....	89,785
IV. Excess on Spirits and Drugs	44,58,219	42,02,614	44,50,000	....	2,55,605	....	2,47,386
V. Assessed Taxes	40,21,888	14,93,365	12,04,000	....	25,28,523	2,89,305	....
VI. Customs	74,74,875	68,96,915	77,00,000	....	5,78,360	....	8,03,685
VII. Salt	72,99,621	65,79,886	72,00,000	....	7,28,935	....	6,27,114
VIII. Opium	2,40,11,948	2,31,51,589	2,25,18,000	....	4,80,359	10,38,589	....
IX. Stamps	36,02,850	50,77,605	54,00,000	....	5,25,245	....	3,22,395
X. Mint	1,82,133	5,25,745	2,00,000	3,83,612	....	....	3,25,745
XIII. Law and Justice	4,55,849	3,46,264	8,88,000	....	5,09,585	....	5,41,736
XIV. Police	1,75,103	....	....	....	1,75,103	....	....
XV. Marine	12,13,029	4,38,457	9,37,000	....	7,74,572	....	4,98,543
XVI. Education	13,188	....	....	....	13,188	....	....
XVII. Interest	7,95,464	3,06,585	7,80,000	....	4,89,879	....	4,73,415
XVIII. Miscellaneous	25,39,394	17,32,297	16,72,000	....	8,07,189	60,207	....
Total	9,66,47,523	8,72,03,237	9,09,39,000	3,83,612	98,07,848	17,08,845	54,44,559

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		Estimated Expenditure 1871-72.	a compared with b.		b compared with a.	
	a 1870-71.	b 1871-72.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts.....	12,35,068	9,44,319	9,50,000	....	2,90,747	....	5,861
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	9,29,211	6,13,266	9,30,000	....	3,15,945	....	3,16,734
4. Land Revenue	67,43,452	65,86,294	70,96,000	....	1,57,158	....	6,09,706
5. Forest	6,22,733	5,84,765	8,09,000	....	37,998	....	2,24,235
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs..	6,73,265	5,98,069	6,77,000	....	75,196	....	78,931
7. Assessed Taxes.....	59,071	51,647	60,000	....	7,424	....	8,353
8. Customs	6,96,537	8,69,029	8,97,000	....	27,569	....	27,972
9. Salt.....	3,37,216	3,26,878	3,45,000	....	4,386	....	18,122
10. Opium	24,860	33,483	29,000	8,623	....	4,489	....
11. Stamps	2,31,763	2,00,293	2,28,000	....	31,470	....	27,707
12. Mint	2,31,344	2,31,111	2,30,000	....	233	1,111	....
15. Administration	16,83,985	16,74,658	17,94,000	....	9,227	....	1,19,343
16. Minor Departments.....	1,22,408	1,13,276	1,36,000	....	9,130	....	22,724
17. Law and Justice	52,14,340	44,33,658	44,99,000	....	7,80,652	....	65,312
18. Police	36,33,951	....	....	....	38,33,951	....	....
19. Marine	20,74,507	19,47,929	24,19,000	....	1,26,564	....	4,71,077
20. Educational	11,21,424	....	....	....	11,21,424	....	....
21. Ecclesiastical	3,15,056	3,22,521	3,40,000	7,485	....	....	17,479
22. Medical Services	13,79,408	2,71,923	2,61,000	....	10,07,485	10,923	....
23. Stationery and Printing.....	3,84,660	....	....	....	3,84,660	....	....
24. Political Agencies	12,13,998	10,90,163	10,75,500	....	1,23,830	14,663	....
25. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	72,40,566	73,06,011	69,95,000	65,445	....	3,11,011	....
26. Miscellaneous	26,55,258	18,41,916	21,78,000	....	8,13,310	....	3,34,084
27. Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances... Allotment for Provincial Services	12,11,646 4,00,860	14,48,561 80,52,000	13,10,000 90,12,000	2,36,916 85,51,140	....	1,38,561 ....	.... 60,000
Total....Rs..	4,07,30,506	4,04,41,793	4,22,68,500	88,69,588	91,58,301	4,80,752	23,07,459

In accordance with the practice pursued in the report of 1870-71, the explanations are confined to the chief differences between the actual figures of the last two years and the estimated amounts of the latter year of the departments which more immediately come under the administration of this department, leaving the other controlling officers to report on the branches supervised by them.

Receipts.

First as to Increases.—The comparison of the actuals of 1870-71 with those of the year under report exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,63,612 under Mint only, which has been separately explained in this report, as directed in Government Resolution No. 3035, dated 1st August last.

Next as to Decreases.—There is a decrease of Rs. 15,179 under Tributes and Contributions from Native States, caused by smaller collections of fees on succession to these States.

Assessed Taxes.

Under Assessed Taxes there is a decrease of Rs. 25,28,583 attributable to the levy of a lower rate of Income Tax during 1871-72; the rate being during this year one per cent., against Rs. 3·2 per cent. in 1870-71.

Stamps.

The decrease of Rs. 5,25,245 under Stamps is due to a smaller sale of General and Judicial Stamps, owing to the dull state of trade in 1871-72.

Law and Justice.

The decrease of Rs. 5,09,585 under Law and Justice is caused by the transfer from this head to Provincial Services of Registration Fees and Jail Receipts, heretofore credited to the former head.

Marine.

The decrease of Rs. 7,74,572 under this head is owing to a considerable falling off in private work, and the discontinuance of extensive repairs at the Dockyard to the Indian Troop-ships, as well as by the non-recovery in 1871-72 of a great portion of the value of work done on account of the vessels of the Royal Navy.

Interest.

This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 4,89,879, which is owing to interest on the Port Trust Fund Capital Account for 1871-72 having remained unadjusted for want of final instructions respecting certain debits to the Trust, and to a Receipt of Rs. 41,666 in 1870-71, being interest on a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the late Elphinstone Company.

Miscellaneous.

In 1871-72 the balance to the credit of the late Ameens' Fund was transferred to Imperial revenues, which accounts for the decrease of Rs. 8,07,187 in 1871-72.

Expenditure.

Increase : Ecclesiastical.

Under Ecclesiastical there is an increase of Rs. 7,465, caused by payments of arrears of pay to Chaplains, &c.

Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

The increase of Rs. 65,445 under this head is due to a large adjustment effected in 1871-72 in connection with Service Lands. The expenditure is of a fluctuating character.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The increase of Rs. 2,36,915 under this head is due to a larger payment in 1871-72 of donation to the Civil Annuity Fund to make up the deficit in the fund. The payment on this account in 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 26,345 only.

Superaunua-
tion, Retired,
and Compas-
sionate Allow-
ances.

This increase of Rs. 85,51,140 is owing to the allotment for the entire year having been adjusted in 1871-72, while in 1870-71 Rs. 4,00,860 only were adjusted as a special allotment to begin with the new scheme.

Allotment
for Provincial
Services.

The decrease of Rs. 2,90,747 under this head is due to payment in 1871-72 of interest on Railway Fire Insurance Fund for one year only, while in 1870-71 arrear payments from 1862 were made.

Decrease on
Interest on
Service Funds
and other Ac-
counts.

The decrease of Rs. 3,15,945 is caused by fewer refunds on account of Income Tax, Stamps, and Customs drawbacks having been made in 1871-72 than in the previous year.

Refunds and
Drawbacks.

The decrease of Rs. 7,424 under this head is attributable to saving in the Income Tax Establishments.

Assessed
Taxes.

The decrease of Rs. 31,470 under this head is caused by miscellaneous charges having been incurred, and a less amount of commission paid to vendors in 1871-72 than in 1870-71, owing to the falling off in the Stamp revenue.

Stamps.

This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 9,227, caused chiefly by a smaller purchase of furniture for Government House in 1871-72.

Administra-
tion.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 9,130 in the Contingent Expenditure of the Cotton Gin Factory.

Minor De-
partments.

The decrease of Rs. 7,80,652 is the result of the transfer of Jail and Registration Department Charges from this to Provincial Services in 1871-72.

Law and
Justice.

This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,26,584, chiefly caused by reduction in the Establishment of Dockyard artificers and savings in the charges of ships, caused by occasional reduction in their crews.

Marine.

Medical Services.

The decrease of Rs. 10,07,485 has been caused by the transfer of all charges under this head (except Medical Establishments proper) to Provincial Services in 1871-72.

Political Agencies.

This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,23,830; caused by a large payment made in 1870-71 on account of Armstrong guns taken back from His Highness the Guicowar, and no such payment being made in 1871-72.

Miscellaneous.

The decrease of Rs. 8,13,340 under this head is owing to fewer adjustments on account of Loss by Exchange on Home Transactions in 1871-72 than in the previous year, and also to the writing off in 1870-71 of a large sum on account of loss on Government Shares in the Old Bank of Bombay.

The following is the comparison of actual Income and Expenditure of 1871-72 with the estimates:—

*Receipts.***Increase: Assessed Taxes.**

The increase of Rs. 2,89,305 is due to collections of Income Tax effected by the Military and Public Works Departments having been included in the Civil Accounts, whilst no estimate was made on this account.

Mint.

This head exhibits an increase of Rs. 3,25,745, which has been separately explained.

Miscellaneous.

The increase of Rs. 60,207 is chiefly attributable to the re-adjustment to the credit of this head of the declared loss on the Sind Railway up to December 1870, whilst no such amount was entered in the Budget.

Decrease: Tribute and Contributions from Native States.

The decrease of Rs. 19,366 under this head is attributable to the less realization than anticipated of fees on succession to Native States.

Stamps.

The decrease of Rs. 3,22,395 under this head is chiefly due to a falling off in the sale of Impressed Stamp Papers, owing to slackness in trade during 1871-72.

Law and Justice.

The decrease of Rs. 5,41,736 under this head is chiefly caused by an over estimate made by the Government of India

on account of Court Fees realized in cash, and a less collection than anticipated on account of Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures.

The estimate was framed with reference to the previous year's earnings of the Dockyard ; but, owing to a falling off in private work and the discontinuance of extensive repairs at the Dockyard to the Indian Troop-ships, the estimated amount was not realized, hence the decrease of Rs. 4,98,543 under this head. Marine,

The decrease of Rs. 4,73,415 under this head is due to the non-adjustment of interest on the Capital Account of the Port Trust Fund in 1871-72, for the reason given as to the decrease between the actual receipts and the last two years' expenditure. Interest.

Expenditure.

The increase of Rs. 10,923 is due to the payment made on account of other Presidencies and Provinces, and to the short assignments for salaries of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Apothecaries in medical charge of Sudder Stations in the districts. Increase :
Medical.

The increase of Rs. 14,663 is caused by the payment of arrear charges and payments on account of other Presidencies and Provinces. Political
Agencies.

The increase of Rs. 3,11,011 under this head is caused by larger adjustments than anticipated having been made in connection with the revenue of Alienated Land during the year. Allowances
and Assign-
ments under
Treaties and
Engagements.

The increase of Rs. 1,38,561 under this head is assigned to an under estimate made on account of donation to the Civil Annuity Fund to make up the deficit in the fund. Superannua-
tion, Retired,
and Compas-
sionate Allow-
ances.

The decrease of Rs. 5,681 under this head is due to less payment of interest on the balances of Railway Traffic Receipts than was expected. Decrease :
Interest.

The decrease of Rs. 3,16,734 under this head is due to fewer refunds on account of Revenue Customs drawbacks than anticipated, and caused by a falling off in the receipts. Refunds
and Draw-
backs.

- Assessed Taxes.** The decrease of Rs. 8,353 under this service is caused by savings in the pay and contingent charges of the establishments maintained for the collection of this revenue.
- Stamps.** The decrease of Rs. 27,707 under this head is assigned to Miscellaneous Charges not having been incurred to the anticipated extent.
- Administration.** The decrease of Rs. 1,19,342 under this head is attributable to savings accrued in the allotment for Official Postage, Tour charges, and purchase of Stationery.
- Minor Departments.** The decrease of Rs. 22,724 under this head is caused by non-adjustment of the value of English stores supplied to the Dharwar Factory under the standing order, although provision for the same was made in the Budget for 1871-72.
- Law and Justice.** The decrease of Rs. 65,312 under this head is due to savings in the allotments for Official Postage compensations to unrevised Judicial Establishment for high price of grain and diet allowance to witnesses in civil cases.
- Marine.** The estimate was framed with reference to the sanctioned establishments and the requirements of the service ; but as there was a falling off in the work, reduction took place in the establishments of Dockyard artificers, hence a decrease of Rs. 4,71,077 under this head.
- Ecclesiastical.** The decrease of Rs. 17,479 is owing to savings in the salaries of Chaplains.
- Miscellaneous.** There is a decrease of Rs. 3,34,084 under this head, which is owing to fewer adjustments than anticipated having been made on account of Loss by Exchange on Home Transactions.
- Allotment for Provincial Services.** The decrease of Rs. 60,000 under this head has been caused by reduction in the allotment consequent on the transfer to Provincial Funds of the receipts from Provincial Public Works (*vide* Financial Resolution No. 4448, dated 19th October 1871).

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The subjoined abstract exhibits the Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance heads :—

	Receipts 1871-72.	Expenditure 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous Loans	17,48,674	33,32,813
Service Funds	13,49,278	11,31,207
Provincial Services	1,04,13,917	98,05,938
Local Funds	66,98,963	69,39,855
Deposits	52,36,255	53,25,389
Government Shares, Old Bank of Bombay	24,000	.....
Savings' Bank Deposits	21,73,680	15,20,512
Local Bill Remittances	83,64,222	85,34,838
Local Cash do.	10,61,50,256	10,55,12,972
Miscellaneous Debt Account, Advances Recoverable	31,86,038	31,00,028
Mint Certificates	2,40,24,037	2,46,62,969
Account Current with London	5,03,49,945	7,03,70,803
Ditto India	4,63,45,158	2,07,42,906
Ditto Oude	9,559	7,209
Ditto Central Provinces	10,43,005	27,31,498
Ditto British Burmah	5	1,343
Ditto Bengal	6,108	5,553
Ditto Punjab	23,57,678	21,68,449
Ditto North-West Provinces	8,43,815	3,925
Ditto Madras	21,11,563	4,26,116
Public Works Department	1,12,53,864	1,74,30,214
Military Department, Bengal	21,543	35,672
Ditto Madras	91	4,260
Ditto Bombay	35,69,639	2,43,83,808
Supply Bills payable other Governments	13,188	1,29,277
Remittance Transfer Receipts payable other Governments	6,55,229	25,77,915
Money Order ditto ditto	8,28,088	6,53,442
Total.....	28,87,77,798	31,15,88,911

The chief items recorded under this head are the transactions connected with the loans made to the Bombay Municipality and the Revenue and Capital Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust Fund. Miscellaneous Loans.

The Municipality paid into the General Treasury Rs. 4,56,669 by monthly instalment, during the year under review; out of this sum Rs. 2,12,130 have been credited to Government on account of interest on the first loan of 15 lakhs and that for the Vehar Water works, the balance, Rs. 2,44,539, being carried to its credit in liquidation of principal. Bombay Municipality Loans.

A further loan of 15 lakhs has been granted to the Municipality under Act II. of 1872.

Revenue
Account of
Bombay Port
Trust Fund.

The gross realization of the Trust revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 11,19,354, and the working expenses to Rs. 4,50,383; the difference of Rs. 6,68,971 between these two sums is the net surplus, which exhibits an improvement over the surplus of 1870-71, amounting to Rs. 4,31,836.

The above-mentioned surplus of the last year has not, agreeably to Section 6 of Act V. of 1870, yet been credited to Government in adjustment of interest due on the advances made on the capital account of the Trust. It will, however, be adjusted in the Revenue and Financial Accounts of India for the year under report, on receipt of a reply from the Government of India to Government letter No. 174-A, Local 304, dated 20th August 1872, Public Works Department.

Capital Ac-
count, Port
Trust Fund.

The Capital Account transactions, as it stands on the books of this office, will have to be recast, and this will be done in the Revenue and Financial Accounts on receipt of the final instructions from the Government of India.

The following Memo. exhibits the real state of the capital debt so far as it can be ascertained up to date:—

Nature.	Capital Account bearing interest for 10 years thereafter. 4½ per cent.		Capital Account not bearing interest.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Repayable to Government.	Not repayable to Government.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elphinstone Estate Purchase.	1,85,91,597	.....	.....	.....
Construction Charges, &c., Elphinstone Estate	7,47,370	2,75,090	.....	.....
Troop Siding, Carnac Bunder.	.....	39,790	.....	.....
Moody Bay Reclamation	3,37,597	2,01,345	.....	24,48,338
Apollo Bay Reclamation .....	.....	9,753	.....	14,36,845
Wellington ditto .....	.....	.....	.....	3,03,897
Apollo Pier	1,38,173	62,760	2,23,039	.....
Gun Carriage Reclamation	32,049	476	3,36,094	.....
Tank Bunder	182	.....	.....	.....
Apollo Bonded Warehouse .....	.....	.....	5,50,000	.....
Custom House Godown.....	.....	.....	25,165	.....
Kassara Bunder .....	.....	.....	5,285	.....
Saw Mill Property, Tank Bunder.....	.....	.....	41,190	.....
Total.....	1,98,66,968	5,89,214	11,80,773	41,89,080

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The interest on the capital account of the Trust has amounted to Rs. 7,07,268; the net revenue available for the payment of this sum is not sufficient to meet interest, consequently there remains a debit balance of Rs. 1,51,528 to be recovered, which is smaller than the debit balance of 1870-71, amounting to Rs. 4,31,876.

The net result of Provincial Services gives a surplus of Rs. 10,19,890 at the close of the year under review, as shown in the margin, exclusive of the transactions under advances recoverable. This surplus consists of excess of Receipts over Expenditure of the year and the balance granted at the close of 1870-71 to start the system in the following year.

Provincial Services.
Balance
Rs. 4,00,860
Add—
Receipts during the year including Imperial Allotment
1,03,45,192
1,07,46,052
Deduct—
Expenditure
97,26,162
Surplus
10,19,890

The subjoined two tables show the Receipts and Expenditure under the several heads of Provincial Services during the year, and contrasts the transactions with the actuals of 1870-71 (with a few exceptions) and the Budget estimate of the year under review. The actual Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1870-71, under the items noted in the margin, cannot be readily ascertained, owing to the transactions not having been separately recorded in the accounts of the office; therefore the comparison between the actuals of the last two years, 1870-71 and 1871-72, under the heading mentioned, has not been made.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		Estimated Income 1871-72.	a compared with b.		c compared with e.	
	a 1870-71.	b 1871-72.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Allotment for General Revenues	4,00,860	89,52,000	90,12,000	85,51,140	....	....	60,900
II. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes .....	....	6,26,570	6,14,000	6,26,570	....	12,570	....
III. Jails	32,258	32,060	54,000	....	198	....	21,940
IV. Registration Department	3,04,709	2,75,302	3,13,350	....	29,407	....	3,0948
V. Police	1,75,103	2,30,848	2,42,968	55,545	....	....	12,320
VI. Education	13,188	89,015	66,401	75,827	....	22,814	....
VII. Printing .....	....	7,558	....	....	....	7,558	....
VIII. Miscellaneous .....	....	18,014	....	....	....	18,014	....
IX. Public Works .....	....	1,14,025	....	....	....	1,14,025	....
Total .....	....	1,03,45,192	1,03,02,719	....	....	1,74,781	1,32,308

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		Estimated expenditure 1871-72.	a compared with b.		b compared with c.	
	a 1870-71.	b 1871-72.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Rs.	Rs.
1. Jails	7,38,489	6,42,287	7,84,648	.....	96,202	.....	1,42,361
2. Registration Department.	2,49,378	2,40,403	2,63,336	.....	8,973	.....	22,933
3. Police	38,33,951	38,16,527	38,49,146	.....	17,424	.....	32,619
4. Education	11,21,424	10,05,452	11,35,584	.....	1,15,072	.....	1,30,132
5. Medical Services	10,80,381	9,07,476	9,75,433	.....	1,58,005	.....	72,957
6. Printing	2,91,798	2,65,174	3,10,794	.....	20,622	.....	45,629
7. Miscellaneous .....	.....	6,132	8,000	.....	.....	.....	1,868
8. Public Works .....	.....	28,46,464	31,40,500	.....	.....	.....	2,94,036
9. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes .....	.....	3,247	.....	.....	.....	3,247	.....
Total.....	.....	97,26,162	1,04,65,441	.....	.....	3,247	7,42,526

Explanations of Increases and Decreases.

The following are the explanations of Increases and Decreases, as compared with the actuals of 1870-71.

Receipts.

Increase :
I. Allotment from General Revenue.

For the increase of Rs. 85,51,140 under this head, see explanation given in paragraph 19 of the Report.

II. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes.

The increase of Rs. 6,26,570 under this head is owing to the imposition of Local Taxation for Provincial Services in 1871-72 for the first time.

V. Police.

The increase of Rs. 55,545 is owing to the adjustment of pay of additional Police entertained under Act VII. of 1867 not having been fully exhibited in 1870-71.

VI. Education.

The transfer of the Elphinstone Funds receipts and the balances to their credit from Local Educational Funds to this head in 1871-72 is the cause of the increase of Rs. 75,827 over the actuals of 1870-71.

Decrease :

This head exhibits a trifling decrease of Rs. 198.

III. Jails.
IV. Registration Department.

The comparison of the actuals of the last two years only exhibits a decrease of Rs. 2,940 under this head, which is due to the reason given in para. 83 of this report.

Expenditure.

Decrease :
I. Jails.

This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 96,202, which is assigned to less charges having been incurred on account of rations, clothing, and bedding to prisoners, and other miscel-

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

laneous items, in 1871-72 than in the previous year, and also the charges on account of the officers of other Presidencies having been debited in 1871-72 to the respective Governments.

The decrease of Rs. 8,973 under this head is in the payment of salaries. 2. Registration.

The net decrease of Rs. 17,424 under this head is arrived at by adding the increase under this head, amounting to Rs. 93,260, and deducting the sum of Rs. 1,10,684, contribution to the Bombay Municipality, withdrawn, and of the payment on account of officers of other Presidencies charged to the respective Governments this year. 3. Police.

This head exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1,15,992, which is chiefly due to a less expenditure on account of fees to University examiners, grant-in-aid schools of higher and lower classes, and other miscellaneous charges in 1871-72. 4. Education.

The decrease of Rs. 1,59,905 under this head is due to less expenditure during 1871-72 on account of diet of patients and clothing, and the Lock Hospital, as well as payments on account of other Presidencies having been charged to the respective Governments. 5. Medical Services.

This head, exhibiting a decrease of Rs. 26,622, is composed of less expenditure under printing establishment of the Secretariat, *Government Gazette*, and other departmental printing charges in 1871-72. 6. Printing.

Explanations regarding increases and decreases, as compared with the Budget Estimate, are given below. Comparison with the Budget Estimate of the year.

Receipts.

This head shows an increase of Rs. 12,570 over the Estimate. Increase :
II. Provincial & Local Rates and Taxes.

The increase of Rs. 22,614 under this head is due to the absence of Budget provision for sale proceeds of books in Sind, and the transfer to this head of the balance to credit of the Elphinstone Funds from Local Educational Funds. VI. Education.

There was no Budget provision under this head, hence it exhibits an increase of Rs. 7,558. VII. Printing.

VIII. Miscellaneous. The above explanation is applicable to the increase of Rs. 18,014 under this head.

IX. Public Works. For explanation regarding the increase of Rs. 1,14,025, *vide* preceding two paras.

Decrease: I. Allotment from General Revenue. The decrease of Rs. 60,000 is caused by deducting an account of Public Works Receipts (*vide* para. 51 of this report).

III. Jails. The decrease of Rs. 21,940 is due to an over-estimate on account of value of convict labour employed on new irrigation work.

IV. Registration. The decrease of Rs. 38,048 is owing to the abolition of registration of a certain class of documents.

V. Police. The decrease of Rs. 12,320 under this head is nominal, there being a corresponding decrease on the disbursement side of the account:

Expenditure.

Increase: 9. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes. The only increase under expenditure is in this head, amounting to Rs. 5,247, which is due to the absence of provision for establishments which were sanctioned after the Budget Estimate was passed.

Decrease: 1. Jails. The decrease of Rs. 1,42,361 is owing to savings in salaries and establishments, and partly to less expenditure on account of convict transport charges and rations than anticipated.

2. Registration. The decrease of Rs. 22,933 is assigned to the introduction of the system of payment of commission by results and savings in the allotment on account of travelling allowances, miscellaneous expenses, and the purchase of Service stamps.

5. Police. The decrease of Rs. 32,619 is chiefly caused by savings in the allotment for salaries, travelling allowances, and allowances to Heads of Village Police and Watchmen, also on account of Police supplied to Municipalities and others.

4. Education. The decrease of Rs. 1,30,132 under this head is chiefly caused by savings in the salaries of professors, teachers, inspectors, contingent charges, and grants-in-aid.

The decrease of Rs. 72,957 is due in some measure to savings in the salaries chiefly of the Grant Medical College and miscellaneous charges, the revision of the Vaccine Establishment, and the abolition of the appointment of Statistical Officer under Sanitary Commissioner.

5. Medical Services.

The decrease of Rs. 45,620 is attributable to an over-estimate on account of printing charges, chiefly in the Judicial Department, on account of Forms for Civil and Criminal Courts.

6. Printing.

This head exhibits a small decrease of Rs. 1,868.

7. Miscellaneous.

The decrease of Rs. 2,94,036 is due to a less outlay in original works and repairs during the year.

8. Public Works.

The transactions relating to the several Local Funds under the Presidency can be seen from the following two tables; they also compare the actual transactions of the year 1871-72 with those of the previous one, and the estimate of the year under review:

Local Funds.

Heads of Revenue.	Actual Income.		Estimated Increase 1871-72.	a compared with b.		b compared with c.	
	a 1870-71.	b 1871-72.		Increase in 1871-72.	Decrease in 1871-72.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease under Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Funds	34,64,577	33,59,724	31,25,839	.....	1,04,853	2,32,885	.....
General Funds.....	9,88,455	9,98,927	5,60,104	10,472	.....	4,38,823	.....
Police Funds	4,591	3,765	600	.....	826	3,165	.....
Marine Funds	8,16,440	9,25,481	4,80,181	3,09,041	.....	4,39,380	.....
Charitable Funds	15,262	23,477	14,470	8,215	.....	9,007	.....
Educational Funds.....	15,53,950	13,87,588	10,64,415	.....	66,362	3,23,173	.....
Total.....	65,43,275	66,98,962	52,52,529	3,27,728	1,72,041	14,48,433	.....

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure.		Estimated Expenditure. 1871-72.	a compared with b.		b compared with c.	
	a 1870-71.	b 1871-72.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Funds	32,99,021	38,24,378	49,28,586	5,25,357	.....	.....	5,04,209
General Funds.....	21,59,519	7,52,491	4,63,741	.....	14,07,028	2,88,750	.....
Police Funds	3,132	1,986	2,700	.....	1,148	.....	714
Marine Funds	7,23,703	5,70,322	4,51,315	.....	1,53,371	1,19,016	.....
Charitable Funds.....	14,878	2,94,867	11,596	4,79,989	.....	2,83,271	.....
Educational Funds.....	12,80,441	14,95,800	13,01,387	2,15,359	.....	1,94,413	.....
Total.....	74,80,634	69,39,854	65,59,326	10,20,705	15,61,545	8,85,459	5,04,922

Explanations—Increases and Decreases.

It remains to explain the increases and decreases found on the comparison of the transactions of the year 1871-72 with those of the previous year.

Receipts.

**Increase :
General
Funds.**

The increase of Rs. 10,472 under this head is attributed to larger receipts on account of the Kattiawar Local Funds.

**Marine
Funds.**

The increase of Rs. 3,09,041 is caused by the writing off of the debit balance against the Bombay Port Fund, and by the inclusion, for the first time, of the transactions relating to the Indus Conservancy under Local Funds.

**Charitable
Funds.**

The improvement in the receipts of the Kattiawar District Dispensary and the writing off of the balance against the Ahmadabad Lunatic Asylum Fund is the cause of the increase of Rs. 8,215 under this head.

**Decrease :
Public
Works Funds.**

The decrease of Rs. 1,04,853 under this head is owing to fewer adjustments having been effected in 1871-72 on account of previous years' transactions.

Police Funds.

These Funds exhibit a small decrease of Rs. 826.

**Educational
Funds.**

The decrease of Rs. 66,362 under this head is caused by the transfer of the Elphinstone Funds receipt to Provincial Services in 1871-72.

Expenditure.

**Increase :
Public
Works Funds.**

The increase of Rs. 5,25,557 is caused by the utilization of the balances at credit of these heads in several Collectories.

**Charitable
Funds.**

The increase of Rs. 2,79,989 under this head is due to the transfer of endowments of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Native Hospital, Obstetric Institution, and Victoria Charitable Dispensary from this head to Deposits during the year under report.

**Educational
Funds.**

The reason given for the increase under Public Works Funds is applicable to the one of Rs. 2,15,359 under this head.

**Decrease :
General
Funds.**

The actual expenditure under this head in 1870-71 includes debit on account of the balance to credit of the Amceens' Establishment Funds transferred to General Revenue. There is consequently a decrease under this head in 1871-72.

This head exhibits a small decrease of Rs. 1,146.

The decrease of Rs. 1,53,371 under this head is due to a large reduction in expenditure of the Bombay Port Funds to reduce the deficit of the Fund.

Police
Funds.
Marine
Funds.

The following notes explain increases and decreases in the Actuals for 1871-72, as compared with the Estimates of the year.

Comparison
of the Actuals
with the Esti-
mates of the
year.

Receipts.

The increase in the Actuals, Rs. 2,32,885, is due to the Budget Estimate showing only net instead of gross receipts.

Increase :
Public
Works Funds.

The increase of Rs. 4,38,823 is caused partly by the realization of larger receipts on account of the Kattiawar Local Funds than anticipated, and partly to the reason given in the preceding explanation.

General
Funds.

This head exhibits a small increase over the estimate.

Police
Funds.

There was no provision in the Budget for 1871-72 on account of the transfer adjustment of the debit balance against the Bombay Port Fund made in the year, nor for the receipts of the Indus Conservancy exhibited under this head, hence the increase of Rs. 4,39,380 over the estimate.

Marine
Funds.

The debit balance against the Kattiawar Lunatic Asylum Fund having been written to the credit of this head without Budget provision, hence the increase of Rs. 9,007 under this head.

Charitable
Funds.

The increase of Rs. 3,23,173 is owing to larger realization of contributions and schools fees.

Educational
Funds.

Expenditure.

The increase of Rs. 2,88,750 is attributed to net expenditure having been only budgetted for, and partly to the payments on account of the District Municipal Fund having been recorded under this head with Budget provision.

Increase :
General
Funds.

The increase of Rs. 1,19,016 is due to the first reason given in the preceding paragraph.

Marine
Funds.

The increase of Rs. 2,83,271 is due to the transfer of the Endowment Funds of the Institution, referred to in para-

Charitable
Funds.

graph 103 of the Report, to Deposit in the absence of Budget allotment.

Educational Funds. The increase of Rs. 1,94,413 is due to the transfer of the Endowment of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and the balances of other funds to Provincial Services without Budget provision.

Decrease : Public Works Funds. The decrease of Rs. 5,04,208 is due to the grant on account of Local Works not having been wholly expended.

Police Funds. Requires no remark, the decrease being very insignificant.

Service Funds. The only transaction under this head to be noticed in this report is in connection with the adjustment of Government donation to the Civil Annuity Funds in 1871-72. A sum of Rs. 3,12,361 was required to make up the deficit in the fund, whilst only the sum of Rs. 26,345 was adjusted on that account in 1870-71.

Government Savings Bank. The receipts under this head exceeds the disbursements made during the year by Rs. 6,53,168.

Government Shares, Old Bank of Bombay. Rs. 24,000 were paid in by the Liquidators of the Old Bank of Bombay during the year on account of distribution on Government shares of the Bank, whereas in 1870-71 Rs. 90,000 were received.

Deposit and Miscellaneous Debt Account. No transactions of an extraordinary character occurred under this head during the year. No explanation is therefore necessary.

Local Bills and Cash Remittances. Local Bill and Cash Remittances:—

Thána.....	Rs.	19,22,000
Súrat	„	18,44,000
Khandesh.....	„	29,30,000
Násik	„	6,85,000
Ratnagiri.....	„	2,10,000
Kaira	„	15,55,000
Kánara.....	„	8,22,000
Dharwar	„	18,75,000
Kattiawar	„	12,20,000
Broach.....	„	24,00,000
Ahmadabad.....	„	16,00,000

Rs. 1,70,63,000

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

During the year Rs. 1,70,63,000 were withdrawn from the remitting Treasuries to the Presidency, after satisfying the requirements of the receiving treasuries. The withdrawals were chiefly made through the agency of the New Bank of Bombay. By this arrangement a great saving in transit charges was effected.

In addition to the above remittances, Rs. 25 lakhs out of the 30 lakhs paid into the Karáchi Treasury by the Currency Office there on account of the investment of the portion of the Currency reserve made by the Head Commission at Calcutta in Government Securities were brought down to Bombay in January 1872.

The observations regarding this head are restricted to the important remittances from and to other Governments so far as they affected the financial position of the Presidency ; the other transactions recorded under it are of an ordinary nature, and therefore require no special notice in this report.

Cash remittances aggregating Rs. 3,00,87,061 were received during the year from other Governments, as detailed below :—

Remittances from other Governments—

<i>India.</i>	Rs.
Received through the Bombay Currency Department	2,15,32,291
Remittance in Bombay Currency Notes cash- ed at the Calcutta General Treasury	61,54,770
	2,76,87,061
Central Provinces Specie.....	5,00,000

Madras.

By Bills drawn by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, on the Bombay Office ...	19,00,000
	3,00,87,061

His Highness Tookoojerao Holkar paid into the General Treasury Rs. 20 lakhs by four quarterly instalments of Rs. 5

lakhs each to the credit of the Government of India on account of the loan for railway purposes during the year.

Remittances to other Governments : Account Current with London. Bills drawn by Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this Presidency were paid during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,99,47,000 : the loss by exchange thereon amounted to Rs. 7,78,755.

Rs. 40,00,000 were paid during the year to the Bank of Bengal on account of the Government of India, and Rs. 3,00,000 in small silver coins remitted to Madras, making a total remittance of Rs. 43,00,000.

Money Order System. The following table contains an account of the Money Order System in this Presidency during the year, and gives a comparative view of its operations for 1870-71 and 1871-72:—

Year.	Total No. of Orders issued.	Value of Orders issued.	Commission realized.	Total No. of Orders paid.	Value of Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1870-71	24,832	16,76,277	17,825	22,696	15,15,330
1871-72	25,940	15,31,561	16,536	23,986	13,63,852
Increase	1,108	.....	.....	1,290	.....
Decrease.....	.....	1,44,716	1,289	.....	1,51,478

Guaranteed Railway Companies of this Presidency. The subjoined schedules exhibit the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for 1871-72, together with gain and loss by exchange thereon :—

Receipts.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Capital Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Guaranteed Interest Account.	Fire Insurance Fund.	Store Suspense Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	2,16,69,412	80,23,710	3,447	78,49,381	51,26,729	13,02,451	61,56,611
B. B. & C. I. Railway	62,55,461	23,16,311	.....	22,24,122	16,06,606	79,313	17,92,151
Sind Railway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indus Steam Flotilla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,79,24,873	1,03,40,021	3,447	98,73,503	67,33,335	13,81,764	79,48,762
Deduct Exchange.....	16,29,176	6,81,722	98	8,17,801	5,61,111	.....	6,62,397
Total.....	2,63,95,697	96,58,299	3,349	90,56,202	61,72,224	13,81,764	72,86,365

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Expenditure.	Revenue Account.	Revenue Advance Account.	Construction Account.	Capital Advance Account.	Guaranteed Interest Account.	Fire Insurance Fund.	Store Suspense Account.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway	1,83,18,079	1,10,47,073	60,21,620	89,49,811	2,20,707	....	17,60,955
B. B. and C. I. Railway	59,86,018	31,45,418	13,53,300	28,89,845	11,821	94,926	5,90,920
Sind Railway .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indus Steam Flotilla .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2,43,04,097	1,41,90,492	73,74,920	1,18,39,656	2,32,528	94,926	23,71,875
Deduct Exchange....	18,45,395	9,44,457	6,14,577	8,57,940	19,377	....	1,97,056
Total....	2,24,58,702	1,32,46,035	67,60,343	1,06,82,616	2,13,151	94,926	21,74,219

From January 1872 the transactions in connection with the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways have been transferred to the Government of India for final adjustment in the accounts of the Central Accounts Offices. Adjustments on account of loss and gain by exchange has consequently been made in the accounts of this Presidency up to December 1871 only, as shown in the margin.

G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways' Gains and Loss by Exchange.
Gain by Exchange—
Rs. 43,51,805
Loss—
Rs. 44,78,502

The Sind Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla having been amalgamated with the Punjab and Delhi Railway in the year, their transactions have been transferred to the Government of the Punjab for adjustment, and consequently they have not been noticed in this Report.

Sind and Indus Steam Flotilla Railways.

The opening and closing balances for 1871-72, including those of the Military and Public Works Departments, were as follows:—

Opening and Closing Balances.

On 1st April 1871—Rs. 3,45,20,799.

On 31st March 1872—Rs. 6,27,19,802.

The distribution and the amount of balances at the close of the last and previous five years are shown in the subjoined Memo. :—

Exhibition of last 6 years' Balances.

	CASH.						Mint.	Grand Total.
	General Treasury.	Revenue Treasury.	General Political Treasuries.	Military.	Public Works.	Total.		
1866-67	69,34,812	1,46,50,791	6,36,698	6,20,388	43,854	2,28,85,753	3,16,231	2,32,01,987
1867-68	40,03,325	1,79,29,005	11,58,957	6,61,259	19,498	2,36,71,954	2,95,612	2,39,67,566
1868-69	27,88,195	1,55,45,059	15,47,482	10,53,199	3,36,746	2,12,70,803	2,32,714	2,15,03,517
1869-70	1,29,33,794	1,97,14,803	11,93,317	7,77,796	95,001	3,47,14,711	2,78,371	3,49,93,082
1870-71	79,01,924	2,17,83,408	15,57,522	11,06,061	34,337	3,41,83,250	3,37,549	3,45,20,799
1871-72	4,32,67,670	1,62,48,997	13,47,946	7,01,685	83,157	6,16,49,355	10,70,447	6,27,19,802

Comparison of Closing Balances.

The general closing balance of the year 1871-72 shows a large increase of Rs. 2,81,99,005 over that of the previous year ; this is due to large remittances having been received during the former into the General Treasury to meet the drawing of the Secretary of State.

Balances in District Treasuries.

The falling off in the closing balances in the District Treasuries was caused by extensive withdrawals of surplus funds to the Presidency.

The last two paragraphs explain the cause of increase in the General Treasury Balance.

Inspection of Treasuries.

The Sind Treasuries only were inspected in 1871-72 by Mr. Wells, Assistant Accountant General, and his report has already been submitted to Government. As there was no other officer available for this duty, the other Treasuries under this Presidency could not be examined.

2.—Mint.

Comparison of Actual Receipts with that of 1870-71 and the Estimate.

The receipts during the year exhibit an increase of Rs. 3,63,612 over that of 1870-71, which is attributed to a large importation of Bullion in the year 1871-72. It also shows an increase of Rs. 3,25,745 over the estimate, and which is attributable to the same cause.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Mint requires no explanation, as the differences found in its comparison with the Actuals of 1870-71 and the Estimate are small.

Mint Certificates and New Coins.

The subjoined statement shows the amounts of Mint certificates paid from and coin received into the General Treasury during the year under report, as contrasted with those of the preceding 5 years :—

Years.	Mint Certificates issued.	New Coins paid into the General Treasury.
	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	1,3,59,400	2,56,34,408
1867-68	2,59,27,868	2,68,16,430
1868-69	3,68,81,121	3,79,08,000
1869-70	3,51,76,600	3,64,81,908
1870-71	67,56,576	75,93,922
1871-72	2,39,33,865	2,40,02,019

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

In the early part of the year the work in the Mint was slack in consequence of a falling off in the importation of bullion ; during that time, however, the Mint struck off small silver coins, as there was a great demand for them in the two previous years, and as this demand was considered likely to continue.

From November 1871 the importation of silver commenced to increase. The total quantity received from November 1871 to March 1872 amounted to Rs. 2,32,26,051, as shown in the margin ; consequent on this influx of silver, the Mint was at full work, striking off coins to the extent of 7 lakhs a week ; but the out-turn could not nearly keep pace with the amount of Mint Certificates paid from the General Treasury. It therefore became necessary to exchange a large quantity of the bullion for a portion of the coin reserve in the Currency Department.

	Rs.
November 1871...	10,71,099
December 1871...	22,54,241
January 1872.....	75,01,601
February 1872.....	55,78,458
March 1872.....	68,20,652
	2,32,26,051

Importation of Silver.
1872 amounted to Rs. 2,32,26,051, as shown in the margin ; consequent on this influx of silver, the Mint was at full work, striking off coins to the extent of 7 lakhs a week ; but the out-turn could not nearly keep pace with the amount of Mint Certificates

Whole	Rupees	59,00,019	The actual coinage of the Mint paid into the General Treasury and the Currency Department during the year is given in the margin.
Half	"	10,01,942	
Quarter	"	2,00,456	
Eights	"	1,01,439	
	Total Rupees.	61,03,856	

3.—Paper Currency.

The number of notes received and issued during the last two years, and the aggregate value of the notes so received and issued, is as follows:—

Bombay Currency Circle. Number and value of Notes received and issued.

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
1871-72.....	1,968,877	21,84,13,350
1870-71.....	2,039,890	18,46,40,500

From this statement it appears that although the notes received in 1871-72 were less in number by about 72,000, the value of notes was greater by upwards of 95½ lakhs.

Receipts
and Payments
in Coin.

The receipts and payments in coin were, in—

1871-72	Rs. 9,67,59,950
1870-71	„ 7,32,79,280

showing an increase of nearly 235 lakhs over the operations in the former year.

Great rise
in the Circulation.

The circulation during the year 1871-72 averaged Rs. 4,82,06,035, being nearly 84 lakhs, or 21.094 per cent. more than the average of the year 1870-71.

This great rise in the circulation was attributable; chiefly, to the following three causes:—

- 1st.—Purchase of Government Securities in Calcutta on account of this Circle, for which payment had been made to Her Majesty's Treasury here in notes.
- 2nd.—Large transfers of silver bullion by the Mint to this department, for which notes were taken by the Treasury.
- 3rd.—The effect of the Government of India's Notification regarding the encashment of Foreign Circle notes, whereby notes of the Bombay Circle in large amounts found their way as remittances to Calcutta, Madras, and other Offices of Issue, which held, on the last date in March last of which the Department has information, Bombay notes to the value of Rs. 62,37,510.

Gold and
small Silver
Coin.

There have been no transactions in gold during the past official year. The issues of small silver coin have been as follows:—

Half Rupees	1,67,745
Quarter „	2,19,940
One Eight „	1,94,795

The Commissioner deprecates the receipt of such coin, much of which now finds its way through various channels

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

into Her Majesty's Treasury; while the receipt of it at the Currency Office would further tend to withdraw the coin from circulation, a result which is to be deprecated.

The following sums have been paid on Indemnity Bonds:— Indemnities paid.

On mutilated and half notes..... .. Rs. 22,050

On wrongly-joined notes „ 570

TotalRs. 22,620

No payment was made on lost-entire notes during the year under report. One tampered note for Rs. 10, altered to Rs. 20, was presented at the counters of the Bombay Paper Currency Office; and one forged note for Rs. 100, tendered to the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), was sent for inspection. In the month of June last two Madras forged notes, out of the 254 false notes passed by Venkutta Chalmayah, were presented at the counters, and though there is an improvement in the forgery, the forged notes were easily detected. There have been forgeries of Bombay Circle notes for Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000, and the Police have been successful in apprehending some of the parties who attempted to utter the latter. Crime.

The subject of the establishment of Currency agencies at the principal mercantile towns in the Bombay Presidency is under the consideration of the Local Government. None have yet been established in this Presidency. Establishment of Currency Agencies.

The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries during the year 1871-72, compared with those of 1870-71, have been as under :— Transactions in Notes.

	1871-72.	1870-71.	Increase or Decrease in 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from Her Majesty's Treasury New Bank of Bombay (Limited.) ...	18,22,250	25,55,950	7,33,700
Ditto from other Treasuries	5,09,580	8,03,870	2,94,290
Ditto from Public in payment of Government dues	16,35,580	48,47,460	32,11,880
Ditto do. in exchange for Silver	17,19,240	12,41,260	4,77,980
Ditto do. for other Notes	44,400	49,260	4,860
Total Receipts.....	57,31,050	94,97,800	.....

	1871-72.	1870-71.	Increase or decrease in 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Issues to Her Majesty's Treasury New Bank of Bombay (Limited.) ...	18,22,250	13,47,330	5,52,930
Do. to other Treasuries.....	5,09,580	9,08,590	5,10,050
Do. to Public in payment of Government dues	16,35,570	43,64,970	24,88,570
Do. do. in exchange for Silver.....	17,19,240	26,43,950	4,49,000
Do. do. for other Notes.....	44,400	91,040	44,320
Total Receipts.....	57,31,050	93,55,880	.....

The cause of the decrease in the receipts and issues is, to some extent, accounted for by the fact that the Government treasuries in the following five Collectorates—Dharwar, Pána, Ahmadabad, Broach, and Karáchi, having been transferred to the branches of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) at those places, no returns of note transactions were received from them.

Circulation of Nágpur Notes.

The nominal circulation of Nágpur notes at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 32,35,000. In October, 1871, the circulation reached a maximum of Rs. 52,89,000; the lowest point reached in February 1872 was Rs. 21,22,000. The average yearly circulation, calculated as heretofore, amounted to Rs. 37,20,000, or more than the average of 1870-71 by Rs. 1,15,000 (3 per cent.), but considerably less than that for 1869-70. The above figures include the value of Nágpur notes held by other currency circles and lying in Government treasuries; excluding these, the circulation at the beginning and end of the year stood as follows:—

At the beginning of the year... Rs. 19,11,000
 Ditto end ditto ... Rs. 11,61,000

Number of Notes issued and received.

The number of each denomination of notes issued and received during the year is shown in the following Table:—

	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000
Issued.....	5,397	3,547	2,977	3,513	420	3,169
Received.....	2,408	6,811	4,596	4,572	637	3,419

It will be seen that notes of smaller value still continue to circulate more freely than those of the higher denominations.

The coin reserve, which amounted to Rs. 15,20,000 at the beginning of the year, attained a maximum of Rs. 37,39,000 in September 1871, and reached a minimum of Rs. 5,64,000 in February 1872.

The maximum, minimum, and average value of Akola Paper Currency notes in circulation for the past two years has been as follows:—

Year.	Maximum.	Month.	Minimum.	Month.
1870-71.....	27,85,470	November. .	17,10,770	April.
1871-72.....	54,87,890	October ..	12,31,220	February.

The average value of notes in circulation during the year 1870-71 was Rs. 22,27,074; the average of 1871-72 was Rs. 37,85,062. There is an increase in the average during the year of Rs. 15,57,988, or 69.957 per cent.; this compares favourably with the previous year, in which the average was Rs. 12,09,207, or 54.2 per cent.

The average circulation from the commencement of the currency operations in the Province has been as follows:—

1868-69.....	Rs. 1,71,227
1869-70.....	„ 10,17,857
1870-71.....	„ 22,27,074
1871-72.....	„ 37,85,062

The aggregate number of issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes were as follows:—

Number of
Notes issued
and received.

	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000
Issues.....	4,374	3,387	2,135	3,448	410	5,364
Receipts.....	8,186	5,045	4,417	4,904	439	5,832

The total number of notes issued was 19,118, and of notes received 28,853.

Coin Reserve. The coin reserve at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,44,600 against the note circulation of Rs. 20,81,410; and at the close of the year Rs. 7,50,840 against a note circulation of Rs. 12,96,630.

Circulation of Karáchi Notes. The value of Karáchi notes in circulation on March 31, 1871, was Rs. 47,67,760, and at the close of the year Rs. 41,17,460, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,50,300 compared with the circulation of the previous year. This falling off commenced only in December, previous to which the circulation has increased every month from Rs. 47,67,760 to Rs. 55,11,300, which amount it reached on the 30th of November 1871, when it commenced to fall off. The large demand for coin in the market during the interval between December and March was owing to the necessity for cash payments in the purchase of produce, there being no circulation of currency notes in the interior and in the provinces of Cabul and Candahar, from which places large consignments of wool were brought down to the Karáchi market, where an active trade was carried on.

Notes supplied to Hoozoor Treasuries. The following table shows the number of currency notes supplied to the Hoozoor Treasuries in the Province during the year, as contrasted with that of the previous years :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	18,78,500	17,39,000	14,00,000
Haidarabad	2,94,000	3,12,500	1,08,000
Shikárpur	1,43,500	1,90,000	58,000
Total.....Rs.	23,16,000	22,41,500	15,66,000

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The following were the transactions in Currency Notes in the subordinate treasuries in the Province:—

Currency transactions in Hoozoor Treasuries.

Receipts.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	4,68,060	4,90,860
Haidarabad, including Thar and Parkar...	10,300	41,740
Shikarpur, including Upper Sind Frontier	76,500	1,57,670
Total.....Rs.	5,54,860	6,90,270

Issues.

	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	4,61,700	4,87,690
Haidarabad, including Thar and Parkar...	9,100	27,180
Shikarpur, including Upper Sind Frontier.	79,320	1,54,790
Total.....Rs.	5,50,120	6,69,660
Grand Total.....Rs.	11,04,980	13,59,930

A large increase is apparent in note transactions in the subordinate treasuries in the province, which shows that currency notes are becoming more appreciated.

SECTION II.

(a). PUBLIC WORKS.

The total grant during the past year, exclusive of Imperial Grants, Establishment and Contribution works, was 105½ lakhs, and the total outlay 85½ lakhs, showing a lapse of 20 lakhs, of

which 5½ lakhs is Imperial Ordinary, 7½ lakhs Imperial Agricultural, 4 lakhs Provincial, and 2½ lakhs Local Funds.

Savings.

The grant for works falling under the head of Imperial Ordinary was 35½ lakhs, and the expenditure 30 lakhs.

The grant for works falling under the head of Imperial Agricultural will be noticed under the sub-heading devoted to Irrigation. The grant for works Provincial was 31 lakhs and the total outlay 28 lakhs. Of the amount actually unexpended, 3 lakhs, nearly one-half, or Rs. 1,34,000 is owing to the Secretary of State not having sent out stores which it was expected would have to be paid for in the year under report.

The total grant for Public Works, Local, was nearly 18½ lakhs, and the total outlay 15½ lakhs. The short outlay of 2½ lakhs on Local Works has been chiefly on the grants for roads.

The total outlay on Contributions has been 3½ lakhs, of which 2½ lakhs have been expended on Civil buildings, principally the Native General Hospital and the University Library. The total amount of Contribution was Rs. 3,63,571.

Total Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year (excluding outlay on Bombay Port Trust works) has been about 109½ lakhs, made up as follows :—

Imperial Funds	Rs. 62,15,607
Provincial Funds	„ 28,04,010
Local Funds	„ 15,85,533
Contributions.....	„ 3,54,327

Total...Rs. 109,59,477

The outlay on establishment was estimated at 21 lakhs, and has been Rs. 20,65,660 ; the percentage on actual outlay on works is therefore 23·22, and the percentage on the gross outlay is 18·85.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The following tabular Statement exhibits the Actual Expenditure during the past year under the different heads of Service :—

	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Fund Grants-in-aid.	Contribution.	Total.
<i>Original works.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	16,58,685	.....	.....	3,268	16,61,953
Agricultural	11,94,314	.....	.....	4,188	11,98,502
Civil Buildings	3,85,052	10,43,993	10,199	2,38,819	16,78,063
Communications .....	.....	6,29,416	52,866	67,668	7,49,950
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,67,264	11,446	.....	31,424	5,10,134
Total.....	37,05,315	16,84,855	63,065	3,45,367	57,98,602
<i>Repairs.</i>					
Military	3,89,602	.....	.....	22	3,89,624
Agricultural	6,34,448	.....	.....	.....	6,34,448
Civil Buildings	13,604	2,08,845	.....	693	2,23,142
Communications .....	.....	2,05,227	5,72,625	6,415	7,84,267
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	.....	10,696	.....	223	10,919
Total.....	10,37,654	4,24,768	5,72,625	7,353	20,42,400
Establishment.....	12,83,344	6,80,763	82,072	1,607	20,47,786
Tools and Plant	1,31,938	30,844	.....	.....	1,62,782
Profit and Loss	486	.....	.....	.....	486
	61,58,737	28,21,230	7,17,762	3,54,327	1,00,52,056
Add and deduct Increase and Decrease in Stock Balances.....	56,870	17,220	.....	.....	39,650
Grand Total.....	62,15,607	28,04,010	7,17,762	13,54,327	1,00,91,706

Amongst the most important works completed during the year under review are the Infantry Barracks at Wanowri, in Púna, at a cost of Rs. 7,71,133; the Hospital for Native Infantry at Dhúlia, in Khandesh, at a cost of Rs. 79,900; Family quarters for European troops at Mount Abu, at a cost of Rs. 6,01,142; Powder Magazine at Kirkee, at a cost of Rs. 1,52,075; the Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay, at a cost of about six lakhs; the High School at Ahmadnagar, at a cost of Rs. 20,216; the Pussernee Ghat Road, at a cost of Rs. 85,617; the Khall Bridge in Kolába, at a cost of Rs. 1,03,847.

Works completed.

Works in progress.

Attention will naturally be directed to the number and importance of the works now in progress at the Presidency. The completion of the new Post Office Building has been delayed by the non-arrival of the roof and floor tiles from England. The new Telegraph Office, which is estimated to cost Rs. 2,32,756, has only recently been commenced. The Mint Buildings, the Native General Hospital, and additions to the Lunatic Asylum are all progressing satisfactorily. Ten lakhs out of a sanctioned estimate of twelve and a-half lakhs have been spent on the new Secretariat. The Public Works Offices are so far complete as to allow of occupation. The new Sailors' Home, which is being erected on the ground between the Dockyard and the Wellington road on the approach to the Apollo Bunder, has just been commenced. The building will be 270 feet in extreme length and 96 feet in breadth. It will afford accommodation for 20 officers and 58 seamen, a Superintendent, and Assistant. The estimate is about 3 lakhs, of which His Highness the late Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed two lakhs. The Queen's Statue has been put into position on the Esplanade, north of the front line of Public Offices at the entrance to the Fort facing the Native Town: it cost £15,500. The additional cost of erection with a China marble pavement has been Rs. 10,800, of which His Highness the Gaekwar gave Rs. 5,000, and it is proposed to surround it with an iron railing, estimated to cost Rs. 5,770. The only other important works in progress in Bombay, with the exception of the Elphinstone Reclamation Works, are the University Senate Hall and Library, and the new High Court. The latter building, in which the Small Causes Court will also be located, is situated between the University Buildings and the Public Works Offices, facing west. The design, by Colonel Fuller, R.E., is in the early English decorated style.

Sailors' Home.

The Reclamation Works on the Elphinstone Estate were limited to the filling up of sides of new roads to formation level, and to the filling up of building plots which had subsid-

ed or had never been brought up to the proper level. The area reclaimed was 15·04 acres.

The most important works now in progress in the mofussil Mofussil Works. are the Cobble Ghat Road in Kanara; the Parpoole Ghat Road in Belgaum; the Pertabghur Ghat Road and the Soorool and Panchgani Road in Sátára. The Chálisgáon and Kunnur Road and the Kajgaum and Parola Road, both in Khandesh; The Panchgunga Bridge in Kolhápur, and the Quoina and Sheerwul Bridges in Sátára. Under the head of Public Improvements, the Pandharpur water-supply deserves special mention: nearly 1½ lakhs have been expended on this work. The harbour works at Karáchi have made fair progress during the year, though the funds granted were less than might have been expended profitably with the means available both as to plant and establishment.

The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 37,32,558 out of an estimate of Rs. 43,07,550.

It remains to notice the progress of works under the several different heads:—

Military Works.

The following works were in progress at Aden during the Aden. year under review:—

A reservoir has been constructed at Khore Muksa for the use of the Aden Troop, at a cost of Rs. 6,081. Officers' Quarters and Artillery Barracks are in course of construction, besides extensive repairs to the roofs of Military Buildings, which have cost nearly one lakh out of an estimate of Rs. 1,79,248. The Steam Bakery and Quarters at Perim for two Conductors of the Commissariat are the only other works deserving mention.

The completion of the Wandwri Barracks is the most Pána. important work to record. A Swimming-bath has been completed, and a Gymnasium is in course of construction. A Bakery has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 56,356.

The Powder Magazine has been completed, and the Gun- Kirkee. powder Works and Small Arms Ammunition Factory are

approaching completion. Quarters have been erected for the Assistant Overseers attached to the Gunpowder Factory. The Artillery Stables have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 65,061.

Násik. Numerous small works have been effected in the Cantonment; roads have been constructed and bridges built. The only important works are the paving of the Deolali Barracks and the completion of the new Officers' Mess-house at a cost of Rs. 20,817.

Karáchi. Five Infantry Barracks have been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,41,180. Cook-houses have been completed for six of the Napier Barracks at a cost of Rs. 34,737; and Artillery Family Quarters have also been constructed at a cost of Rs. 86,099. A Steam Bakery nearly approaches completion, and a house at Keenmaree has been purchased for Rs. 6,276 from the Indus Steam Flotilla Company as quarters for the Resident Commissariat Warrant Officer.

Belgaum. The Infantry Barracks at Belgaum have made considerable progress, the expenditure up to date being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of an estimated outlay of Rs. 7,82,250. The Artillery Barracks appear to be in a similar stage of construction, nearly 3 lakhs having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 4,61,514.

Bombay. The permanent Defence Works in the harbour of Bombay have been suspended during the whole year. The subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India, to whom a report has been submitted by Colonel Jervois, C.B., R.E., who was deputed by the Secretary of State to visit India for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the best means of defending Bombay and Aden. Various small works have been completed, such as the supplying of Gymnastic apparatus for the Soldiers' Institute at Colaba, the erection of Hospital Servants' Quarters, and the construction of an Armourer's Shop. Considerable progress has been made with the Hydraulic Lift Dock, on which, up to the date of report, there has been a total outlay of Rs. 6,62,199.

Civil Buildings.

The most important works under this heading have been already enumerated as works in progress at the Presidency. These works it will be unnecessary to recapitulate.

The following Revenue buildings have been constructed during the year:—Mamlutdars' Cutcherries at Indapur in Púna, at Nándgám in Násik, and at Julgáon in Khandesh; Mooktyars' Cutcherries at Gotehee and at Kamber in Shikárpur; five Customs Chowkies in Kanara; additional accommodation for the Custom-house in Bombay; several Customs buildings in Northern Konkan; and improvements and alterations in the Alibágh and Karjat Cutcherries. Revenue Buildings.

Post Offices have been constructed at Ilápur in Kanara, at Soorul and Wai in Sátára, at Deolali and Peint in Násik, at Bhosawal in Khandesh, and at Sadra in Ahmadabad. Post Offices.

A Telegraph Office was completed at Dísá at a cost of Rs. 11,937, and improvements were made to the Office at Oomarkot in Sind. Offices are under construction at Bombay, at Vengurla in Ratnágiri, and at Deolali in Násik. At Bhosawal, in Khandesh, and at Ahmadabad, the construction of Telegraph Offices has been sanctioned, but the works have not yet been commenced. Telegraph Offices.

The Mint Buildings, the Native General Hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum—all in Bombay—are the most important works to record under this heading. Dispensaries have been constructed at Sidápur and Mandagode in Kanara. A Civil Hospital has been completed at Broach at a cost of Rs. 66,980, and a similar work is under construction at Kaira. A Lunatic Asylum at Haidarabad in Sind has been completed, and additions have been made to the Asylum at Ahmadabad. General Works.

The new Church at Kamatipura in Bombay has been completed at a cost of Rs. 34,299, half of which has been defrayed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. St. John's Church at Kolába has been lighted with gas for Ecclesiastical.

Rs. 1,000. A wall is being built round the cemetery at Belgaum.

Educational. The out-buildings of the Elphinstone College and the University Senate Hall and Library are the most important works in Bombay.

The School-house at Karwar, in Kanara, has been completed. At Dharwar a Training College and High School are being constructed out of Local Funds. Schools are being constructed at Wái, Koregám, and Neirla in Sátára. High Schools have been completed at Ahmadnagar and Súrat—the former out of Municipal, the latter out of Imperial funds. An Engineering College is being constructed at Kirkee. School-houses are in course of construction in nine towns in Khandesh. Two School-houses have been completed in Kaira, and three are in course of construction.

Judicial and Police. The new High Court in Bombay has been commenced. The Yerrowda Jail at Púna and the Jail at Karwar are in course of construction. Five barracks out of eight have been completed for the Thána Jail. Police Lines have been erected at Belgaum, Kenowlee in Thána, at Jallápur in Súrat, at Broach, at Jambooghora in Kaira, and at several stations in Ahmadabad.

Communications.

Kanara. The Arbyle Ghat Road has been repaired and a new bridge is being built at Hultikerry; roads from Haliál to Dharwar and to Belgaum are under construction. The embanking of the Konay Nullah at Kárwár is nearly completed.

Belgaum. Seven out of the eight large bridges on the Parpoolee Ghat Road in Belgaum have been completed, and five smaller roads are being constructed out of Local Funds, the most important being that from Byl Hongul to Sounduttee.

Kolhápur. Great activity has been shown during the past year in road-making throughout this district. No less than nine roads have been constructed or improved, all the expense being defrayed from State funds. The most important of these

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

roads are those from Kolhápur to Gybeekhind and to Mal-
kapur.

The most important work in progress in Sátára is the projected road from Mahableschwur down into the Konkan, the estimate for which is Rs. 3,20,119. On the Soorool and Panchgani Road, the bridge over the Krishna River at Wái and the bridge over the Soorool Nullah have been completed. Several other small works are in progress.

The Cháligáon and Kunhar Road has been improved and opened for traffic. The Ghat was opened for traffic in January 1872, and a good cleared road has been made to connect it with Kunhar. Its width is, however, still very varied, its surface unformed, and 30 nullahs are crossed by dips instead of by bridges or drains. Progress has been made with the Kujgaum and Párola Road, and also with the Dhúlia and Pimpalneir Road, both works being constructed from Local Funds. Considerable improvements have been effected in the Ahmadnagar, Súrat, Broach, and Kaira Districts; but, with the exception of the Godhra and Dohad Road in the Panch Mahals, none of the works appear to require individual notice.

The most important bridges under construction are the Quoina, Sheerwal, and Yenna Bridges in the Sátára District; the Khall Bridge near Mangam in Kolába; the Gangawalee Bridge in Kanara; and the Khurd Bridge on the Godhra and Baroda Road in Panch Mahals. Of the bridges named, the estimate for the Quoina Bridge amounts to Rs. 5,21,513, and the estimate for the Khurd Bridge to Rs. 48,800.

The estimate for improving the navigation of the Indus at Sakkhar amounts to Rs. 2,24,882; of this amount Rs. 2,21,384 has been expended in removing silt and in blasting operations.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The Pandharpur water-supply is the most important work constructed out of municipal funds. At Sholápur

and at Sátára surveys have been undertaken and projects submitted for the water-supply of both towns.

Harbour
Improvements.

The reclamation works on the Elphinstone Estate have consisted in filling up the sides of new roads to formation level, and filling up building plots which had subsided or never had been brought up to the proper level. The material was provided as follows :—

By Government Flotilla from Elephanta ...	7,137
By Native Vessels	19,688
	Total Brass.... 26,825

The average cost was about Rs. 3-3-0 per brass of 100 cubic feet, exclusive of depreciation of plant. Roads and drains have been constructed throughout the estate.

Mody Bay
Workshops.

The whole of the machinery and stores, and the greater part of the buildings, have been removed to Malet Bunder.

Reclamation. The area reclaimed was 72,806 square yards, or 15·04 acres ; the material was obtained as follows :—

By Government Flotilla '.....	20,727
Railway.....	65,818
Native Boats	11,757

Total 98,302 brass, which gives an average depth of 15 feet. The average cost was about Rs. 3-13-0 per brass, exclusive of depreciation of plant.

Sea-wall.

The sea-wall of the south side of Moody Bunder was extended 83 feet on a block foundation laid by divers at 10 feet under low water ; and the gap on the same side, 124 feet in length, filled in, the foundations there being laid 7 feet under low water in dams. On the north side 70 feet were carried up on a foundation laid previously.

Apollo
Reclamation.

The following works have been carried out at the Apollo reclamation. The roads and wharfs have been blinded with gadda, and rolled. Gun-moorings have been placed along the wharf walls. Two water troughs have been constructed and

the Vihar water led into them. A fence wall 9 feet high has been built along the south boundary with a terminal on the wall at head of Arthur Basin. About 173 brass of rock has been removed from opposite the entrance to the basin at a cost of about Rs. 11 per brass.

The expenditure on these works up to date has been Rs. 37,32,558 out of an estimate of Rs. 43,07,550. The super-structure of the breakwater is now out to 793 feet (besides the scar, which steps out to 20 feet further, or rather over half the proposed length of 1,500 feet. Kartichi
Harbour
Works.

The West Channel stood the unusually long and heavy monsoon of 1871 satisfactorily, and though some shoaling took place at the outer end, it was less than in any previous year. Some work was done during the monsoon at the clearance of Deep Water Point by dredging sand and shingle (18,735 tons), and blasting and removing rock with the aid of the divers (1,639 tons). The Chinna Creek mouth was further contracted by raising the stone bank $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thus further aiding the improvement of the new channel.

Observations made in December 1871 showed that the maximum discharge at the Notch had increased to 400,000 cubic feet per minute at ebb, or about $\frac{1}{24}$ of what was the main harbour discharge before the Notch was opened. The increase of flow on the latter half of the ebb is still more marked, and it is to this that the deepening of the channel is mainly due.

The work at the Prongs Light-house was stopped on May 2nd, 1871, for the monsoon, at which time the tower had been built up to 56 feet above the foundation, and it was resumed on November 6th following, and carried on to the close of the financial year, the tower being then 114 feet above the foundation. The lantern was received in January 1872, but the apparatus was lost in the ship "City of Venice" off the Rodrigues in November last. The outlay in the current year has been Rs. 1,16,282, and the total outlay up to date Rs. 4,92,673 out of an estimate of Rs. 5,84,206. Light-house.

(b). IRRIGATION.

Imperial
Grants.

The grant for works was 27 lakhs, and the outlay on works 19½ lakhs. Of the 7¾ lakhs lapsed on the Agricultural grant, 7 lakhs is due to original works, chiefly those debitable to loan; ½ a lakh is due to tools and plant; and ¼ lakh to repairs. In addition to this, there was a lapse of 2¼ lakhs on the amount set aside for Establishments Extraordinary, making a total saving of 10 lakhs on the Agricultural head, of which 8½ lakhs is extraordinary, or loan money, and 1½ lakhs ordinary.

The more important works in progress may be thus briefly enumerated:—

Moota Re-
servoir and
Canals, Púna.

An expenditure of upwards of 23 lakhs out of an estimate of 30 lakhs and a-half has been incurred on the Moota Reservoir and Canals in Púna. The centre portion of the dam has been raised for a length of 250 feet to a uniform level of 53 feet above the river bed. The quantity of work executed during the year was nearly 1½ million of cubic feet, making the total executed 6 millions out of the estimated quantity of nearly 8 millions. The canal excavation is in progress from the head works to Púna. Nearly all the masonry work is either complete or in progress in this portion. The tunnel in Púna has been completed for a length of 400 feet to the full section.

Ekrook
Tank, Sholá-
pur.

An expenditure of nearly 9 lakhs out of an estimate of Rs. 9,45,613 has been incurred on the Ekrook Tank in Sholápur. The perennial canal has been carried to the 24th mile, and the right bank four-mouths canal has been stopped at the 4th mile for the present; the left bank four-mouths canal is complete. The dam and completed portions of the canal have been maintained in proper order. The water has been admitted to the canal, and given to the people free of charge, this being the first year.

Krishna
Canal, Sátára.

An expenditure of Rs. 5,81,186 out of an estimate of Rs. 6,00,309 has been incurred on the Krishna Canal in Sátára. The Canal Chowkee in the 26th mile has been completed.

Three distributing channels and their modules have been commenced.

The area irrigated and the revenue for the last 3 years have been as follows :—

	Area. Acres.	Revenue. Ra.
1869-70	746	3,518
1870-71	1,268	6,966
1871-72	2,038	9,550

An expenditure of Rs. 7,06,577 out of an estimate of Rs. 7,24,647 has been incurred on the Jamda Canals in Khandesh. The reconstruction of Aqueduct No. 3 is in progress, and will be completed this season. The temporary embankment across the stream maintained communication, except during September, when it was breached by a flood. Communication was, however, immediately restored.

There has been an expenditure of over two lakhs of rupees out of an estimate of Rs. 2,53,086 on the Mooktee Reservoir near Dhūlia in Khandesh. The main dam is complete. The outlet tunnel has been excavated during the year to the extent of 80 feet, and the outlet valves are being fixed.

The restoration of the Hurtala Tank, also in Khandesh, has been completed with the exception of a small quantity of pitching on the dam, and some waste weir excavation, at an expenditure of Rs. 26,292.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,33,598 out of an estimate of Rs. 4,29,741 has been expended on the Hathmuttee Canal in Ahmadabad. The weir, head works, and wing walls have been founded throughout, and the masonry raised to a height of about 10 feet above the river bed. The canal excavation is in progress ; the heavy cutting in the first five miles and the excavation up to the 10th mile are nearly completed.

Rs. 1,15,041 out of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,72,836 have been spent on the Mudduck Tank in

Dharwar. The right bank canal has been completed for 6½ miles, and the left bank canal for 5½ miles. A weir, road-bridge, and under-passage have been constructed. The irrigation from this work is confined almost entirely to sugar-cane.

Maynee
Tank, Sátára.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,26,494 out of an estimate of Rs. 1,80,720 has been incurred on the Maynee Tank in Sátára. The work of getting in the foundations in the bed of the stream was suspended in May 1871, and resumed in February last. By means of steam power for unwatering, the greater part has since been completed.

Lakh Canal
Ahmadnagar.

Rs. 2,35,496 out of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,43,126 have been spent on the Lakh Canal in Ahmadnagar. No work has been executed during the year. Modules alone remain to be completed. As in the case of the Krishna Canal, the irrigation on the Lakh Canal is confined to a narrow slip of land parallel and close to the canal. A scheme for distributing channels to extend this area has lately received sanction.

Bhatodee
Tank.

In the same district considerable progress has been made with the construction of the Bhatodee Tank, Rs. 2,35,496 having been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 2,50,128. The waste weir excavation will shortly be finished. The dam in the centre has been raised five feet. The canal was opened during the Rubbee season, and was of considerable service in saving the crops from the effects of drought.

The only other works in progress which are deserving of individual notice are the Palkheir and Wosur Canals in Násik, the sanctioned estimates for which are a lakh and a lakh and a-half respectively, and the Gondowlee Canal in Sátára.

The Taptee
Project.

In the Report of 1870-71 it was stated that the plan and estimates for what is known as the Taptee project are now before Government. The plans and estimates were returned with remarks by the Government of India in November 1871, and the line of the canal was afterwards visited by the

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Inspector General of Irrigation. Sanction to the commencement of the buildings and head works has since been received. The estimated cost is 44 lakhs.

The most important surveys completed and projects in contemplation may be thus enumerated :—

Surveys and
Irrigation
Projects.

The Bankheree Tank in Kaládgi, with canal 12 miles long, commanding about 12,000 acres; the Gokák Tank in Belgaum; the Mhaswad Tank in Sátára, consisting of a tank formed by an earthen dam 67 feet high in the deepest part, and 9,250 feet long, with waste weir 2,500 feet long. The submission of the Neera project is delayed pending receipt of complete information as to land compensation from the Revenue Department. The following surveys have been undertaken in Khandesh :—the Gondur Tank survey did not turn out as well as was anticipated, and the project has been abandoned for the present; the Bhohur Tank project is still before Government; the survey of the Manar Tank and Girun Valley has been completed, and estimates have been received; the survey of the Burai River is still in progress; and the Sabarmati project in Ahmadabad is still under discussion.

Sind Irrigation.

Rs. 10,793 have been spent on the drainage of the Munchur Lake. A steam dredge has been employed, and will be worked during the inundation at the Munchur Lake at the end of the Arul, and when the river begins to fall it will work its way up the Arul to Sehwan, and cut away the bar, and dredge a channel into the river.

Karachi
Collectorate.

Rs. 98,915 have been expended on canal clearances in the same Collectrate. Plans and estimates for improvements to the Kokowaree channel of the Indus have been submitted; and a project for a new canal to take off from the Western Narra and supply the lands about Chinnee is under consideration.

Improvements have been effected in the water supply of the Shadadpur Taluka, and the canals have been kept in

Rohree Canal
Division,
Haidarabad.

repair. The amount expended by the Executive Engineer of the Rohree Canal Division during the year has been—

On Original Works	Rs. 17,402
On Repairs	„ 1,928
	Total..Rs. 19,330

For canal maintenance and abkullanee disbursed by the Collector, the work being directed by the Executive Engineer, the account is as follows: estimate Rs. 1,21,000, expenditure Rs. 1,10,028.

In the Fullailee Division distributing sluices and maintenance of canals are the chief works which have occupied the attention of the irrigation officers throughout the year.

The amount expended by the Executive Engineer of this Division during the year has been—

On Original Works.....	Rs. 41,721
On Repairs	„ 11,092
	Rs. 52,813

On canal maintenance and abkullanee the amount disbursed has been Rs. 1,10,091 out of an estimate of Rs. 1,10,550.

The total amount expended on canals in the Haidarabad Collectorate under the Executive Engineer has been—

On Original Works	Rs. 59,123
On Canal maintenance.....	„ 2,33,139

Shikárpur. In the Begaree Division of the Shikárpur Collectorate, the works on the Begaree and Sakkhar Canals are the most important. On the first named work an expenditure of Rs. 2,52,802 out of an estimate of upwards of four lakhs has been incurred. On the second work upwards of seven and a-half lakhs have been expended out of an estimate of Rs. 7,98,689.

Thar and Parkar. Upwards of 6 lakhs out of an estimate of Rs. 7,14,452 have been spent on the Mitrow Canal in Thar and Parkar. The chief work executed during the year has been the comple-

tion of the new channel through the Mukhee Dundh to connect the head of the canal at Bahora with the deep portion of the Khadwaree Sang.

Two lakhs and a-half have been expended on the Thar Canal. Fifty masonry heads to kurriahs have been constructed during the year. Nearly two lakhs have been expended on cuts in the bed of the Narra. This work can only be carried on during two months in the year, namely April and May, owing to the water in the Narra. The small existing cut between Rutta and Dihyar has been widened to the full size of 90 feet.

SECTION III.

RAILWAY.

The lines of railway under the administration of the Government of Bombay, and those which, although lying in other provinces, are subsidiary to the main arterial lines of the guaranteed Companies, are separately shown in the following table of mileage, open to traffic, under construction, and under survey:—

Lines of Railway administered by the Bombay Government.

RAILWAY.	Open to Traffic.	Under Construction.	Under Survey.	Total Length.	REMARKS.																					
<i>State Lines, Southern Maratha Country.</i>																										
Karwar to Hubli and Gadak	144½	144½	Survey nearly completed— Karwar to Itápoor 68 Ditto Hubli 109½ Ditto Gadak 144½																					
Extension Hubli towards Sholápur	187	187																						
Extension Gadak to Bellary	90	90																						
Approximately. Survey to Bellary, Sholápur, and Dharwar in progress.																										
<i>G. I. P. Railway.</i>																										
Double 387	1,273½	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bombay to Kálián</td> <td>Ms.</td> <td>Chs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kálián to Bhozáwal</td> <td>243</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bhozáwal to Jabálpur</td> <td>340</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nágpur to Branch</td> <td>242</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kálián to Ráichur</td> <td>409</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kampull Branch</td> <td>7</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mopani Branch</td> <td>13</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table>	Bombay to Kálián	Ms.	Chs.	Kálián to Bhozáwal	243	71	Bhozáwal to Jabálpur	340	25	Nágpur to Branch	242	31	Kálián to Ráichur	409	30	Kampull Branch	7	20	Mopani Branch	13	20
Bombay to Kálián						Ms.	Chs.																			
Kálián to Bhozáwal	243	71																								
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Nágpur to Branch	242	31																								
Kálián to Ráichur	409	30																								
Kampull Branch	7	20																								
Mopani Branch	13	20																								
Single 886½																						
Mopani Coal Branch	12½	..	1,285½	The Mopani Branch is completed.																					
<i>B. B. & C. I. Railway.</i>																										
Double 223½	389	389	State Line to be worked by B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, who contributed a small share of the capital.																					
Single 866½																							
Patri Branch 22	..	22	..	22																						
Total....	1,662½	34½	44½	2,113½																						

Subsidiary Lines.

RAILWAY.	Open to Traffic.	Under Construction.	Under Survey.	Total Length.	REMARKS.
<i>To G. I. P. Railway.</i>					
Jallam to Khámgaon	8	...	...	13½	} Berar State Railway worked by G. I. P. Railway Company.
Badnera to Amráoti	5½	...	...	69	
Wardah to Hinganghát and Coal field.	..	20	40	69	
Waddi to Haiderabad ... ..	...	116	..	116	His Highness the Nizam's State Railway (5' 6" gauge) to be worked by G. I. P. Railway Company.
Khandwa to Indor ... ..	...	96	..	96	Holkar State Railway (metre gauge).
<i>To B. B. & C. I. Railway.</i>					
Miagaon to Dhabol ... ..	...	20	..	20	His Highness the Guikowar of Baroda's Railway (2' 6" gauge).
Total...	13½	252	49	314½	

Supervision by the Government of India.

The control of the Indian Railway system becomes more centralized in the Supreme Government year by year; and detailed returns and reports of the proceedings of Government and of the Consulting Engineer, in every branch of railway administration, are now submitted.

Summary of chief events.

The following is a brief summary of the chief events of the year, which are treated of in greater detail further on:—

The control of the Sind Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla, after the amalgamation of these undertakings with the main line of the Sind, Punjáb, and Delhi Railway Company, was transferred to the administration of the Punjáb Government in October 1871, under the orders of the Government of India, No. 1883, dated 29th September. There was nothing of importance to notice with regard to them before the date of transfer, and their administration will doubtless be fully reviewed in the report of the Punjáb Government.

The last 15 miles of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's main line from Krishna to Raichur, the junction with the Madras Railway, was opened on the 1st May 1871, a temporary road being laid across the bed of the river Krishna. The bridge is not yet completed.

The extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Sabarmati to Wadwán (77 miles) was opened as far as Sánand in May 1871, to Veramgáon in November 1871, and the remaining section (37 miles) to Wadwán has

been completed and opened to traffic since the close of the official year, on the 25th May 1872.

The northern division of the line from Baroda to Ahmabad sustained serious damage from flood in August.

The Patri Salt Branch, a State line, 22 miles in length, was commenced in December 1871.

Plans and estimates of the line from Karwar to Gadak were submitted to the Government of India in November 1871. Surveys have been carried on towards Bellary and Sholapur.

The reconstruction of a short branch line of 20 miles, from Miagaon, on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, to Dhaboi has been commenced at the instance of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. The line is on a 2' 6" gauge, and was originally laid, with a 13-lb. rail, for which a 30-lb. rail is now being substituted. The masonry and earthwork are completed, and the rolling stock is being renewed in the locomotive shops of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

At the request of the Nawab of Junaghar, a survey of a line about 50 miles in length, to connect his capital with the port of Virawal, has been entrusted to Mr. Forde, C.E., the Nawab bearing the cost of the survey.

The demarcation and registry of land taken up for guaranteed railways was commenced on the 1st October 1869, and has now been completed for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway as far as Ahmadabad and over the greater portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Bombay Presidency, and through part of the Berars.

The establishment employed consists of one Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and ten measurers; and the out-turn of work for the year under report has been 108½ miles measured and demarcated, of which 499½ were in the Bombay Presidency and 89 in the Berars.

The field books and plans of 295 miles, surveyed during the previous season, were examined, and the acreage computed during the rainy season. Registers of land in the Collectorates of Násik and Khandesh were prepared.

His Highness the Nizam has intimated through the Resident, Haidarabad, that he does not require the survey to be carried through his territory, so that it is expected that the work which remains to be done in the Berars and Central Provinces will easily be completed during the ensuing working season.

Transfer of
Telegraphs to
Government.

Certain proposals have been made with a view to the transfer of the working of the telegraphs of the guaranteed Companies and eventually of the telegraph lines themselves to Government, the purchase to be effected under the terms of the contracts. The terms, however, have not yet been arranged with the Bombay Companies.

On the Wadwan extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, the telegraph has been erected by the Government department, the Company renting the wires from Government at a rate to be fixed on the same basis as that in operation on the Oude and Rohilkund Railway; *i.e.*, that rent should be sufficient to cover cost of maintenance and depreciation, and give a return of 5 per cent. on the capital outlay. If this rent is paid wholly from revenue, the effect will be the same as if the original cost of the telegraph line had been defrayed from revenue.

State Rail-
way Materials.

Agreements have been entered into with the Traffic Manager, Government Bunders (on behalf of the future Port Trust), and with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Companies, for the landing, despatch, carriage, and delivery of the State Railway materials. As the railway sidings run down to the landing wharves, the stores can be despatched as they are landed, avoiding the necessity of having any depôt or stores establishment in Bombay, and freeing Government from liability to loss by theft, deterioration.

Up to the end of May 1872 the total quantity received and despatched in three months amounted to tons 1,32a; the contract rate for the work performed by the Bunder Fees Establishment being Rs. 2 per ton. In addition, the monthly cost of the special establishment required to prepare

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

returns for Accountant General, P. W. D., is paid by the Government of India.

The year 1871, like the preceding year, has passed with-
 out a single passenger having been
 killed by accident to trains on the
 lines in the Bombay Presidency, while only two have been
 injured out of 6,073,293 carried, which number shows an
 increase of 285,450 on the previous year.

Accidents.

It is equally satisfactory to record that the number of
 servants of the Companies killed has fallen from 54 to 28,
 and of other persons from 24 to 15.

The table of accidents shows a diminution in the total
 number of upwards of one half, viz., from 388 to 181, the de-
 crease having occurred under the heads of "Collisions," "Getting
 off proper line," and "Other causes;" while under the other
 two heads, "Fire" and "Running over Cattle," there has been
 an increase on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The decrease is mainly due to the orders issued by the
 Government of India to ensure uniformity of practice in
 reporting accidents, under which trivial accidents have not
 been entered, as formerly, in the returns; but making allowance
 for this, the decrease in cases of fatal accidents confirms
 the conclusion that the management has improved.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the number of
 cases of running over cattle appears to be on the increase,
 while on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway the
 numbers for the last three years are in inverse ratio:—

Running
over Cattle.

	G. I. P.	B. B. and C. I.
1869.....	25	106
1870.....	52	46
1871.....	77	28

But this may be accounted for in many ways. The fencing
 on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway was very
 bad, and has been gradually improving, while the passenger
 engines being all supplied with cowcatchers, all cases are
 probably not reported. The past year on the Great Indian
 Peninsula Railway has been an exceptionally dry one, in

which the live fence has not thriven, and cattle have been tempted by the pasturage inside the fences.

Comparative Table of Accidents.

Mean Mileage opened.	RAILWAY.	CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.						PASSENGERS.		SERVANTS.		OTHER PERSONS.		TOTAL.		No. of Passengers carried.	Average No. of Servants employed.	
		Collisions.	Getting off proper Line.	Fire.	Running over Cattle.	Other Causes.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
1,160	G. I. P. Railway	1870....	46	182	2	52	31	313	..	3	45	52	16	12	61	67	3,226,623	26,066
1,268½		1871....	7	36	9	77	17	146	..	2	20	62	13	4	33	68	3,464,155	24,998
312	B. B. and C. I. Railway..	1870....	8	19	1	46	1	75	...	3	9	9	8	2	17	14	2,561,220	7,131
323		1871....	1	6	..	28	...	35	...	...	8	19	2	8	10	22	2,009,138	11,032
1,472	Total	1870....	64	201	3	98	32	388	...	6	54	61	24	14	78	81	5,797,843	32,199
1,591½		1871....	8	42	9	105	17	181	...	2	28	81	15	7	43	90	6,073,293	36,030

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Capital Expenditure, Receipts, Expenditure, and Profits of the Guaranteed Railways for the Official years 1870-71 and 1871-72.

				G. I. P. RAILWAY.	B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
				Miles.	Miles.
Total Number of miles open 31st March	.....	1871	.....	1,268	312
			1872	1,276	360
				£	£
Total Capital Expenditure ditto.	.....	1871	.....	22,497,697	7,480,638
			1872	22,980,028	7,647,775
Ditto. ditto. per Mile open	.....	1870-71	.....	1,788,545	239,764
			1871-72	1,800,943	2,185,078
				Rs.	Rs.
Total Gross Earnings	.....	1870-71	.....	1,82,86,734	51,76,711
			1871-72	2,14,00,705	61,66,508
Ditto. Expenditure	.....	1870-71	.....	1,13,83,839	31,61,732
			1871-72	1,31,17,557	33,20,818
Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Earnings	.....	1870-71	.....	6,225	6,107
			1871-72	6,129	5,386
Balance of Profit	.....	1870-71	.....	69,02,895	20,14,929
			1871-72	82,83,148	28,44,690
Percentage of Profits on Total Capital Expenditure	.....	1870-71	.....	£3 16 5	£2 9 5
			1871-72	£3 6 1	£3 8 2

The year has been one of general success, but undistinguished by any striking events.

Great Indian Peninsula
Railway Company.

The last link of the main line was closed in by the Completion of Line to opening of the line from Krishna to Raichur in May, Madras. Although the unfinished crossing of the Krishna forms a break during the monsoon of five miles, which has to be worked by road and steam ferry.

Mail Service. The through mail service with Calcutta and the North, and Madras and the South of India, has been worked with satisfactory punctuality.

The prospect of obtaining a good supply of coal from the Narbada Coal Company's mines at Mopani is not so favourable as it was when the Company undertook to construct a branch line. This has now been completed in a somewhat dilatory manner by the Agent of the Narbada Coal Company; but while the Railway Company have been ready to take the contract quantity of 1,200 tons per month, the total supply received in 8 months, from August 1871 to 31st March 1872, has only amounted to 3,966 tons, or less than 500 tons a month on the average. The quality of the coal seems, from the trials made hitherto, to be good. It was tried on the East Indian Railway last May with satisfactory results; but the small outcrop at Mopani has apparently been nearly worked out, and no accurate information has been obtained up to the present time as to the position or extent of the coal beds in other directions. The large field known to exist in the Warora and Wún Districts, or what is known as the Chanda coal field, will, it is hoped, furnish an inexhaustible supply.

Terminus and Shops.

The important questions as to the sites of the terminal station in Bombay, of the locomotive and carriage shops, and of the provision of locomotive accommodation along the line, have only very slightly advanced. It has been proposed that the site at Parel should be given up, and that the locomotive and carriage shops and stores should be located at Wari Bunder, on the site made over to the Company for their terminal goods station.

Telegraph.

The Company are anxious to complete Martin's block system of telegraph, which is already in use on one-third of the line. The Government of India desire that the extra wire required for the purpose should be rented from Government; but this the Railway Company appear at present unwilling to agree to.

Working of the Ghats.

The Ghats have been safely worked throughout the year, —but on the destructive plan of sanding the rails on various

lengths where danger was apprehended. This plan is ruinous both to rails and wheels, and, it is hoped, will soon be in a great measure abolished, as trains passing the Ghauts are to be made up of vehicles supplied with sufficient brake-power to give perfect control over the train under the most unfavourable circumstances.

Mr. Sander's patent for cooling carriages has met with a favourable opinion from the public after a fair trial. Applications have been received to run these carriages throughout the line; but as they are not universally liked, and cannot be exclusively adopted, while their cost of construction and working is higher than that of an ordinary carriage, it will be necessary to make an extra charge for their use.

The Berar State Railways—Jallam to Kamgaon, 8 miles, and Badnera to Amraoti, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles—have been worked continuously by the Company throughout the year. The Company's terms for working the lines are mileage rate, according to actual cost on their own lines, for locomotive expenses, and a percentage of gross receipts of the State Railway for traffic expenses. The Government of India are, however, in favour of a ton mileage rate, and the existing working agreement is being reconsidered.

The junction of Holkar's State Railway at Khandwa, the Wardha Valley Coal Line at Wardha, and His Highness the Nizam's Line at Waddi, have been fixed on. The first line being on the metre gauge, permits of few joint station works, and these only for the transfer of goods. At Wardha and Waddi the Railway Company carry out the works within their boundaries at their own cost.

The Company are supplying permanent-way material for the construction of 22 miles of the Wardha Valley Coal Line, also some bridge material for the Nizam's Line. They supply this at cost price in Bombay, and carry all materials to be used in construction at rates 10 per cent. lower than ordinary goods rates.

A draft agreement has been drawn up and submitted for sanction for working His Highness the Nizam's Railway.

A proposal was also made by the Government of India to the G. I. P. Railway Company with regard to the working of the Wardha Valley Coal Line, and the supply and carriage of coal; but the location of the line beyond Hinghanghat has not been fixed, and the consideration of these proposals is in abeyance.

Agency. The post of Agent continues to be held by Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, who, however, was absent in England for six months, during which time Mr. Barnett, the Auditor, supplied his place.

**Railway
Police.**

The Agent having expressed dissatisfaction with the system of Railway Police in the Bombay Presidency, the question was carefully considered and reported on by a committee, which recommended reductions to the extent of Rs. 2,228 per mensem, and these were sanctioned by Government. Other changes were also ordered, which will, it is expected, increase the efficiency of the Force.

Maintenance. The line has been well maintained throughout. The improvement of the ballast and live fence has, as in the previous year, been steadily kept in view, and the expenditure under these heads is still heavy.

As has been already noticed, the Engineering staff has been considerably reduced, and the Company suffered a loss in Mr. Manning being obliged by ill health to go to England only a few months after his return to take up the post of Chief Engineer.

**Large Works
under con-
struction.**

The large viaducts over the Tapti and Krishna Rivers—the former a work of reconstruction—may be more particularly noticed, as their method of construction differs from anything previously attempted in India. The piers are constructed of wrought iron cylinders, rivetted together, and filled in with Portland cement concrete. The bottom sections are firmly bedded on and bolted to the solid rock. The diameter of the cylinders in the piers for 146 feet girders is 8' at top and 10' 6" at bottom, and for 65 feet girders 6' at top and 9' 3"

at bottom, the decreased diameter being obtained by three battered offsets.

The Tapti Viaduct consists of five 146-foot and twenty-eight 65-foot girder spans, measured from centre to centre of pier. The bed of the river is rock, and there are five wet foundations, the greatest depth being about 87 feet below rails. The work was commenced by the contractors, Messrs. Glover and Company, on 1st April 1871. Four of the river foundations were got in before the rains began, at a depth of 14 feet, founded on solid rock; but for the fifth, which proved to be in the midst of boulders and sand, work could not be commenced till December 1871. The cylinders are all founded on hard rock, at depths varying from 32 to 12 feet. The bridge will be completed by the 1st of July 1872, 15 months from date of commencement, which would have been impossible had masonry piers been adopted.

The Krishna Viaduct consists of thirty-seven 100-foot spans. The bed of the river, as in the Tapti, is rock. The work has not been pushed, as in the Tapti, and has been delayed through want of cement, and bottom-plates from England. At the close of the working season 12 spans will be finished and girders fixed, 6 piers complete, 14 in progress, and five not yet completely founded. It is hoped that if plates are obtained from England in time the work will be completed by May 1873.

The locomotive and carriage departments continue to suffer from the restricted accommodation allowed them at Byculla. Locomotive
and Carriage
Departments.

The tedious business of stock-taking has been going on during the year. The Company have not had any reliable information for years, with regard to the whole stock.

The principal additions sanctioned during the year were—

5 Dubb's Engines, 10 Ghaut Engines, and 45 Brake Vans.

Working Expenses.

The gross expenditure on Revenue Account—

In 1871 was Rs. 1,27,11,474,

1870 „ 1,12,65,063,

there being an increase in 1871 of Rs. 14,46,411.

Of this increase, Rs. 11,28,481 were due to ordinary expenditure; Rs. 18,15,67 to the change in system of accounts; and the balance, Rs. 1,36,863, to extraordinary expenditure, such as contributions to special funds, &c.

The Rs. 11,28,481 is made up as under :—

Main heads of Expenditure.	Increase in 1871 compared with 1870.
	Rs.
Locomotive Charges	4,22,693
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons	3,79,309
Traffic Charges	2,18,442
Maintenance of Way and Works	26,333
General Charges	76,908
Compensation	34,861
Electric Telegraph	22,601
Total.....	11,28,481

The increases, although large, are not so in comparison with the amount of work done, as is shown by the percentage of expenditure on receipts being nearly identical in each year.

The total goods ton mileage in 1871 has been estimated at 178,565,717, whereas in 1870 it was only 123,192,520. Also the rules in force during the year for the apportionment of establishments and general charges were less favourable for revenue than formerly; and as the capital expenditure decreases the portion of establishment charges debited to revenue must, to some extent, increase.

Prominent Events.

The prominent features of the year have been—(1) the extension of the line to Wadwán, of which, however, the last 40 miles were opened after the close of the

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

official year; (2) the agreement entered into with Government for the construction and working of the Patri branch; and (3) the damage done by floods to the line in August 1871. These are noticed separately in detail.

The important question of the approach to the Kolába terminus has not yet been got rid of, although it has been frequently before Government during the year. The delay has, however, caused little inconvenience to the Company, who work their cotton trains to the sidings at the Cotton Green over the Government line with as much facility as they could to their own ground. All the necessary private property for the approach has been taken up, and ground has been reclaimed along the shore line; but still many conflicting interests have made it difficult for Government to arrive at a solution of this vexed question. The municipal requirements in the way of roads and over-bridges, the rights of the public to the preservation of their promenade, and the free access of the sea breeze, and the impracticability of combining these with an approach which will please the Railway Company within the limits assigned by Government to expenditure, have been the sources of difficulty in the solution of the problem. A proposal, made originally in 1868, for sinking the line across the Esplanade was, under instructions from Government, again brought forward in a slightly modified form by the Consulting Engineer, and was vigorously opposed by the Railway Company. The question is still under consideration.

The Company have prepared lists of their surplus stores, which have been circulated to the various Governments and Railway Companies. They have sold 25 spans of 60-foot girders for His Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

The capital works in progress during the year have been the extension from Sabarmati to Veramgón, and the Patri branch, which is being constructed by the Company for Government; as these works are separately noticed, they need not be further referred to under this head.

Flood damage.

In the month of August the northern portion of the line, from Baroda to Ahmadabad, suffered heavy damage from floods: the line was injured in many places, and one bridge of thirteen 60-foot spans completely carried away. The road was repaired for traffic in three weeks. The following additions and repairs to bridges were carried out afterwards without stopping the traffic:—

- (1) Addition of one span of 45 feet at each end of the Malkana Bridge.
- (2) Addition of two 60-foot spans to the Meshwa Bridge.
- (3) Addition of one 45-foot span to the Khari Bridge.
- (4) The Watrak Bridge of thirteen 60-foot spans entirely rebuilt, with superstructure 12' 6" higher than before, and seven piers founded 9 feet deeper.
- (5) Addition of two 45-foot spans to the Siri Bridge, the superstructure of which has been raised 12' 6"

The special flood works have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,68,337 to revenue. A further expenditure was sanctioned from capital for laying a second line of rails over the Mahi Viaduct, and for constructing a weir at the 130th mile north of Súrât.

Maintenance.

The line has been maintained throughout the year at less cost than in previous years—if the repairs abovementioned be excluded from the maintenance charges. The cost of fences is still heavy; but there is a noticeable decrease in the number of accidents from running over cattle, referred to in a previous paragraph on accidents.

Bridges.

The measures taken to strengthen the Narbada Viaduct—rescrewing the piles to greater depth, adding additional piles, and inserting cross girders—appear to have answered. The viaduct was reported to be very steady under a flood, which rose to within 5 feet of that which damaged it so severely in 1868.

The strengthening and consolidating of the south channel Bassein Bridge have been in progress, and an additional

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

sanction of Rs. 1,68,850 was given for this work in January 1872, the total estimate being Rs. 3,16,932.

Similar works have to be undertaken in the north channel Bassein Bridge, and those over the Par and Itarni Rivers, for which sanction has lately been obtained.

Three new stations have been opened during the year, and one closed. Two of them—Mahalakshmi and Church Gate Street—are for the accommodation of local traffic. The latter is a temporary station on the Back Bay property, erected at the cost of Government. Stations.

The Company have carried out, on behalf of Government, two small pieces of reclamation, to afford access to the Company's terminus at Kolába, and for the diversion of the Kolába Road.

The chief change in the locomotive department has been the introduction of the system of paying drivers by the trip, instead of by time. The Locomotive Superintendent reports favourably of the change, and ascribes a reduction in the item of wages as partly due to it. Locomotive Department.

In addition to the ordinary work of the Company, the repairs of engines and rolling stock of the Gaekwar's narrow-gauge railway have been in hand, and the Company have also agreed to erect the engines of the Holkar State Railway, and build tank engines for the Patri branch.

The standard load of waggons has been increased from 7 to 8 and 8½ tons, according to class of waggons, necessitating the substitution of stronger springs.

Sanction has been given for the erection of 10 composite second-class and 34 third-class carriages, 12 of which last are to be built with a Guard's compartment and supplied with brakes.

The working expenses in 1871 were Rs. 32,67,071; Working Expenses.
 Ditto 1870 were „ 32,56,664;
 the percentages on gross earnings being 59 and 60 respec-

tively. The ratio of expenses to receipts has been much improved of late, as shown below :—

	1869,	1870.	1871.
Percentage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	74	60	59

Wadwan
Extension.

The extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Line from Sabarmati to Wadwán, 77 miles, was given by contract, in four sections, towards the close of 1870, and work was begun in December of that year.

The first section to Sánand, 15 miles, was opened to traffic on the 23rd May 1871; the second section, 23 miles, to Veramgáon, (the junction with the Patri Line,) on the 30th November 1871; and the remaining two sections to Wadwán, 39 miles, on the 25th May 1872, within 18 months of breaking ground. The line is laid with iron rails 60 lbs. to the yard, chiefly on pot sleepers, and the country is comparatively easy. It seems likely to prove a valuable addition to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, enabling them to bring down salt from Patri, and the late cotton which, at the approach of the monsoon, cannot be shipped by sea. Its cheap construction—costing about £5,500 a mile—has helped to reduce the high cost per mile of the old line. During the heavy floods of last rainy season, the new line sustained little damage, and the economy and rapidity with which it has been constructed, is creditable to the Engineering Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Extension to
Disa.

The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has strongly urged upon Government a project of carrying the line from Sabarmati towards Ajmir, viâ Disa or Pahlánpur, so as to complete the connection of the North-West with Bombay.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has also represented that such a connection is a commercial necessity. This correspondence has been laid before the Government of India.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Of three alternative lines proposed to the Government of India, the shortest or direct line, 21 miles 4,991 feet in length, was selected—from Veramgáon to the Salt Depôt at Khargora. The sanctioned estimate amounted to Rs. 9,27,631, of which the outlay to be borne by the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be Rs. 68,575.

An agreement was entered into with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, the general terms of which are, that the Company are to construct the line at the cost of Government, bearing the expenses of such works as are not required for the salt traffic. In the event of the termination of the agreement by Government, this capital expenditure is to be repaid in full. The salt is to be carried over the branch at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per maund per mile.

Agreement
with the B. B.
and C. I.
Railway Com-
pany.

The line is of the 5' 6" gauge, to suit the rolling stock of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and is to be laid with a flat-footed 48 lbs. rail on creosoted sleepers taken from the surplus stock of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The rails, fish plates, &c., are being procured from England, through the Secretary of State. The line is to be unfenced, except as stations, and the telegraph, as on the Wadwán extension, will be put up by the Government Telegraph Department. The contract was let to Messrs. Gale and Co. towards the end of December 1871 at rates which will reduce the total cost to about £4,000 per mile, and will, if the permanent-way materials arrive in time from England, be completed by the end of 1872.

The design for depôt works, in connection with the salt traffic, are now under consideration. It is proposed to provide for the production of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds per annum. Patri salt has already begun to find its way in considerable quantities to the North-East Line of the G. I. P. Railway.

The Locomotive Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has proposed and obtained Government sanc-

tion to construct three 8-wheeled tank engines, weighing about 32 tons, and capable of taking a load of 35 to 40 waggons at low speed. A large proportion of the material required for their construction can be supplied from the duplicate gearing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in stock.

Staff. The staff which has been employed on the Karwar and Hubli Railway Survey during the year 1871-72 under Mr. Shaw, the Chief Engineer, is, viz. :—

Karwar and Hubli State
Railway Survey.

- 3 Resident Engineers,
- 2 First Class Assistant Engineers,
- 2 Second ditto ditto.
- 3 Third ditto ditto.
- 6 European Subordinates.
- 2 Native ditto

One of the Second Class Assistants died of dysentery; but the health of the staff has been generally good, and Mr. Shaw reports—"I have found the climate of Kanara much better than is generally reported. It is the only climate I have seen in India in which a European can work during the hot season from sunrise to sunset; nor is the fever of the severe type I have seen in the Central Provinces."

How employed.

At the commencement of the official year the whole staff were employed in permanently staking-out the line from Karwar to Ilápúr, and in improving the survey of the previous year. During the rains the party, after having been engaged eleven months in the field, were employed in Bombay in preparing the plans and estimates. These were supervised by Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E., who assisted Mr. Shaw in completing the project, and furnished his own valuable suggestions. The project was submitted to the Government of India on the 21st November. The estimated cost of the line is one million sterling, including 10 lakhs for improving the port of Karwar.

In the beginning of November the party were again ordered to take the field to survey a line from Gadak, through Kopal, Hulji, &c., to Bellary; to revise the survey from Hubli to Gadak; finish that into Dharwar, and complete the staking out in Kanara Districts; and, later in the season, to make a survey into Sholápur.

In February the line was inspected by Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, at whose ^{Improvements.} suggestion the whole party were concentrated in Kanara, to improve the location of the line from Karwar to Ilápur; and before giving a summary of the year's work, the results so obtained may be briefly stated, although completed since its close—

- (1) Wherever the line skirted the sea, it has been thrown back without any increase of section.
- (2) The grade down the Adlur Ghaut, towards Agsur, has been lightened from 1 in 60 to 1 in 80, with a better section, and, the line has been improved from Agsur to Hebul.
- (3) The Birgadi Tunnel, 27 chains in length, has been entirely avoided.
- (4) A revision of the staking-out of the Ghaut between Iddagungi and Ilápur has produced a reduction of the quantities by one-half, and a better line, while improvements have been effected in the line into Ilápur, and a better site obtained for the station.
- (5) Borings have been taken over $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Ghaut, and very little rock has been met with. They show a stiff red soil, which stands at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

The following is a summary of work done during the year 1871-72:— Summary of
year's Work.

Completion of permanent staking from Karwar to Ilápur, a distance of 68 miles, of which 33 were done during the year under review.

Deviation to avoid the Hebul Ghaut, by which the ruling gradients were reduced from 1 in 60 to 1 in 100, and an easier section was obtained. Reduction of the ruling gradient on the main Ghaut from 1 in 30 to 1 in 40.

Improved location of the only viaduct on the Ghaut; securing a crossing on the straight instead of on a 5-chain curve.

Preparation and submission of plans, estimates, specifications, and working drawings of the line from Karwar to Gadak, a distance of 144 miles.

Improvement of the line into the valley of the Berti.

Improvement of the line at Hubli, saving 200,000 yards of earthwork, and giving a better station site on 30 chains of level.

Improved crossing between Hubli and Gadak of the subnullah; saving a bridge over the Kondi and 40,000 yards of earthwork.

Survey of line, Hubli to Dharwar, 12 miles, showing a light section, with ruling gradient of 1 in 100.

Survey from Hubli to Asolee, 43 miles, in the direction of Sholapur, showing a light section, with ruling gradient of 1 in 100.

Survey of line from Gadak to Kopal, 37 miles, showing a light section, with ruling gradient of 1 in 100.

The Tungabudra River thoroughly examined up and down stream for a distance of 3 miles from Hospet, and the crossing fixed and accurately surveyed.

Line run and ground examined with favourable results from the Tungabudra to Gadiganur, and line located round the foot of the Daroji Tank, avoiding the Ghaut on the road between Hospet and Bellary.

Since the close of the official year, the survey has been completed from Kopal to the Tungabudra, and the line has been permanently staked out from Hubli to Kondi.

The sanction of the Secretary of State is awaited to commence work.

SECTION IV.

FORESTS.

During the year under report Dr. Brandis's proposals regarding the reorganization of the controlling and subordinate Forest Establishments of the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned under Resolution No. 3756, of the 6th August 1870, of the Government of Bombay, and letter No. 637 F, dated 21st October 1870, of the Government of India, were brought into operation. Reorganiza-
tion of Estab-
lishments.

Under authority of Resolution No. 2655, of the 3rd June 1871, the revised scale of Subordinate District Establishments was introduced in the Northern Division, and under Resolution No. 2597, of the 31st May, the old officers of the department were graded in accordance with Dr. Brandis's proposals, and agreeably to the gradation scale in connection with the controlling branch of the Forest Department obtaining in the provinces under the Government of India.

It will be seen from the following statement that the total gross receipts from both Divisions amounted to Rs. 9,32,377, and the total gross expenditure to Rs. 4,38,721. The net Forest revenue of the Northern Division for the year is Rs. 1,48,637: the net Forest revenue of the Southern Division amounts to Rs. 3,45,018. The expenditure of the Southern Division is shown in one column, Conservancy and Establishment being included in one, instead of being shown separately as in the Northern Division:— Financial
Results.

Collectorate.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			
		Conser- vancy and Working.	Establish- ment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Puna	38,279	18,134	28,053	
	Satara	23,658	4,140	6,291	.....
	Ahmadnagar	11,694	1,802	2,808	.....
	Ratnagiri	3,260	5,665	4,559	.....
	Khandesh	43,291	9,472	4,935	.....
	Tbana	98,407	13,794	26,757	.....
	Kolaba	24,877	21,100	13,703	.....
	Surat and Dangs	1,02,846	22,126	13,460	.....
	Kaira	983	300	3,514	.....
	Ahmadabad	112	107	.. ..	.....
Sholapur	46	.....	.. ..	.....
Nasik	18,561	3,316	13,337	.....
Total for Northern Division	3,66,019	99,960	1,17,421	2,17,381	
Southern Division.	Kanara	4,53,667	1,42,672	.....	.....
	Dharwar	48,668	37,905	.....	.....
	Belgaum	62,874	22,865	.....	.....
	Kaladgi	1,147	50	.....	.....
	Conservator of Forests, S. D.	.....	18,347	.....	.....
Total for Southern Division	5,66,358	2,21,340	.....	2,21,340	
Total Receipts of both Divisions...	9,32,377	Total Expenditure of both Divisions..	.....	4,38,721	

The value of stock in hand in the forests of the Northern Division amounted, on April 1st, 1871, to Rs. 52,622. Receipts to the value of Rs. 96,338 were made during the year, and sales of wood realized Rs. 87,168, leaving on the 31st March 1872 unsold stock to the value of Rs. 34,158. In the Southern Division there is a falling off in the value of stock to the extent of Rs. 71,318. Value of Stock in hand.

In the Northern Division there are no outstanding advances to contractors, and no unsecured sums owing to Government on account of forest produce purchased by dealers. In the Southern Division the outstandings against contractors at the close of 1870-71 amounted to Rs. 25,535, and advances during the year aggregated Rs. 40,949, making a total of Rs. 66,534 to be accounted for. Of this sum recoveries in cash amounted to Rs. 1,012, and in work done to Rs. 22,575, leaving a balance to be accounted for amounting to Rs. 42,946. Outstanding Advances to Contractors.

Free grants of wood to the value of Rs. 10,348 were made during 1871-72 in the Northern Division. This sum does not include grants made in Khandesh, from which Collectorate no returns have been received. In the Southern Division free grants of wood were made to the value of Rs. 5,031.

Free Grants
of Wood.

The number of forest offences in the Northern Division shows a decrease, 592 cases having been sent for trial against 686 in the previous year. Convictions were established in 395 cases. Fines to the extent of Rs. 3,786 were inflicted.

Forest
Offences.

In the Southern Division out of 139 cases 112 convictions were obtained. Fines amounted to Rs. 1,835 and confiscations to Rs. 712. The value of stolen property recovered in the Northern Division amounts to Rs. 1,047.

The Conservator, Northern Division, reports that "the work of improving the timber and fuel resources of Government has been carried on with vigour and judgment." It is difficult, however, from the Conservator's report, to form an opinion as to the general success of the planting operations in the Northern Division. It is clear that a large amount of seed has been expended, but the results attained are not clearly stated.

Plantations.

In the Southern Division the Conservator reports that planting operations have not been successful generally, owing to the scanty and uncertain rain-fall. The following definite results have, however, been attained:—

In Kanara 54 acres were added to the plantations, and 40,680 seedlings were successfully planted out. 75 acres have been cleared for planting during the current year. The total cost up to 31st March last, on the plantations in this Collectorate, amounts to Rs. 51,296, and of this sum Rs. 5,796 were expended during the year in planting, watching, and guarding against fires.

Kanara.

The planting operations in Dharwar are reported to have been fairly successful, but in Belgaum they have been almost a complete failure. In Belgaum 137 acres and the sides of three important roads were sown with Babal seed, but only about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the seed thus sown germinated, and the shoots

Dharwar,
and Belgaum.

for the most part quickly withered and died. The Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar are reported to have taken much interest in the subject of road-side tree-planting.

Steam Saw
Mills for Ka-
nara.

It was noticed in Chapter XIII. of the Report of 1870-71 that machinery for the erection of a steam saw mill in Kanara had recently been ordered from England. This machinery had not arrived up to the close of the year under report. A considerable economy in the disposal of timber may be expected on the arrival of this machinery. The converted timber of the Bombay Saw Mills is now easily obtainable by steamers down the coast, and by Cotton carts on their return journey from Bombay.

Forest Com-
munications.

Under the head of Forest Communications the following works are enumerated. The new bridge over the Tattahalla River and the road to the Belgaum frontier. The completion of two difficult ghats over which timber has to be brought to the Hullial, Dandli, and Pottelli Forest Road. The construction of the road through the Dangs has been pushed forward with as much vigour as the work would permit. The Dapulee and Band Forest Road has been brought to a successful conclusion.

Dead Wood
Contracts in
Thána.

The sale of contracts for the removal of dead wood from the Thána Forests during the past year realized Rs. 35,650. Careful precautions were taken to guard against fraudulent cutting of living trees, and two overseers and two peons were temporarily employed to supervise the contractor's operations. The amount of material brought to the depôts by the dead-wood contractors up to the close of the season consisted of Teak rafters, 8,986; logs of building timber, 13,212; firewood, candies 36,112.

SECTION V.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

1.—*General Summary of Agricultural Statistics.*

This is the first occasion on which any attempt has been made in the Administration Report to furnish any summary of agricultural statistics. The following table shows the

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Approximate.

	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Others.
Ahmadabad .	39,018 38	48,735 29	846,611 0	17,088 0	1,478 33	141,895 21	....	330 30	202 12	511 3	....	4,864 0
Kaira .	54,607 0	7,292 0	291,463 0	2,146 0	909 0	4,305 0	....	....	....	9,217 0	....	3,950 0
Panch Mahals .	24,472 0	6,261 0	98,178 0	12,893 0	278 0	9 0	608 0	....	....	69 0	344 0	1,179 0
Burāt .	78,640 0	5,878 0	214,478 0	26,480 0	9,907 0	54,325 0	....	....	2,142 0	765 0	3,724 0	1,315 0
Broach .	18,645 35	34,844 11	153,805 27	15,045 32	201 8	158,070 24	....	352 19	....	1,770 27	....	7,279 33
Khandesh .	17,622 38	162,720 9	1,070,769 33	209,298 12	1,846 22	531,665 36	....	9,747 22	1,622 37	7,818 34	8,174 31	306,699 31
Nasik .	25,291 23	239,539 27	880,884 35	117,030 37	12,237 23	11,192 15	....	....	....	1,479 9	....	120,032 19
Thāna .	834,109 0	44 26	131,879 19	....	1,921 21	....	....	....	....	....	....	52,425 7
Kolāba .	138,444 13	....	8,567 6	4,564 0	37 3	....	....	....	237 32	....	133 6	314,765 0
Ahmadnagar .	7,017 14	109,947 0	1,553,074 39	2,505 38	4,071 8	410 30	....	....	....	1,338 39	14,171 33	175,352 2
Belgaum .	69,616 24	47,165 13	584,782 30	40,647 19	6,226 10	83,721 3	....	....	....	5,993 27	4,620 24	136,807 32
Dharwar .	80,964 17	136,736 29	563,537 21	76,951 3	4,330 2	326,805 14	....	....	1,461 35	1,299 25	....	171,474 0
Kalādgī .	4,856 1	97,763 1	1,542,028 32	13,180 21	2,854 14	201,827 30	....	....	....	1,032 18	458 16	75,093 15
Kanara .	326,618 0	2,000 0	80,200 0	120 0	7,200 0	....	....	....	20 0	....	1,700 0	....
Pūna .	36,695 0	83,084 0	1,162,875 0	84,135 0	3,656 0	15,394 0	....	....	75 0	2,177 0	10,682 0	273,979 0
Ratnagiri .	128,925 22	....	530,002 0	32,153 0	1,019 0	....	....	....	4,472 0	....	5,030 0	16,743 0
Sātara .	23,457 15	34,000 0	1,190,261 39	56,368 23	15,797 26	12,336 7	....	....	2,937 28	5,321 8	3,945 5	314,908 13
Sholāpur .	17,815 33	20,450 18	1,596,421 7	11,108 15	12,151 9	90,630 28	....	....	....	4,101 21	....	....

average, actual or approximate, devoted to the cultivation of the more important crops in each district of the Presidency:—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agricultural
Stock.

The following table gives a summary of the Agricultural stock as registered by the village authorities in each district of the Presidency, exclusive of Sind:—

Name of District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Buffaloes.
Ahmadabad ..	164,772	2,748	3,374	10,845	84,457	....	26,948	71,144	8	....
Kaira ...	189,285	737	1,537	6,452	58,945	....	23,811	74,408	25	....
Panch Mahals ...	174,743	200	2,743	1,398	30,943	....	8,699	34,837	....	60,845
Surat ...	247,693	477	499	99	37,424	....	50,009	30,090	1,000	....
Brosch ...	85,630	888	748	1,899	37,589	....	20,280	29,753	....	....
Khandesh ...	898,227	3,775	14,139	14,331	223,026	930	72,584	98,497	33	....
Nasik ...	406,192	1,903	11,456	4,024	225,498	....	27,060	58,572	....	....
Thana ...	286,146	260	970	198	39,275	3,964	27,205	82,859	3,723	....
Kolaba ...	108,909	50	304	55	15,661	107	2,549	34,706	265	....
Ahmadnagar ...	464,130	20,445	....	9,894	392,149	....	24,508	67,306	....	....
Belgaum ...	290,275	7,187	....	3,641	199,126	....	17,288	61,929	18	110,399
Dharwar ...	324,718	6,646	....	6,233	159,447	....	36,870	....	2	....
Kaladgi ...	362,001	1,399	9,691	8,330	237,010	8,215	4,962	62,482	....	....
Kannara ...	218,919	28	478	79	5,549	535	3,641	43,923	633	....
Puna ...	295,146	280	970	198	39,275	....	27,205	82,859	....	....
Ratnagiri ...	443,912	16	256	49	62,123	1,520	226	95,736	5,642	....
Satara ...	449,733	208	14,252	3,604	437,178	3,123	13,452	45,698	23	....
Sholapur ...	286,730	2,847	6,497	6,450	250,835	6,727	9,192	19,100	44	....

*The particulars for this column have been furnished for Panch Mahals and Belgaum only.

Sind.

General
Summary.

The total area of British Sind is 51,128 square miles. The following figures show the area of each district in square miles, as well as acres, the estimated amount of land which is cultivated, and the amount cultivable in 1871-72:—

District.	Square Miles.	Total Acres.	Acres Cultivable.	Acres Cultivated in 1871-72.	Uncultivable.
Karachi	16,109	10,309,760	830,300	392,921	9,479,460
Haidarabad	9,031	5,779,840	2,316,245	503,408	3,463,595
Shikarpur	8,811	5,639,040	2,633,053	792,196	3,005,987
Thar and Parkar	15,000	9,600,000	701,822	211,279	8,898,178
Upper Sind Frontier	2,177	1,393,280	782,164	127,578	611,116
Total	51,128	32,721,920	7,263,584	2,027,380	25,458,336

The above may be thus summarized. There are 32½ millions of acres in the province. Of these no less than 25½ millions are uncultivable, being for the most part sandy desert, or sterile mountain. Of the remaining 7½ millions of

cultivable land more than two millions are under cultivation, while a little less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions are waste.

It is impossible to say how much of the waste culturable land is capable of being brought under immediate cultivation, but from the experience of the local officers it is probable that the greater part of this waste could be successfully brought under cultivation were proper irrigational means adopted, either by means of new canals or by additions to those already existing. The soil is good, or can be very easily made profitable for cultivation;—water is the great requirement. Some portion of the land being situated on too high a level to allow of Indus water being conveyed to it, will always have to remain dependent on the capricious rain-fall. It is the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind, that irrigational works, not too elaborate, will always command a return of at least 15 per cent.: several works in Sind have produced a much larger return.

The following table shows the proportions in which the different crops were grown:—

Crop.	Karachi.	Haidarabad.	Shikarpur.	Thar & Parkar.	Frontier Upper Sind.	Total Acres.
Rice	139,495	91,088	248,705	47,459	2,492	529,239
Jowari	56,788	126,093	248,705	9,586	68,115	509,287
Bajri	23,347	169,455	31,008	109,130	11,099	444,039
Wheat	24,750	20,379	149,223	2,108	14,151	210,605
Barley	10,829	3,383	6,093	.....	1,039	21,344
Cotton	1,590	35,013	11,143	4,650	1,479	53,875
Oil-seeds.....	15,996	30,985	56,706	15,420	1,709	120,816
Mung, Matar, and Pulae	15,368	10,730	13,734	.....	3,077	42,909
Miscellaneous.....	104,758	16,286	26,799	22,926	24,417	195,186
Total.....	392,921	503,406	792,196	211,279	127,678	2,027,380

It being impossible to divide with accuracy the above areas into the four different classes of land,* no attempt has been

* Moke—i. e. land cultivated by natural overflow.

Charkhi—i. e. land on which the water is raised by a Persian wheel

made to do so. Rice, jowari, bajri, and cotton may be said to represent produce of the "Moke" lands. Jowari, bajri, cotton, and sesame, that of

Sailabi—i. e. land on which the water stands during the inundation and is cultivated on its subsidence.

Barani—i. e. land cultivated on rain-fall only.

“ Charkhi ” lands. Wheat, barley, pulse, nine-tenths of the oil-seeds (rape and mustard) are the produce of “ Sailabi ” lands. The miscellaneous cultivation may be

divided equally between “ Charkhi ” and “ Sailabi. ” No produce has been assigned to “ Barani ” lands, as the area under cultivation during 1871-72 was very small. The crops grown in such lands are usually jowari, bajri, and a little cotton.

Difficulty of obtaining Classified Statistics.

It must be remembered, that, with the exception of “ Barani, ” a large proportion of all land is at all times liable to change its class during a particular season. For instance, a bund may burst, or a heavier flood than usual come down the Indus: the Kharif crops over miles of country will be swept away, and when the water subsides, wheat or oilseeds will be grown in their place: hence the difficulty of obtaining correct classified statistics of land; but endeavours will be made to furnish approximate statistics for next year.

2.—Cotton.

Area of Land under Cotton.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a comparative statement, showing the area of land under cultivation and the estimated out-turn of the same in the years 1870-71 and 1871-72. A decrease in land under cotton cultivation appears in all the divisions of the Presidency, and amounts in the total, as shown by the above return, to 772,897 acres 15½ goontas.

In the Northern Division the decrease has been most considerable, being 276,084 acres 18 goontas. Khandesh shows the greatest falling off, the decrease in this district amounting to 187,644 acres 6 goontas of exotic cotton: this may, however, be attributed to the unfavourable season, from which the Khandesh District suffered severely. The Collectorate of Ahmadabad shows a decrease of 92,916 acres 19 goontas of indigenous cotton.

In the Southern Division, the decrease is 264,605 acres 37¾ goontas, but the return shows an estimated increase in yield

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

of 6,463 candies and 133½ pounds; this is to be attributed to the increased estimate of out-turn per acre for Dharwar, which is now given at 46½ lbs. per acre, as opposed to 24 lbs. in the previous season, being nearly 100 per cent. advance on the previous year's estimate, the estimate for 1871-72 showing an increase of 8,878 candies 372 lbs.

The decrease of area in the Southern Division is general; very slight, however, in the Dharwar districts; and most apparent in the Puna and Sholapur Collectories.

The total decrease of area in Sind amounts to 5,805 acres 21 goontas.

In the Native States the decrease amounts to 225,901 acres 18½ goontas; this has taken place almost entirely in Kattiawar, where the return shows a falling off of 176,058 acres 33½ goontas of indigenous cotton; while in Katch the decrease has been 38,400 acres.

The following Table shows at a glance the decrease in the year under report of the indigenous area and crop, also of exotic, in the several Divisions, &c., of the Presidency:—

Division.	Total Decrease in the Indigenous Area and Crop.				Total Decrease in the Exotic Area and Crop.				Decrease in the Total Area and Crop.			
	Acres.	Gts.	Candies	lbs.	Acres.	Gts.	Candies	lbs.	Acres.	Gts.	Candies	lbs.
Northern Division ..	81,539	9	8,311	156	194,545	10	51,970	253½	274,084	19	60,281	409½
Southern Division ..	235,240	23½	2,182	232½	29,265	14	"	"	264,505	37½	†	†
Sind ..	5,824	21	2,000	851	‡		.....		5,805	21	2,006	681
Native States ..	198,843	2½	23,365	211½	27,057	33	1,354	734	225,901	18½	24,630	162
Total for Presidency of Bombay ..	521,547	33½	35,855	527½	250,849	17	44,079	571½	772,397	16½	80,535	315½

* Increase of 8,616 candies and 416 lbs. † Increase of 6,463 candies and 133½ lbs. ‡ Increase of 19 acres.

It is worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding this large actual decrease in area and *estimated* decrease of 80,535 candies 315½ lbs. in out-turn, amounting, as it does, to 161,070 full-pressed bales of 392 lbs. each, yet the export for the season, as compared with 1870-71, has, instead of falling off, increased in 1871-72 by 11,026½ full-pressed bales.

This apparent anomaly the Cotton Commissioner accounts for by showing that the revenue authorities have probably

Explanation of apparent anomaly.

greatly understated the yield per acre in the several districts. The greatest divergence is observable between the estimates of the out-turn per acre as given by the revenue officials and as made by the officers of the Cotton Department. Regarding this divergence, the Cotton Commissioner is of opinion that the revenue authorities never learn the full or exact out-turn of Government land; nor is it to the interest of the cultivator to give information on this head. In order, as far as possible, to check this divergence, orders have recently been issued by which these returns from the Mamlutdars will reach the Cotton Commissioner through the District Inspectors, who will thus have an opportunity of checking them.

The estimated yield per acre as framed by the Revenue authorities for the years 1870-71 and 1871-72 is shown in the following Table:—

States, Divisions, or Collectorates.	Yield of Cotton.		Increase per Acre in 1871-72.	Decrease per Acre in 1871-72.
	1870-71.	1871-72.		
Mahi Kanta	258	209½	...	48½
Thar and Parkar	216½	275½	59½	...
Haidarabad	187½	163	...	147½
Palanpur	167½	127½	...	40
Baroda	140½	116	...	24½
Rewa Kanta	108½	109	½	...
Surat	85	64	...	21
Shah Bunder	82½	...	...	...
Khandesh	82½	23½	...	59
Kaira	72	75½	3½	...
Southern Maratha Country	69½	44½	...	24½
Shikarpur	58	48½	...	9½
Karachi	52½	...	...	...
Broach	50½	75½	24½	...
Kattiawar	35½	58½	23½	...
Ahmadabad	31	33½	2½	...
Katch	30½	21½	...	9½
Puna	30½	75½	45½	...
Sholapur	30	26	...	4
Upper Sind	29½	152½	123½	...
Dharwar	24	46½	22½	...
Ahmadnagar	23	16	...	7
Satara	21½	29½	7½	...
Kaladgi	15	10½	...	4½
Belgaum	11½	8½	...	2½
Akalkot	½	1½	½	...
Total...	1,904½	1,812½	313½	269½

Average per acre throughout the Presidency for the season 1871-72.—75½ lbs.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

At the commencement of the year there was a balance of— Cotton Fund,
financial con-
dition.

To the Credit of the Fund.	Rs. 1,91,181	10	5
The fees realized	„ 2,32,621	3	6
License on Presses	„ 2,014	10	0
Sales of seed and refund of advances „	16,903	6	1
Fines and sale proceeds of adul- terated cotton	„ 3,480	5	10
Petty retrenchments	„ 713	9	3
The total receipts thus aggregated . „	4,46,914	13	1
The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 243,678-6-1,			
divided under the following heads:—			
Establishment	Rs. 1,62,075	8	4
Travelling and conveyance allowances „	25,770	12	0
Contingencies	„ 9,398	9	5
Rewards	„ 55	12	0
Advances	„ 46,377	12	4
Total..	2,43,678	6	1

There was thus a balance of Rs. 2,03,236-7-0 to the credit of the Fund on January 1st, 1872. Since the above date the fees have been reduced from three to two annas a bale, which will, taking last year's revenue as the basis, reduce the income from fees by Rs. 77,540.

Sixteen prosecutions were instituted and twelve convictions were obtained. Whatever deterring effects the Act may Working of
Cotton Frauds
Act. have exercised on fraudulent dealers, it is certain that, practically, it remains inoperative for punitive purposes.

The number of Superintendents employed during the past Superintend-
ents of Ex-
periments. season has been the same as in previous years, namely, four. These Superintendents have been employed in Dharwar, Gujrat, Khandesh, and Sind, respectively. The nature of the experiments conducted, and the success which attended them, will be found in Part IV., Section 3, of this Report, relating to "Model Farms and Experimental Botany." The general results attending the labour of the Superintend-

ents have thus been summarized by the Cotton Commissioner.

Superiority of Departmental yields. The Departmental yields have been, as a rule, considerably higher than the revenue estimated for the districts in which operations have been carried on.

Selection. Selection has been carefully attended to, and a considerable quantity of first class seed has been distributed, the Ryots taking it willingly, and indeed being anxious to get it on payment.

Hybridization. Hybridization has also been persevered with, and in Sind there is every prospect of a valuable cross being obtained between the American and Dharwar Native.

Exotic Varieties. The introduction of pure exotics has now been pretty conclusively shown to be unremunerative, and, therefore, useless in the lower part of Gujrát and in Khandesh. In Dharwar the American can no longer be considered an exotic. In Sind, as far as present experiments go, the "American Uplands" bids fair to be a success, having this year exceeded the prolific "Sind Native" in yield; while "Broach," though quite unsuccessful in Sind, is very favourably spoken of both in Dharwar and in Khandesh—in the latter district especially, as it seems to have withstood the trying vicissitudes of the very unusual monsoon better even than Hingunghat.

Sorgo. Sorgo, the seed of which was received too late in the season to admit of a fair trial, was sown by all the Superintendents. It was partially successful at Broach, but suffered in Khandesh and Sind from the severity of the weather, owing to its having been sown so late. The general opinion, however, is that it will succeed if sown at the same time as crops of its class, and if so, that it will be very valuable as forage. The fresh sowing in Sind this season has as yet been very promising.

Tobacco. Tobacco sowing has been successful in Gujrát and Khandesh, and it would appear that in both localities Havannah and Shiraz will flourish and may be introduced with little

difficulty. The want of knowledge and appliances for proper curing of the leaf has been the chief drawback.

The English agricultural implements used by the Superintendents are, as a rule, considered too heavy, though there can be no question as to the superiority of the work performed. In Sind especially, lighter implements are required, as the plough, &c., has to be turned so frequently. The difference, however, in the quantity of water required for irrigating land ploughed deeply by the English and lightly by the Native ploughs is, as mentioned by Mr. Strachan, very remarkable. He says, speaking of the English plough, "The Cotton plants thrive much better on land turned over with it, and also require less water than they do on soil ploughed with the country plough, the yield of cotton per acre on land tilled with English tools being 12 lbs. above the highest return of any of our other fields, though land wrought with the foreign implements was considerably inferior in quality to the field from which our highest return by the Native system of culture was obtained." The former was four times watered, while the latter got nine waterings all over, and part of it got ten.

English Agricultural Implements.

The Cotton Commissioner has again called the attention of this Government to the advantages which would probably result from the establishment of permanent Government farms, by affording reliable information regarding the out-turn and money value of the various crops. This information, he remarks, would be most valuable to officers of the Survey in fixing assessments in the different districts; and as much of the chief portion of the Government income is derived from land, he considers that their cost would be amply repaid by the exact and reliable information which the Survey and Revenue authorities could derive from them, apart from the other and great advantages which might be expected to accrue to the agricultural population by the establishment of such farms.

Establishment of permanent Government Farms.

There is a total increase of 769 in the number of steam cotton gins during the year under review.

Cotton Gins.

In the Broach districts this increase is most considerable, amounting to 430 gins, of which 163 belong to Broach itself. In the Ahmadabad districts there has been an increase of 81 gins, in Dharwar of 6 gins, in Khandesh of 29 gins, in Surat of 223 gins.

Cotton
Presses.

The total number of licensed steam presses working in 1871-72 was 153, as compared with 155 in 1870-71. The number of hand presses was 287, as compared with 284 in the previous year. Full pressing up-country has increased, but to what extent the returns submitted do not clearly state. During the past season 103,214 bales were full pressed in the Deccan and Gujrat. In Karwar 33,112 bales were full-pressed from October 1, 1871, to September 30, 1872.

Spinning and
Weaving Mills

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a list of the spinning and weaving mills using steam power in Bombay and in the Mofussil for the year under review.

3.—*Model Farms and Experimental Botany.*

Ahmadabad.

A model farm in Ahmadabad is under contemplation, but the scheme is delayed pending the receipt of information called for in Government Resolution No. 1980, dated April 11th, 1872.

Experiments in cotton cultivation have during the two last years been made by the Officer of the Cotton Department in the Veramgaon Taluka, the result being reported to Government direct.

Dharwar.

Experiments in cotton cultivation have been carried on during the year by the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments for the Dharwar District. Eighty acres of land were brought under cultivation, of which 50 acres were devoted to exotic cotton and 30 acres to indigenous cotton. The season, however, has proved unfavourable; the sowing of the exotic cotton was done between the 1st and 10th February, and the picking from January 24th to April 15th. In one field the latter picking was slightly damaged by rain. The average yield was 186 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. The Superintendent has

also experimented with Hingunghaut and Broach cotton : with the former he was not successful, the plants being tall and straggling, and the yield light ; but with Broach seed he has been successful for the last three years, and recommends its introduction.

Experiments with Carolina rice have also been made, and recently a barrel of seed has been sent by Government for distribution amongst the more intelligent cultivators. The Collector reports that the Carolina rice is approved of by the cultivators, although it husks with difficulty, and is large when boiled. The grain is white and very satisfying, containing more gluten than the ordinary rice of the district. Carolina Rice.

During the past year seed of the Havanna and Shiraz variety of tobacco was distributed. In some parts of the district the past season was very unfavourable on account of the failure of early rain-fall, but where the rain admitted of seasonable sowing, the out-turn was satisfactory. The Ryots apparently prefer the new variety to their own country tobacco, and desire its introduction. This is not to be wondered at, as the new variety commands a much higher price in the market. Tobacco.

The Collector reports that it does not appear possible by improved process of curing to compete successfully in the European market ; the highest price which Indian tobacco could be expected to fetch in England would not exceed 8 annas a pound, and as the price of native-cured tobacco in the local market is 4 annas a pound, after adding all expenses for freight, cure, and supervision, no profit would be left to the merchant. Government interference, he thinks, should be directed, not to introduce a system of curing for the European market, but to improve the plant by furnishing good seed for distribution.

The only botanical experiment made in the Násik District was an attempt to plant some hills with Eucalyptus seed : this experiment failed, for though the seed came up in gardens at Násik, it did not seem even to germinate on the hills. The Collector does not, however, consider that the experiment was conclusive as proving that the Blue Gum tree cannot be grown on the mountain ranges in this district. Nasik.

Kheda.

The Collector of Kheda reports that experiments with Carolina rice seed have again, after repeated experiments, proved a failure. The services of two tobacco gardeners from the Trichinopoly District have been used for three months in experimenting on the cultivation of an improved tobacco plant: the result has not yet been communicated to Government. ■

Khandesh
Model Farm.

Khandesh is at present the only district in which there is a model farm; it is situated near the town of Bhurgam, within easy reach of the Pachora and Kujgam Stations on the G. I. P. Railway. Notwithstanding the energy and ability of the Superintendent, the farm cannot be said to be successful, financially. The Superintendent has had, since the commencement, to struggle against a variety of obstacles, some of them incidental to all farming operations, and others due to the necessary exercise of a rigid financial control. The Collector gives little information regarding the general working of the farm for the past year, but is of opinion that the area of cultivation is too large for the means and funds at the disposal of the Superintendent. A small addition has been made to the farm buildings during the past year by the construction of a masonry dam to provide a reliable supply of water for the farm cattle, and to enable the Superintendent to irrigate a small patch of sugarcane, which, as a paying crop, will enable him to show a better financial return.

The only experiment made has turned out unfavourably. Out of 484 Australian trees raised from seed and planted out on Toorun Mul, in the Akranee Pergunna, amongst the Satpura Hills, only two are now alive.

Chinchona
Plantation at
Lingmulla, in
Sátára.

The Chinchona plantation at Lingmulla, in Sátára, may be mentioned under this head. It was first formed in the month of February 1864, and its superintendence was entrusted to Mr. Falk, of the Nilgherries. He carried out the preliminary operations in connection with the plantation, and left Mahableshwar for Madras. Mr. Gillingwater, the present Superintendent, was then permanently put in charge

of the gardens. Dr. Cook, the Superintendent of Mahableshtar, proposed to Government, in February 1867, that Mr. Gillingwater should be sent to Ootacamund to learn the practical details of the process of propagating young Chinchona plants by cuttings. Dr. Cook's proposal having been acceded to by Government, Mr. Gillingwater left the hills for the Nilgherries in the month of March following. He remained there for a month, and having made himself acquainted with the details of the process of propagating young plants, came back to the hills, and since that time the operations in connection with the plantation have been carried on under his immediate superintendence.

The total expenditure on this plantation since the date of its formation up to the end of March 1872 has been Rs. 53,036-7-10, and the profits derived to Government by the sale of Chinchona plants to private individuals is Rs. 77-4-0 only. The number of trees of different sizes in the garden was 4,506 in the month of April last; since that time a number of young plants have been planted, making a total of about 9,561 plants. Of this 2,101 died in the course of a few months, partly owing to want of sufficient water, and partly to a heavy gale of wind in the last monsoon. The number of the existing plants is therefore 7,460, and they present a healthy appearance. The number of plants in the nursery ready for planting is nearly 20,000. The following are the varieties at present growing in the garden:—C. Succirubra, and C. V. Candaminea. Of the latter kind, "the original Luxa Bark," about 200 trees are now alive, and are in a healthy state.

Financial
Condition.

Samples of C. Succirubra of different growth have been twice sent to Dr. Broughton, at Ootacamund, for analysis and report. The results obtained from the analysis appear on the whole encouraging. The plantation, however, cannot be considered a success, chiefly, it is said, owing to the inadequate supply of water, the improvement of which is under consideration.

The analysis of bark produced has as yet been on too limited a scale to afford any certain data on which to rely.

Sind.

The following varieties of cotton were sown during the year at the experimental farm at Salara, in Sind :—

Experiment
in Cotton Cul-
tivation.

Indian Varieties.

Sind (Indigenous).	Hinganghát (Native).
Dharwar (Native).	Oopium (Tinnevelly).
Broach (Ditto).	Tanjori.

Exotic Varieties.

American Upland.	Peruvian.
Sea Island.	Bourbon.
Egyptian.	Nankin.

Result of
Experiments.

The experiments seem to show that none of the exotic varieties are worth introducing into Sind, excepting American. Sea Island would not grow at all, and the remainder, though they made fine plants, flower too late in the season. At the same time Egyptian and Nankin have not yet been sufficiently tried, and will be again experimented upon. American, on the contrary, has produced 255 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre in deeply ploughed land, though the yield when sown broadcast was only 84½ lbs. Sind Cotton, sown in lines and in soil deeply furrowed with an English plough, yielded 228 lbs. an acre, though this was 48 lbs. less than had been produced in the previous year. Broach (Native) was found to flower far too late.

The selection of pedigree seed has been carefully proceeded with, and quantities have been distributed in different districts for trial.

Hybridization has been paid much attention. The best results have been obtained from a cross between American and Dharwar Native.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Experiments have been made with "Poonni" and "coffee" manures received from Bombay, but they were found much inferior to ordinary farm-yard manure.

Shiraz and other varieties of tobacco were sown, but sufficient experience in the curing process has not been attained to allow a definite calculation of the results. Tobacco.

The experiments in the cultivation of Sarghum Saccharatum have not been sufficiently extended to deserve notice. Sarghum
Saccharatum.

Divi-divi has proved a failure and unsuited to Sind. Divi-divi.

English machinery of various descriptions has been used. The ploughs are valuable, but are too heavy for bullocks, and are unsuited to the small beds into which, for purposes of irrigation, the fields are divided. The harrows are too heavy also. The horse-hoe is a failure, as it levels the boundaries of the beds, but will do better with ridge-sowing, if that be found suited to a hot and dry climate like that of Sind. English carts are more useful than Native. Dr. Forbes's Churka has been tried, but found to do the work not much more quickly than the common implements. English winnowing machines have been found to answer admirably, and have been borrowed by the Natives for their own use. A chaff-cutter also finds favour with them. English Ma-
chinery.

The farm under the very judicious management of the Superintendent, Mr. Strashan, is proving most valuable as a vehicle of instruction in the better modes of cultivation to the surrounding cultivators.

The expenditure, including the purchases of 12 camels, some Persian wheels, and advances to cultivators (which will be recovered), was Rs. 4,272-2-6, besides Rs. 410-8-4 paid on account of the previous year. Expenditure
of the Farm.

4.—(a). *Agricultural Improvements.*

Under the heading of "Agricultural Improvements" there is as yet but little to record in the General Administration European
Machinery.

Experiments
in Cotton Cul-
tivation.

Report of this Presidency. The efforts which have been made in several Collectorates to introduce European machinery have met with very partial success. But bearing in mind the impoverished condition of the great mass of the agricultural population, it can scarcely be wondered at that these efforts should have been hitherto so little appreciated. The subject of cotton cultivation alone has received any thing like adequate attention at the hands of trained scientific officers. The experiments which have been conducted in different parts of the Presidency cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage, by demonstrating to those who are most interested in the subject, what varieties of cotton can most profitably be grown in the different kinds of soil.

In connection with the subject of agricultural improvements, it will not be out of place to refer to the remarks which were made in the Administration Report of last year, regarding the conclusions deducible from the several reports of the Superintendents of Experiments in Cotton cultivation. It seems to be established with tolerable certainty that the type of any local variety can be raised by judicious "hybridization," combined with "selection."

Use of
Model Farms.

The importance of having fixed farms in each district is a subject which is constantly urged by all the Superintendents; and it cannot be denied that the creation of one or more farms in each district would be of the greatest value to Government in procuring reliable statistics, not only regarding the cultivation and yield of cotton, but of all the more important staples of this Presidency.

Analysis of
Soils.

The analysis of soils ordered by His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald will probably be of the greatest value in promoting a knowledge of scientific husbandry.

The following is a brief record of the attempts that have been made, during the year, to introduce European machinery in the district of Ahmadabad :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Four Howard's English ploughs, in addition to the fourteen already supplied, have been furnished to the Collector of Ahmadabad, by whom they have been disposed of to the Superintendent of the Morvi Estate in Kattiawar. These ploughs are stated to be very much appreciated by the cultivators, as the land derives permanent benefit by subsoiling.

Ahmadabad.

A sugar-cane mill, at a cost of Rs. 1,177, was purchased some three years ago by Mr. James Strip, farmer of Hansole; this mill is let out on hire to the cultivators of the cane-growing villages, and it is working well.

The Collector of Dharwar complains of the backward state of agriculture in his district. Manuring is scarcely ever practised; no attempt is made to add to the supply of grass and fodder; and the subject of stock and breeding receives no attention whatever.

Dharwar.

The Collector of Khandesh reports that the number of new wells sunk during the year is very considerable, amounting in number to about 500. There appears to be a settled prejudice on the part of the cultivators in this district against the adoption of European machinery.

Khandesh.

The sugar-cane presses and the water-lifts which have been supplied to this district are still regarded with disfavour, notwithstanding their demonstrable superiority over the native contrivances. The Collector notices, under the heading of Agricultural Improvements, the extensive planting of mango and other trees by private parties. This is the result of a judicious system of giving to each planter a certificate of his right to the trees and to their produce, as long as he holds the land in which they are planted.

(b). Horse and Cattle Breeding.

There are at present nine Government stallions in the Ahmadabad District. These horses have been placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Strip, a farmer of the village of Hansole, near the cantonment.

Ahmadabad.

The employment of these stallions is stated to have produced most favourable results. Annual horse shows have been held since 1869, the results being reported to Government.

The total number of animals, exclusive of foals at foot, exhibited at the last show was 286 against 271 in the previous year. Of this number 107 were young stock, as compared with 48 only in the previous year.

In this district there are also three Government bulls, the services of which are much appreciated by the breeders. The prices fetched by the young stock are much higher than those fetched by the ordinary strain. The Acting Collector of Ahmadabad, Mr. Borradaile, deserves credit for the zeal which he has displayed in promoting the object of horse and cattle breeding in this district.

Ahmadnagar. Two Government stallions are maintained in the Ahmadnagar District in charge of the Superintendent of Police. The number of mares served during the past season shows that the services of these animals are appreciated.

Deccan ponies are plentiful throughout this Collectorate. They are very hardy, and are admirably adapted to the wants of the people. The mortality amongst the cattle of this district has been very large during the past year, owing to bad and insufficient food. Cattle disease made its appearance in the Ankola Táluká.

Belgaum. Two Government stallions are maintained in the Belgaum District in charge of the District Superintendent of Police. The number of mares covered during the year was 22, and the expenses incurred on account of the keep and feeding of these two horses amounted to Rs. 686. The owners of the mares are chiefly residents of the district, a few being inhabitants of the neighbouring Jaghir territories.

Dharwar. The Collector of Dharwar reports that there are three Government stallions maintained in this district, and that in all 30 mares were served during the past year. In the previous year, out of 20 mares covered only 5 were reported to have foaled.

A horse show is annually held in January at Sírúr, and prizes are awarded for the best young stock, the produce of Government stallions, and for mares in foal by Government stallions. At the last show, held on 3rd January 1872, 112 mares, colts, and fillies were exhibited, and prizes were given to the amount of Rs. 340. Country breeders are not at all backward in attending this show, and it promises to become year by year more attractive. Nine Government stallions are kept at three stations in this district for the purpose of improving the country breed.

Pána.

In the Khandesh District also there are nine Government stallions; of these two died during the year. One of these has been replaced. A number of colts and fillies, the produce of these stallions, are annually exhibited at the Mhyjee Agricultural Exhibition, but the great majority are taken away into the Nizam's Districts, where they fetch good prices. Neither the number nor the quality of the young stock exhibited this year was good.

Khandesh.

The year has been a most unfortunate one for cattle of all sorts, and the Government herd of Tillaree cattle has suffered considerably. The scarcity of fodder was so great, that they were all sent up to Sirpur, to be near the hills, where food was most abundant. The herd at present numbers 12 bulls, 26 cows, and 30 calves. Their condition is so wretched that they will probably do nothing this year to improve the breed of the country. There are some fine young calves among the herd which may be expected to turn out well.

Cattle disease has prevailed throughout the Kanara District during the year under review. 1,969 head of cattle are estimated to have perished in the different Tálukás. The climate of this district is considered to be inimical to horses and cattle of all descriptions: horse and cattle breeding is therefore practised to a very limited extent. There are four Government stallions employed in the Sátára district, causing an expenditure of Rs. 1,553 during the past year. The animals are said to be in good condition and

Kanara.

to be well cared for. An annual horse show is held at Dehwarree, in the Mann Táluká, at which prizes are awarded.

Sind.

There are seven stallions in Sind, kept up by the public funds, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses. One at Jacobabad is kept up at imperial expense, and the rest out of local funds. The number of mares covered by them in the year was 143.

It cannot yet be said that the breed of horses has shown any general improvement, except perhaps on the frontier, where the experiment has been longest tried.

The cattle of Sind are diminutive, and of little value compared with those of the Deccan. There is so much pasture land that the poorest can afford to keep one or more, and in the Thar District the population subsist almost entirely on breeding them. Nothing has as yet been done towards improving the breed, but the subject is receiving attention. In the adjacent district of Kachi, to the north of Sind, there is a remarkably fine breed of horned cattle, called the "Bhognara breed," reared on the dry plains on either side of the river Nara. Large numbers of these are yearly taken to the Panjáb, where they command very high prices.

5.—*Fisheries.*

Broach. There are fisheries in the Broach District in the Narbada, the Mahee, and the Dadur Rivers, which are open to all. The number of persons in Broach, Jambusar, Amod, and Hansot, who follow the occupation of fishing, may be stated approximately as follows :—

In Broach.....	100
Jambusar.....	100
Amod.....	40
Hansot	150

In Jambusar, Broach, and Hansot, the markets are well supplied with fish, and large quantities of salt and dried fish

are exported to Baroda, Nandod, and other places. The price at Broach of large fish is 2 annas per seer, and of small fish $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Fish abound in the Saburmati, Kharee, and Meswa Rivers of the Ahmadabad District, also in the Parantej Bokh, and in most of the large tanks.

Ahmadabad.

The fisheries in Ratnagiri are mostly salt-water fisheries, and are carried on in the sea as well as in the tidal creeks. This calling is followed by Mussalmans called "Daldees," by Hindoos of the Kolee caste, and occasionally by Bhundaries for their own private consumption.

There is a considerable traffic in the commodity of salt-fish between the coast and the inland villages. It is also exported in large quantities above the Ghats.

Fish are caught in almost all the large tanks of the Dharwar District. The commonest kinds are the "Murrul" and "Parah." In the rivers Tungabadra, Malparbha, and Wardha, there are many good kinds of fish. With one exception, the right to fish belongs to Government. The fishing of the tank at Nagnur, in the Bankapur Taluka, was declared by Mr. Elliot, the Collector, in 1832, to belong to the Patil Hasson Aga. In the Government fisheries no restrictions are at present placed upon the people, and no revenue is derived from these fisheries. There are records of the fisheries in several places having been at one time sold by auction; and if this practice were reintroduced, and some restrictions placed upon the size of the mesh of nets used, the supply would doubtless be much increased and improved. At present the market is but poorly stocked with fish; for although there appears to be in all nearly 18,000 fishermen in the district, it would seem that there are but three men who depend upon fishing for their subsistence; the rest fish for home consumption only, and only carry what they cannot consume themselves to the bazaar for sale.

Dharwar.

Much salt-fish brought up from the coast is sold in the bazaars, the price varying from 2 to 4 fishes for a pice. A large fresh fish will fetch as much as 12 annas; the small ones are

generally sold by weight, the price varying from 1 to 4 annas per pound, being in many instances dearer than mutton. The castes who fish are numerous; chief among them may be mentioned Bhoi, Mahratta, Waddar, Lambanee, Koorabar Kuber, and Mussalman.

Methods of Fishing. A brief description of the several methods of catching fish in the Dharwar District may be interesting. They are caught with hook and bait in two ways. A pole is stuck into the ground, to which a hook and bait are attached (*waist gana*), or else two poles are fixed in the bed of the tank or stream, with a string passing from one to the other, and the hooks and baits are put on to this; this is termed *dawani gana*. Casting nets of two sorts are employed: *topulti* is a triangular net, the mesh of which is very small; *bisbale* has a larger mesh. Two kinds of drag-nets also are employed, called *tutbale* and *khandelbale*. Wicker baskets (*kuni*) are used as traps. Besides these methods, there is a practice, chiefly among the Lambanies, of throwing milk bush and the powder of a fruit called *Mangari Kai* into the water, which intoxicates the fish, bringing them to the surface, when they are easily captured. The Waddars have a way of capturing fish by making a dam near the water containing the fish to be caught: they then bale out the water from the tank into the dam, and can then pick out whatever fish have been brought with it. In a few instances fish are killed during the rainy season on flooded rice fields.

Thána. In the Kalián Taluka of the Thána District there are four rivers, the Ulhar, the Kuloo, the Bhatsa, and the Nabadee. These rivers are fished by the inhabitants of the villages through which they pass. At Kalián, a reservoir filled during the rains exists: the right of fishing in this reservoir is held by a Parsee, who pays Rs. 5 a year to Government for the privilege. The right is stated to have existed as far back as the Peishwa's rule.

The right of fishing in the rivers of this district, excepting in the case referred to at Kalián, appears to depend on custom only; no rights being claimed under a documentary title

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Bombay]

The fisheries in the Kanara District are along the coast and in the fresh waters of the Kala Nuddee, Gungawallee, Indree, Sherawattee, and Warda Rivers. The coast fishing is prosecuted with great vigour from October to May. The principal kinds of fish caught are the Soormai, Mullet, and Pomphlet. The local consumption is large: the surplus is salted and is sent up country.

Kanara.

Sind.

The following statement shows the proceeds of the State fisheries in Sind during 1871-72:—

Proceeds of
State Fisheries

Karáchi	Rs. 38,837
Haidarabad.....	„ 20,309
Shikárpur	„ 22,682
Thar and Parkar	„ 3,835
Upper Sind Frontier.....	„ 1,225

Total...Rs. 86,888

There are both fresh and sea-water fisheries in Sind. Of the former the "*Pulla*," stated now to be the same as the "*Hilsa*" of the Ganges, is the most valuable. The fish ascend the Indus in February in vast numbers to spawn, returning to the sea in September. There are besides numerous lakes and ponds which are filled during the inundation season, and kept amply supplied with fish from the Indus. The principal of these are the Dambra (*Labro Rohita H. B.*), the Mali (*Wallagotta*), and the Gandan (*Notoplerus Rapiarat*). They grow to very large sizes, and are all common.

The share of Government in the captures is still the same as in the time of the Amirs, viz., every third fish, though in particular localities it is less than this. These fisheries are farmed out every year to contractors, who take the produce in kind, paying themselves cash to Government. Besides the above, quantities of fish enter canals, where they could be easily caught; but the practice is forbidden, as the erection of nets causes silt to collect, and damage is also caused in other

Government
share in Fish-
ries.

ways. There are also fish of different kinds, including the Mahser, in many of the hill streams, but they have never been utilized as a source of revenue, the supplies being small, and too far from a market.

Pearl Fishery
near Karáchi.

The revenue from sea fisheries, which was once taken in kind, has now for some years been collected in the form of a light license tax on the fishermen's boats. A flourishing export trade goes on at Karáchi in sharks' fins and maws, fish-oil, and dried and salted fish. In the neighbourhood of Karáchi there exist pearl banks, which, however, have not been worked since 1866, previous to which they had been farmed out at intervals, producing an average return of Rs. 2,487 per annum. They were then much exhausted from the waste caused by the farming system, and have not yet recovered. The oyster is not the true pearl-oyster, but belongs to the genus "Placuna." The pearls are, as a rule, very small, ill-shaped, and seldom valuable.

The sea-fisheries off the mouth of the Indus at the Port of Keti Bandar are worked in much the same way as those of Karáchi. There are no other sea-fisheries.

SECTION VI.

PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

This is the first occasion on which any attempt has been made in the General Administration Report of this Presidency to collate prices of produce and labour in the different districts. The table given is defective, inasmuch as the prices quoted relate only to the close of the year under report.

It is hoped that before the publication of the next Administration Report it may be found possible to exhibit, in a convenient and comprehensive shape, the range of prices throughout the year of all the more important articles of local consumption. For this purpose, abundant materials are supplied in the monthly price currents which are published in the *Gazette* of this Government.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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[Bombay]

Prices of Labour.

DISTRICTS.	WAGES PER DIEM.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkey per score per day.	Boat per day.	REMARKS.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Ahmadabad	0 10 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	*.....	†.....	* Not hired out in this District. † No boats except at Gogo and Dhollera, which are the only sea-ports. An ordinary boat Rs. 1 per day.
Kaira	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	4 10 0	0 8 0	
Panch Mahals	0 10 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	5 0 0	.....
Surat	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	3 4 0	
Broach	0 12 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Khandesh	0 18 9	0 8 8	0 14 10	1 0 0	3 4 4	.....
Nasik	0 14 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	.....
Thána	1 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	.....	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Kolába	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 14 6	.....	3 12 0	3 1 0	
Ahmadnaga	0 12 0	0 3 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	.....
Belgaum	0 9 0	0 3 6	0 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Kalédgi	0 12 0	0 7 6	1 0 6	0 10 6	2 14 9	.....
Kanara	0 12 0	0 4 6	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 14 0	
Púna	1 0 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	
Ratnagiri	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 8 0	
Sátára	1 2 0	0 3 9	1 0 0	0 12 0	4 10 0	.....
Sholápur	0 12 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	.....

Prices of

DISTRICTS.	PER BENGAL MAUND						
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton, Indige- nous.	Sugar, Refined.	Sugar, Raw, Good.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadabad							
Kaira	2 5 4	3 8 2	....	....	4 14 6	15 10 4	8 0 0
Panch Mahals	3 12 4	3 12 9	....	....	....	17 3 9	10 15 1
Surat	7 0 5	4 5 2	6 8 0	6 7 9	28 10 5	14 0 0	8 10 4
Broach	5 4 0	3 8 0	....	3 0 12	25 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
Khandesh	3 10 10	3 0 9	3 5 11	4 15 8	22 12 9	15 0 1	6 2 7
Nasik	4 1 9	3 6 6	....	....	20 0 0	14 8 9	4 11 4
Thana	6 0 0	4 8 0	....	....	....	15 0 0	14 0 0
Kolaba	1 12 0	5 6 0	....	....	5 10 0	5 2 0	2 7 0
Ahmadnagar	5 7 5	3 8 2	3 0 0	....	27 5 4	16 6 5	5 13 8
Belgaum	4 1 7	4 11 4	1 7 5	....	15 12 0	....	4 8 0
Dharwar	5 3 10	3 8 3	4 1 4	6 6 5	21 5 4	....	5 0 0
Kaladgi	5 1 6	5 10 7	4 8 0	4 5 7	19 0 7	17 4 3	6 12 10
Kanara	4 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	4 8 0
Puna	5 8 9	3 11 7	5 0 11	....	10 4 0	13 10 8	5 13 8
Ratnagiri	4 4 9	4 11 10	....	....	19 2 3	14 15 0	6 4 11
Satara	4 0 11	3 10 1	....	7 14 0	19 0 0	16 0 0	5 9 1
Sholapur	4 1 7	3 6 0	3 1 0	41 0 0	20 8 0	17 1 4	13 11 0
					€		
Sind.							
Karachi	4 5 11	3 8 0	....	....	19 7 0	14 8 0	....
Haidarabad	3 8 11	3 2 0	....	....	17 1 6	15 4 6	....
Bhikarpur	3 4 0	2 5 0	....	....	19 0 0	16 0 0	....
Thar and Parkar	4 8 3	4 4 10	....	....	17 7 4	16 0 0	....
Upper Sind	4 5 7	2 12 1	....	....	19 10 0	17 12 5	....

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Bombay]

Produce.

of 82 Lbs.						Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per Maund.
Sea Salt.	Rock Salt.	Gram.	Pulse.	Jowares.	Ghee.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 10 2	2 14 6	2 11 2	....	28 2 6	55 11 5	2 13 2	....	7 8 0
3 4 7	1 15 0.	2 4 1	2 6 0	28 5 4	37 0 0	2 6 4	....	6 7 2
2 11 2	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 1 9	40 0 0	12 0 0	3 6 0	0 2 0	9 0 0
2 4 0	3 5 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	35 0 0	75 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	5 8 0
3 7 2	7 4 0	3 1 0	2 9 8	2 9 5	42 9 0	35 5 0	2 2 9	3 1 0	6 9 9
2 8 0	2 9 3	3 4 3	2 5 3	32 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0
3 0 0	3 4 0	....	....	40 0 0	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6	6 8 0
3 3 0	4 1 0	5 13 0	3 8 0	13 11 0	29 9 0	3 2 0	0 2 8	2 0 0
3 6 8	3 5 10	4 10 6	2 8 3	36 7 1	40 0 9	3 0 0	0 5 4	5 11 5
3 1 2	4 1 7	5 2 0	2 0 10	25 10 0	....	....	....	....
3 12 5	2 10 10	4 3 5	2 0 9	29 1 8	....	....	....	....
4 9 9	6 5 0	5 8 3	5 0 10	2 2 7	39 0 7	48 12 0	2 7 0	0 3 4	10 3 10
2 8 0	2 8 0	....	....	41 0 0	20 0 0	....	0 3 0	....
2 13 1	3 5 0	4 3 9	2 13 6	32 13 9	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	18 0 0
2 6 3	2 11 3	4 5 4	5 3 0	2 9 9	38 7 1	23 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	4 3 0
2 14 0	2 13 2	4 11 9	2 15 7	25 14 7	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	5 2 0
3 1 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	2 1 0	41 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	7 11 0
....	2 7 3	....	....	....	....	....
....	1 14 2	....	....	....	....	....
....	1 12 0	....	....	....	....	....
....	2 14 2	....	....	....	....	....
....	1 6 7	....	....	....	....	....

SECTION VII.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

The information which has been furnished under this section is extremely scanty and incomplete. It may be stated, however, with substantial accuracy, that the Presidency, as a whole, is deficient in mineral wealth, but that there are abundant stores of useful stone for building purposes.

The only districts in the Presidency for which any information under this heading is at present available are those of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Ratnagiri.

Dharwar District.

No mining operations of any importance are carried out in the Dharwar District.

At Teagur iron ore is mined and smelted, but the scarcity of fuel makes the works unextensive. There are large slate quarries throughout the Dharwar Táluká, which are worked principally by Wuddurs, and very good building-stone is found both in the Dharwar and Kalghatghi Tálukás. The hill at Mundargee, in the Dambal Petta, is quarried extensively for stone, the right of working it being annually sold by public auction.

Belgaum Quarries.

There are no mines in the Belgaum District producing either coal, metals, or precious stones. There are, however, quarries from which building stones, stonebricks, or oblong quadrangular blocks of soft rock, are obtained in abundance. Some of these quarries, lying in the vicinity of the town of Belgaum, are rented to the Public Works Department, who use the material in the construction of public buildings; they are also rented to private contractors, who are authorized to levy fees at the rate of one anna per cartload of stones. There is a peculiar kind of stone obtained in Yadwad, in the Gohab Táluká, which, if burnt, is converted into a fine kind of lime. Limestones are also procurable at Bheemgad, as well as in the beds of rivers in this district.

Ratnagiri.

There are a few trap and laterite quarries in the Ratnagiri District. The former stone is used for tank and well build-

ing, and for the plinths of houses; the latter is used for house building.

In the village of Kankrawalee, in the Veramgáon Táluká of the Ahmadabad District, there is a quarry from which small slabs of stone are dug out, which are used for building purposes and metalling roads. The right to dig is annually sold by public auction, but fetches only a small sum.

Sind Mines and Quarries.

The province possesses no mines or quarries calling for particular notice. Near Karáchi are five quarries containing a useful building stone, a form of limestone, which has been largely used in buildings, both private and public, in that town. Similar stone is to be found in the whole of the range of hills on the western border. Gypsum is common in some localities; copper and lead are found in the adjacent mountains of Beluchistan, also antimony and sulphur.

A vein of liquite was discovered some years ago in a plain between the low hills on the west of the Karáchi districts, which at first was thought to be coal. It proved, however, on trial to be quite useless for any practical purpose.

SECTION VIII.

MANUFACTURES.

The only manufactures worth mentioning in the Thána District are the brick manufactory at Panwel, belonging to the Bombay Municipality, and the Coorla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Factory. The manufacture of Thána silk, called "Pitambur," generally worn by the Hindú castes, is deserving of special notice. This silk has a wide reputation for its superiority of texture.

Thána.

The chief manufactures in the Khandesh District are weaving and dyeing. Excellent carts are manufactured at Tulloda and Errandol, and Nandarbar is famous for the manufacture of an aromatic oil from the Rosa grass, which oil is esteemed a sure specific in cases of ague and rheumatism.

Khandesh.

Kheda. There are no manufactures peculiar to the Kheda District worth recording, except the soap and glass manufactures of Kapadvanj;—the “Oos,” or saline efflorescence found coating the “Mal” lands, is largely made use of in both manufactures.

Násik. The town of Násik is famed for its brass and copper work, and the town of Yeola for its woven articles. In the latter town fabrics of good quality, both of silk and cotton, are manufactured. The manufactures are almost entirely confined to “Pitamburs,” “Turbans,” “Sarees,” and other articles of Native apparel. Yeola was once a town of considerable importance, the value of its imports and exports averaging over four lacs of rupees.

Púna. There are no manufactures of any importance in the Púna District. The city has a name for the manufacture of small clay-coloured figures descriptive of Hindú castes and trades. Coarse cotton cloths and inferior turbans and sarees are made for local consumption by the Native handlooms. There are also a few manufacturers of the silk cloths called “Pitambur,” used on sacred occasions by both men and women. Paper was formerly manufactured in large quantities at Juner, but the introduction of European paper has almost destroyed the trade, and the Native article is only now made in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the district.

**Ahmada-
bad.** There are two factories furnished with English machinery for spinning and weaving cotton in the city of Ahmadabad, viz., the Ahmadabad Cotton Mills, and the Bechurdass Spinning and Weaving Mill.

Soap is made in large quantities in the town of Purantej, and is exported to Ahmadabad and other places.

Country paper is made by the Mahamedan Kagdees in the city of Ahmadabad, by manual labour.

Silk manufacture is carried on in the city of Ahmadabad to some extent. The silk is principally imported from Bombay by merchants of Ahmadabad, who supply the local manufacturers.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The following are the kinds of silk brought to Ahmadabad, and the usual prices :—

Name.	Imported from	Prices per Bengal seer.
		Rs.
Gummee.	Bussorah	17
Chumee.	China.	26
Sooterfeen.	China.	27
Bengalee Nikora.	Bengal	11

From the merchants the silk comes into the hands of Tageeas, who open the silk and then sell it to the Musroowallas, or master silk-weavers, who send the silk to the spinners or Rettiawallas. After being spun, it undergoes several processes, and then is woven into various kinds of silk cloth, kinkhob, and other common cloths mixed with cotton thread, for males and females.

A quarry of soft slaty stone exists in the Malwan Táluká of the Ratnagiri District, where cups of various sizes and shapes are made and carried for sale into the Deccan. The articles are generally plainly fashioned, and of rude construction.

There are a few carpenters who carve in wood and horn in the Rajapur and Deogarh Tálukás.

Chunam is made in great quantities at some of the ports along the coast, where shells are found in abundance. The chief place for these kilns is Juví, 3 or 4 miles from Ratnagiri. This chunam is exported chiefly to Bombay, and occasionally to the sea-ports of the Thána District.

Articles of domestic requirement, such as metal utensils, glass bracelets, and other trinkets, "sarees," and country cloth, are manufactured at several places, but only in small quantities, which are hardly enough for the wants of the districts themselves. The following places are noted for the articles mentioned :—Bágmandlé, in the Dapuli Taluka, for "sarees;" Kelshi, for copper and brass utensils, &c.

Sundarwadi, the capital of the small Native State of Sawantwadi, bordering on the south of this district, is celebrated for

Sundarwadi Toys.

its painted, lac-dyed, and varnished toys and other articles. These are made mostly of light wood or on paper, in great variety.

Earthen pottery is very successfully made at Malwan and at Patgaum, a village in the Sangameswar Táluká. Some specimens of these pots are kept at the Museum in the Town Hall of Bombay.

Some Native musical instruments are manufactured at Parashram, in the Chiplun Taluka, and at Malwan.

Native shoes and slippers are manufactured at all large towns of this district, but of inferior qualities ; superior ones being imported from Sátára, Púna, and other large towns in the Deccan ; Lanzé and Salpé, both in the Rajapur Taluka, are noted for producing good Native slippers.

Belgaum
District, Yarn
Spinning.

The most common occupation of the inhabitants of the Belgaum District is yarn spinning. It is carried on to a great extent in Paragad and Sampgaum, Gokak and Chikodi, and to a less degree in Bidi, where the raw cotton has to be imported: In the former Talukas nearly every village possesses a small population of spinners. It has been estimated that the number of persons plying this trade amounts to about 69,610.

Weaving,

The occupation of weaving is largely followed, especially in the Táluká of Sampgaum, where the towns of Kittoor and Byl Hongal contain a considerable number of households subsisting entirely on the produce of their looms. In the latter town "Dhotees" and "Sarees" are turned out in great perfection, and a considerable quantity of raw silk is consumed in finishing them off with handsome edgings.

The towns of Murgode, Munoli, and Assundi, in the Paragad Táluká, have a reputation, but in a lesser degree, for the quality of their woven fabrics. Murgode is famous for the coarser kinds of cloth, which are exported and sold at considerable prices in all the neighbouring bazaars. It has also a large population of dyers and cloth-printers : in the former

industry, it is only rivalled by the towns of Gokak and Murgode, in the first named of which dyeing is carried on to a very considerable extent. For the manufacture of cloths the palm must be awarded to Deshnur, in the northern portion of the Sampgaum Táluká. In the Bidi Táluká weavers are not very numerous ; but the town of Nundigad is a great mart for cotton fabrics of all kinds, which are imported from the eastern districts, and from thence find their way to the country below the Ghats. Basket and mat making are the chief occupations of the poorer classes throughout the district ; while their skill, combined with the suitable nature of the soil throughout the valley of the Mulpurbha, has given a just reputation to the Koombhar class. The potters of Khanapur are considered to be the best in the neighbourhood. The other manufactures are not so prominent as to require notice, being generally confined to special localities. Toy-making is followed as a profession in Gokak and other villages, and Sirsangee, at the extreme eastern limits of Parasgad, is known for its copper vessels and bells for bullocks.

Sind Manufactures.

Under the heading of Sind Manufactures there is little to record. Coarse cloths, pottery, drinking cups, and similar articles of daily use amongst the mass of the population are largely manufactured for local consumption. The Sindees, moreover, show extraordinary skill and taste in the construction of certain articles more especially fitted for the use of the wealthier and more refined inhabitants. Their embroidery, lacquered, and leather work is especially fine, particularly that which is made at Haidarabad. In a few places, moreover, excellent coloured and glazed pottery and tiles are made : but this is an art which, for lack of custom, has lately fallen off. Efforts are, however, being made to revive this manufacture. The Sind carpets also can, for design, texture, and finish, compete with any other carpets produced in this Presidency. In the manufacture of swords and inlaid steel work the Sindees evince considerable skill.

Embroidery
and Lacquer-
ed Work.

SECTION IX.

TRADE.

1.—Exports and Imports.

Port of Bombay.

Value of Ex-
ternal Trade
of Bombay.

The value of the whole external trade of Bombay for the year 1871-72 was Rs. 50,38,49,290, exceeding by Rs. 91,04,604 the value of the trade of the preceding year, which amounted to Rs. 49,47,44,686. These values are exclusive of the Interport trade between Bombay and the other British ports in the same Presidency.

The following Statement exhibits the value of the same trade for the five years preceding 1871-72 :—

Years.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Value of Re-Exports.	Total Value of Trade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	22,90,92,318	19,57,00,476	4,94,01,819	47,41,94,613
1867-68	25,35,46,277	23,89,51,991	5,46,85,207	54,71,83,475
1868-69	23,16,07,289	22,21,64,214	4,43,33,210	54,83,04,713
1869-70	25,91,62,096	21,93,96,086	5,19,15,241	53,04,73,423
1870-71	20,09,08,968	24,18,99,073	5,19,36,645	49,47,44,686
Average of 5 years.....	24,49,03,389	22,36,22,368	5,04,54,424	51,89,80,182
Value for 1871-72	22,09,30,868	23,63,63,018	4,65,55,404	50,38,49,290
Decrease in 1871-72 over the average of the 5 preceding years	2,39,72,521	.....	38,99,020	1,51,30,892
Increase in 1871-72 over the average of the 5 preceding years .....	.....	1,27,40,650	.....	.....

Government
Stores.

The value of Government Stores imported and exported during the year 1871-72 was Rs. 39,18,330 against Rs. 33,30,913 in the year preceding, so that, deducting these items from the aggregates above given, the following net results are derived :—

Value of Trade for 1870-71 ..	Rs. 49,14,13,773
Ditto 1871-72 ..	„ 49,99,30,960
Increase in 1871-72 ..	... Rs. <u>85,17,187</u>

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Considerable remittances in specie pass annually on Government account between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Aden, Persian Gulf, Malabar, and elsewhere, and these also have been excluded from the figures shown above.

Specie.

The Import Trade for the two years 1870-71 and 1871-72 has been distributed in the following proportions between Foreign ports of other countries, Foreign Indian ports, and ports in other Presidencies:—

Import Trade how distributed.

	1870-1871.			
	Merchandise.	Treasure.		Total.
		Gold.	Silver.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign or External Ports	11,83,18,320	1,51,84,535	1,79,12,424	15,14,15,329
Foreign Indian Ports ..	1,64,77,884	44,500	2,83,100	1,68,05,484
Ports in other Presidencies	3,26,36,930	5,200	46,025	3,26,88,155
Total.....	16,74,33,134	1,52,34,235	1,82,41,549	20,09,08,968
	1871-72.			
Foreign or External Ports	10,79,27,583	1,95,87,622	4,88,42,863	17,63,58,068
Foreign Indian Ports ...	1,07,41,763	10,660	3,02,058	1,10,54,481
Ports in other Presidencies	3,33,72,593	11,066	1,34,720	3,35,18,319
Total.....	15,20,41,879	1,96,09,348	4,92,79,641	22,09,30,868

So that of the whole import trade of the port during 1871-72, about 79 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. has been with foreign countries beyond the seas, 5 per cent. with foreign ports within the Presidency, and 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. with British ports under the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, including Sind; while of the same trade 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been in bullion and coin, and 68 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in merchandize. The various countries and ports with which trade has been carried on, and the more important articles of commerce, will be briefly noticed hereafter.

Increase in Value.

After deducting the value of Government stores, the Import Trade. Import trade of the Port of Bombay during the two years 1870-71 and 1871-72 stands thus :—

1870-71	...	...	...	Rs. 19,76,63,840
1871-72	...	...	...	„ 21,70,82,761

Increase in favour of 1871-72. Rs. 1,94,18,921

This large increase is principally attributed to an increase of a little over 3½ crores in the importation of bullion and coin. Deducting this item, the remainder shows really a deficit of over 1½ crores in the value of the imports. Real values have, as far as possible, been entered in the returns, as required by Section 26 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863.

Articles showing Increase.

In many of the articles of commerce in the importation of which Bombay is concerned, there has been, during 1871-72, an increase in quantity as well as in value, and the following important items show the percentage increase which is noted against each :—

	In Quantity.
Coffee	69½
Fuel (Coal)	20½
Hides and Skins	312
Ivory	14
Liquors—	
Wines.	10½
Spirits	42
Metals—	
Iron	8½
Quicksilver	29½
Oils	39½
Silk Piece Goods	16½
Spices	12½
Sugar and Sugar-candy	23
Tea	58½
Tobacco	60½

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

In the importation of articles reckoned by values, there has been an increase in the following :—

	In Value.
Apparel	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores.	9 $\frac{1}{11}$
Paper	8 $\frac{1}{11}$
Precious Stones and Pearls	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rattans and Canes	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap	109 $\frac{2}{5}$
Stationery	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
Timber and Wood, and Manufactures of.	22
Toys and Requisites for all Games	51 $\frac{5}{8}$
Treasure	...
Gold	28 $\frac{3}{8}$
Silver	170 $\frac{1}{7}$

The most important items on the favourable side are apparel, which shows an increase of 14 per cent., coffee 69 per cent., fuel (coal) 20 per cent., hides and skins 312 per cent., liquors (spirits) 42 per cent., metals (iron) 8 per cent., quicksilver 29 per cent., oils 39 per cent., silk manufactures 16 per cent., sugar and sugar-candy 23 per cent., tea 58 per cent., and tobacco 60 per cent.

Most important Items on favourable side.

In the import of silver bullion there has been a noticeable rise of 170 per cent.

The causes of increase in the more important articles may be briefly explained as follows :—

Causes of Increase.

Large imports of this article were made from the Malabar Coast, owing to the favourable crop, and also from the Red Sea and Aden. Soon after the cessation of the Franco-German War a heavy and sudden demand arose for this article from the United Kingdom and France, and the value then ruling in those markets being most favourable, merchants were induced to bring in large consignments of Malabar coffee for exportation. Foreign coffee also shows an increase in imports, attributable to the same causes.

Fuel (Coal). This article shows an increase in the importation as compared with the previous years, but scarcely reaches the average of former years.

A great impulse was given to the trade, owing to the unusual demand in the United Kingdom and the Continent generally.

Hides and Skins.

The famine in Persia and scarcity of fodder in many parts of India, which caused extensive mortality among cattle, greatly assisted in meeting this demand.

The principal port for this article is the Port of Katch; but

Ivory and Ivory Wares.

owing to some misunderstanding between the ivory merchants and the Rao of Katch, the greater portion was imported direct into Bombay. Large exports of ivory are said to have been made from Zanzibar direct to England, and there was an unusually large importation from the United Kingdom this year of this article, which had been rejected in the English market.

Owing to the facilities afforded by the Firmaun Privilege

Spirits and Wines.

accorded to the Portuguese Factory at Súrat, the revenue on this account suffered severely; but imports of spirits and wines taken together from all ports exhibit an increase of upwards of 8 lakhs, to meet, probably, the exhausted stock in the market, owing to less imports during the Franco-German War.

The increase under this head is chiefly attributed to large imports of hoop iron, which is now extensively used for cotton bales instead of rope.

Metals (Iron).

The increase under this head is chiefly owing to heavy imports of kerosine oil, which have been quadrupled this year: this oil is gradually superseding the country oils, owing to its cheapness and brilliancy of light.

Oils.

There appears to have been a considerable increase in silk manufactures in China. In addition to the usual traders, manufacturers have commenced to consign goods on their own account to this market, which in consequence has been over-stocked.

Silk Piece Goods.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The increase is attributable to the large imports from Sugar and Sugar-candy. Mauritius, where the crop is said to have been very favourable. There is an unusually large stock in hand.

The importation last year was so small as compared with the preceding years, that the increase in the year under report goes to make up the quantity usually imported.

The imports were principally from the Persian Gulf and from Karachi, for exportation to the United Kingdom, where prices have ruled very high.

Amongst the articles of importation, there has been a decrease in the following :—

Decrease in following Items.

	Percentage.
IN QUANTITY—	
Candles	57
Cotton Twist	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Raw	19
Fuel (Coke)	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grain and Pulse	17
Metals—	
Copper	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brass	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead	32 $\frac{3}{8}$
Steel	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin	24 $\frac{1}{9}$
Perfumery	35
Shells	11
Silk, Raw	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Umbrellas.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
IN VALUE—	
Cabinet-ware	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carriages.	24 Δ
Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.	16 Δ
Fireworks	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jewellery	44 $\frac{2}{8}$
Machines and Machinery	15 Δ
Railway Materials.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$

Summary. The chief articles of import in which a decrease is apparent are—candles 57 per cent., cotton twist 43 per cent., raw cotton 19 per cent., grain and pulse 17 per cent., and raw silk 27 per cent. In metals—copper, brass, lead, steel, and tin show a decline from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. The shipments of railway materials exhibit a falling off of 55 per cent., while in articles of luxury, such as cabinet-ware, carriages, clocks and watches, fireworks, jewellery and perfumery, there has been a marked diminution. In respect to other articles the fluctuations appear to be of an ordinary character.

Causes of Decrease. The causes of decrease in imports of important articles are as follows:—

Owing to the substitution of kerosine oil, which has been largely imported this year, and to large balances of stock on hand from previous years.

Candles.

The number of spinning mills in Bombay is gradually increasing, and the country twist manufacture is competing with European twist. It is likely that there will be a proportionate decrease in the importation of this article year by year.

Cotton Twist.

There has been a large falling off in this article from Persia, owing to the famine, and from Katch, owing to the unseasonable rains.

Cotton, Raw.

The decrease is chiefly in the importation of T cloth and domestics, which are now manufactured in large quantities at the Bombay mills, and, being cheaper, meet with a ready sale.

Cotton Piece Goods.

The large item of decrease in this article is chiefly attributable to the less importation of rice from Siam and from the Straits Settlements, and of wheat from the Persian Gulf.

Grain and Pulse.

The trade in metals has been very dull throughout the year, except perhaps in iron, owing to the market being over-stocked, and to enhanced prices at home. Lead is also subject to

Metals—Copper, Brass, Lead, Steel, Tin.

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restrictions on importation and transport. Tin is mostly imported from Singapore. Prices have risen there owing to a large demand from other markets. In steel there has been a falling off in the country manufactures: arms and other articles, such as tools, implements, &c., &c., being chiefly imported ready made.

Railways are nearly approaching completion, and the demand is proportionately less every year.

Railway Materials.

The decrease in this article is attributable to extensive transshipments made in this harbour, and to the opportunities for direct shipment to Europe, from China, afforded by the Suez Canal.

Silk, Raw.

The extreme prices for these goods ruling this year in England have operated to restrict business.

Woollen Piece Goods.

The value of the export trade (exclusive of re-exports) of the Port of Bombay for the years 1871-72 and 1870-71, was—

Value of Export Trade.

Export Trade.

1870-71	..	..	..	Rs. 24,18,99,073
1871-72	..	..	..	„ 23,63,63,018
Decrease against 1871-72	..	..	Rs.	<u>55,86,055</u>

This trade has been distributed between foreign and other ports as follows :—

Names of Ports.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Merchandize.	Merchandize.
	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign or External Ports	23,25,12,800	22,86,55,732
Ports in other Presidencies	55,23,577	50,01,411
Foreign Ports in the Bombay Presidency ...	38,62,696	27,05,895
Total.....	24,18,99,073	23,63,63,018

being about 96½ per cent. with foreign countries beyond the seas, 2½ per cent. with ports in other Presidencies, and 1½ per cent. with foreign ports in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bullion and Coin. The percentage of bullion and coin exported during the year 1871-72 cannot be given, as treasure has been shown under Re-exports instead of under Exports; the whole export trade above shown consists therefore of merchandize only.

Comparative Table. The chief articles of export trade in the value of which an increase or decrease is apparent, are as follows:—

Articles of Trade.	Value of Trade in 1870-71.	Value of Trade in 1871-72.	Increase in favour of 1871-72.	Decrease against 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee	4,88,710	9,61,809	4,73,099	.....
Cotton, Raw	15,62,11,037	14,63,07,070	.....	99,03,967
Cotton Piece Goods	12,34,273	16,70,710	4,36,437	.....
Do. Twist	25,73,437	24,89,352	.....	84,085
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	3,41,063	7,02,803	3,61,740	.....
Grain and Pulse.....	51,77,472	46,44,004	.....	5,33,468
Hemp, Raw.....	4,05,965	3,61,750	.....	44,215
Hides and Skins.....	9,77,099	17,11,616	7,34,517	.....
Horns	1,73,512	2,55,404	81,892	.....
Indigo	1,58,537	1,56,462	.....	2,075
Jute, and manufactures of ...	2,70,726	2,74,509	3,783	.....
Lac	5,263	21,739	16,476	.....
Metals, Indian manufactured	2,69,971	2,36,883	.....	33,088
Oils	2,89,288	8,69,738	5,81,450	.....
Opium.....	5,97,16,003	5,84,49,455	.....	12,66,548
Naval Stores, Coir	3,26,766	3,34,005	7,239	.....
Precious Stones.....	57,930	67,516	9,586	.....
Seeds	12,68,577	20,55,377	7,86,800	.....
Silk, Raw	3,25,636	2,10,460	.....	1,15,176
Do. Piece Goods	4,42,164	3,90,886	.....	51,278
Spices	11,30,922	11,61,511	30,589	.....
Sugar and other Saccharine matter	9,84,295	11,84,946	2,00,651	.....
Tobacco	4,17,861	5,86,640	1,68,779	.....
Timber and Wood, and manufactures of	3,69,885	4,78,041	1,08,156	.....
Wool	58,05,592	79,30,581	21,24,989
Wool—Manufactures of Shawls	5,90,890	5,91,883	993

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The following abridgment of the general export trade of the Port of Bombay is derived from the above table:—

Items.	Value of Trade in 1870-71.	Value of Trade in 1871-72.	Increase in favour 1871-72.	Decrease against 1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, Raw	15,62,11,037	14,63,07,070	.....	99,03,967
Opium	5,97,16,003	5,84,49,455	.....	12,66,548
Wool	58,05,592	79,30,581	21,24,989	.....
General Merchandize ...	2,01,66,441	23,67,692	35,09,471	.....

Giving of the whole trade $61\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. for cotton, $24\frac{3}{4}$ for opium, $3\frac{3}{8}$ for wool, and 10 for general merchandize.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a corresponding increase in quantities as well as value in some of the chief articles of export trade, as shown below:—

Names of Articles.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coffee ... lbs.	2,864,524	4,490,022	2,125,498	...
Cotton, Raw ... lbs.	433,063,186	533,620,474	100,557,288	...
Do. Piece Goods. yds.	6,626,862	10,466,927	3,840,065	...
Do. Twist ... lbs.	4,194,572	4,598,466	403,894	...
Grain and Pulse ... cwt.	1,092,963	846,779	...	246,184
Hides and Skins ... No.	374,703	1,555,462	1,220,759	...
Oils, Vegetable ... gals.	109,647	470,881	361,234	...
Opium ... chest.	41,061 $\frac{1}{2}$	39,342	...	1,719 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seeds ... cwt.	220,130	385,171	165,041	...
Spices ... cwt.	70,640	73,274	2,634	...
Sugar and other Saccharine Matter ... cwt.	81,147	100,789	19,642	...
Tobacco ... cwt.	21,908	30,675	8,767	...
Wool, Raw ... lbs.	17,122,982	21,954,258	4,831,276	...

The causes of increase and decrease in the more important

Causes of Increase and articles are explained as below:—
Decrease.

Increase.

Large exports viâ Suez Canal, on account of the high prices

Coffee. ruling in Great Britain and the Continent, possibly affected by the

pending repeal of the import duty on coffee in the United States.

Attributable to the scarcity and high prices ruling for this article in the European markets, Hides and Skins. large quantities now find their way to Bombay from the Central Provinces, which formerly went to Calcutta. The chief cause has, however, no doubt been the shortness of the voyage by the Suez Canal, which has enabled this class of goods to be delivered without danger of injury from vermin or decay.

Nearly three-fourths of the entire export is in cocoanut Oils. oil; very large importations were received from the Malabar Coast, and there being little demand for country consumption, low prices ruled, which induced large exports elsewhere.

Attributable to the increased facilities of transport by the extension of the lines of railway. Seeds. The foreign market was also favourable.

Consequent on the very high prices ruling during the year in the European markets, which was a natural reaction from the very low Wool. prices of the previous years, these low prices having checked the growth of wool in Australia and other wool-producing countries.

Decrease.

The decrease is only a decrease as compared with the Grain. previous year, when the exports were unprecedentedly large, doubling the average of the two previous years. The exports for this year are nearly two lakhs and a-half above the average of the last four years. There has been a noteworthy falling off of upwards of three lakhs in quantity to the port of Katch alone.

Export of
Raw Cotton.

The export of raw cotton has decreased $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in value with an increase in quantity of $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whereas the average ruling prices for the year were only about 5 per

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cent. below that of the year preceding. The large decrease in value shown against the present year is to be accounted for by the exports for the preceding one having been greatly overvalued. In the returns furnished by the merchants much carelessness is displayed in respect to free goods where no payments are concerned, especially in the case of Native consignments. The returns for the present year appear much more reliable, taking the average of the ruling prices for the twelve months as the basis of comparison.

The following tabular statement is given to show the state of the trade in Raw Cotton at Bombay during the last ten years:—

Years.	Total Quantity of Raw Cotton exported from Bombay to Foreign External Ports.		Of which was exported to the United Kingdom.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
1862-63	365,784,865	14,88,46,400	347,602,497	13,97,23,273
1863-64	405,079,508	27,91,21,172	386,350,796	26,54,17,230
1864-65	380,523,707	30,37,04,827	359,560,504	28,81,49,087
1865-66	527,065,714	25,53,41,791	505,057,882	24,56,12,290
1866-67	276,913,646	11,99,96,631	261,647,596	11,34,29,344
1867-68	445,494,788	15,55,71,474	892,252,587	13,74,69,780
1868-69	493,144,134	14,97,20,619	398,068,285	1,207,79,846
1869-70	384,691,169	14,19,77,010	311,364,293	11,48,66,529
1870-71	433,061,674	15,62,10,658	354,776,644	13,02,08,431
1871-72	533,459,670	14,62,66,548	378,115,994	10,36,72,821

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a detailed statement showing the quantity and value of cotton imported into and exported from the Port of Bombay during the past five years.

Country piece goods are fairly competing, in spite of the export duty, with European manufactures, of which, as already shown, there was a large decrease in the importation. With reference to country twist, it will be observed that, as in the case of raw cotton, there has been an increase in quantity with a decrease in value for the year under report (principally in exports to free ports), which is accounted for in the same way as already explained.

Country
Piece Goods.

Country
Twist Exports

Subjoined is a statement showing the quantity and value of Country Twist exported to foreign ports in other Presidencies during the two years under comparison :—

Years.	To Foreign Ports.		To Ports in other Presidencies.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
1870-71	1,808,933	6,94,122	2,890,639	18,79,315
Average value per lb. ....	...	as. p. at 8 6	...	as. p. at 10 4
1871-72	1,882,855	10,10,347	2,715,611	14,79,005
Average value per lb. ....	...	as. p. at 8 7	...	as. p. at 8 8

Opium Ex-
port Trade.

The result of the Opium Export trade for the year under report is as follows :—

Years.	No. of Chests.	Value.
		Rs.
1871-72.....	39,342	5,84,49,455
1870-71.....	41,061½	5,97,16,003
Decrease against 1871-72.....	1,719½	12,66,518

The decrease in exports is principally attributable to the fall in prices in China, where the trade was very unremunerative during the year, in consequence of the large cultivation there of the indigenous drug.

The Export trade of Opium, as compared with the previous five years, stands as follows :—

YEARS.	Number of Chests.	Value.
		Rs.
1866-67	33,098	5,13,29,790
1867-68	38,884½	5,92,21,588
1868-69	30,704½	4,61,05,560
1869-70	38,729	5,63,48,935
1870-71	41,061½	5,97,16,003
Total.....	182,477½	27,27,21,876
Average of five years	36,495½	5,45,44,375
For 1871-72	39,342	5,84,49,455
Net Increase	2,846½	39,05,080

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[Bombay]

The Export trade in articles of foreign produce previously imported shows a decrease of Re-export Trade. Rs. 53,81,241 against the corresponding year of 1870-71, and the details are as follows:—

Ports.	1870-71.				1871-72.			
	Merchandise.	Treasures.		Total.	Merchandise.	Treasures.		Total.
		Gold.	Silver.			Gold.	Silver.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Foreign or External Ports	1,56,88,799	29,92,976	67,65,874	2,54,47,649	1,25,84,193	78,000	88,72,282	2,15,34,475
To Ports in other Presidencies	1,81,88,415	5,55,975	18,62,639	2,01,07,029	1,64,80,318	9,99,696	89,52,647	2,18,82,658
To Foreign Ports in the Presidency of Bombay	3,807,712	5,71,655	20,92,590	63,81,967	82,01,120	76,825	8,60,819	36,28,273
Total ..	3,78,84,926	41,20,616	1,01,81,103	5,19,36,645	3,22,15,636	11,54,521	1,81,85,248	4,65,65,404

The decrease of Rs. 53,81,241 in Re-exports as shown above may be ascribed to less dutiable Imports from foreign external ports. It is also attributable to a decrease of nearly 21 lakhs to the Persian Gulf alone, owing to the great famine, which likewise affected our Import trade with that country to the extent of nearly 24 lakhs, and partly to an unusual exportation direct from bond, under Section 103 of Act VI. of 1863.

Causes of Decrease.

The shipping arrivals and departures are noted below, comprising only the vessels which carried the trade with the port of Bombay, as detailed in the preceding paragraphs:—

Arrivals and Departures.

	1870-71.		1871-72.		Increase in 1871-72.		Decrease against 1871-72.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Arrivals.</i>								
British, including British India	777	618,700	761	622,834	..	4,134	36	..
Foreign	61	42,628	85	62,147	25	19,519	..	..
Native Craft	5,236	249,361	5,889	285,240	603	35,879	..	..
Total	6,124	910,689	6,726	970,221	628	59,532	36	..
Square-rigged Vessels	433	377,192	402	357,787	..	..	31	19,405
Steamers	405	254,136	435	327,194	30	43,058	..	..
Native Craft	5,236	249,361	5,889	285,240	603	35,879	..	..
Grand Total	6,124	910,689	6,726	970,221	628	73,937	31	19,405

	1870-71.		1871-72.		Increase in 1871-72.		Decrease against 1871-72.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Departures.</i>								
British, including								
British India	832	664,089	808	659,501	..	..	24	4,588
Foreign	80	53,167	88	62,440	8	9,273	..	..
Native Craft.....	4,569	251,658	4,717	237,555	148	..	..	14,103
Total....	5,481	968,914	5,613	959,496	156	9,273	24	18,691
Square-rigged Vessels	431	426,878	437	386,349	..	..	44	38,529
Steamers	431	290,378	459	333,592	28	43,214	..	..
Native Craft.....	4,569	251,658	4,717	237,555	148	..	..	14,103
Grand Total....	5,481	968,914	5,613	959,496	176	43,214	44	52,632

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a more detailed statement, showing the number and tonnage of vessels (sailing and steam), with cargoes only, which have entered the port of Bombay, and have been cleared therefrom, during the past five years.

Trade in
Gold and Sil-
ver.

The following table shows the Imports and Exports in Bullion and Gold and Silver Coin during the past two years from and to the Port of Bombay:—

Gold and Silver.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government .....	...	...	41,91,504	4,94,200
Private Trade	3,30,97,009	6,84,30,485	97,58,850	89,50,282
<i>From Ports in other Presidencies.</i>				
Government .....	...	25,00,000	44,000	3,00,000
Private Trade	51,225	1,45,786	19,18,614	49,52,343
Total from Foreign Ports and Ports in other Presidencies.				
Government	25,00,000	42,35,504	7,94,200
Private	3,31,48,234	6,85,76,271	1,16,77,464	1,39,02,625

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The following is a comparative statement of Bonding transactions for the last two years:—

1870-71.			1871-72.		
Value of Goods Bonded.	Value of Goods cleared from Bond.	Value of Goods remaining in Bond.	Value of Goods Bonded.	Value of Goods cleared from Bond.	Value of Goods remaining in Bond.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,27,394	18,17,669	4,09,725	26,24,096	23,62,310	2,61,785

Continental Ports of the Bombay Presidency.

The following statement shows the aggregate value of the trade of these ports with foreign external ports in other Presidencies, and foreign Indian ports within the Presidency of Bombay:—

	1870-71.			1871-72.		
	Value of Merchandise.	Bullion and Coin.	Total.	Value of Merchandise.	Bullion and Coin.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imports from</i>						
Foreign External Ports	76,689	.....	76,689	19,165	.....	19,165
Ports in other Presidencies	21,32,876	1,112	21,23,988	23,59,717	12,850	23,72,567
Foreign Indian Ports within the Presidencies.	7,96,176	10,958	8,16,134	13,09,782	6,100	13,15,882
Total.....	29,95,741	21,070	30,16,811	36,88,664	18,950	37,07,614
<i>Exports to</i>						
Foreign External Ports	72,527	.....	72,527	20,61,497	.....	20,61,497
Ports in other Presidencies	34,37,393	.....	34,37,393	29,86,578	.....	29,86,578
Foreign Indian Ports within the Presidencies.	11,24,312	.....	11,24,312	12,27,810	.....	12,27,810
Total.....	46,34,232	.....	46,34,232	62,76,185	.....	62,76,185
<i>Re-exports to</i>						
Foreign External Ports . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ports in other Presidencies	20,553	2,47,425	2,67,983	16,610	1,87,118	2,03,728
Foreign Indian Ports within the Presidencies.	589	.....	589	522	335	857
Total....	21,146	2,47,425	2,68,571	17,132	1,87,453	2,04,585
Grand Total.	76,51,119	2,68,495	79,19,614	99,81,981	2,06,403	1,01,88,384

General
Shipping
Statement.

The shipping arrivals and departures in respect to the Continental ports are noted below:—

	1870-71.		1871-72.		Increase in 1871-72.		Decrease in 1871-72.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>Arrivals.</i>								
Under British Colours	185	41,358	178	66,431	38	15,078	..	..
Under British-Indian	48	12,856	2	648	...	...	47	12,208
Native Craft	5,990	94,272	4,982	87,563	...	...	408	6,709
Total....	6,574	1,48,481	5,157	1,44,642	38	15,078	455	18,917
<i>Departures.</i>								
Under British Colours	129	87,760	174	62,148	45	24,398	..	..
Under British-Indian	33	9,087	1	282	...	...	32	8,805
Native Craft	4,532	98,084	4,345	94,158	...	...	187	4,826
Total....	4,694	1,45,821	4,520	1,56,588	45	24,398	219	18,631

General
course of
Trade.

So full an explanation has been given under the respective heads that there is little left for remark. Trade was generally depressed and unremunerative throughout the year. The famine in Persia has affected both the Import and Export trade to an appreciable extent. The trade with the port of Katch has been very unsatisfactory, owing, it is alleged, to the general maladministration of the State.

Decrease in
Mercantile
Imports.

There has been a decrease in the value of merchandize imported (exclusive of Government stores, bullion, and specie), of Rs. 1,59,94,234.

Great influx
of Bullion.

In bullion and specie imported there has been an increase of Rs. 3,54,13,155. Many influences were at work during the year under report to produce a considerable influx of bullion. Putting aside the subtle question of the balance of trade, the cotton season opened with great vigour and earlier than was generally expected, while, on the other hand, the sale of imports was unusually small. The Exchange Banks thus found no market for their paper as returns for imports, and were driven to London for returns, and these were made in the shape of Council Bills and bullion. In these days capital

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is turned over as rapidly as possible. The amount of Council Bills offered was inadequate, and bullion was shipped so long as its cost and rate of exchange on London enabled the Banks to work in that manner to a profit.

The items of imported merchandize which show the principal increase are coffee, spirits, oils, sugar, and tea, whilst there was a decrease in raw cotton, cotton twist, cotton piece goods, grain, copper, railway materials, and raw silk. Import Trade.

In the value of Exports there has been a decrease of Rs. 55,36,055, which is purely nominal in view of the false declaration of value already commented upon as regards free goods, and more particularly cotton. Export Trade.

There has really been a considerable increase in the chief articles of export, such as coffee, raw cotton, cotton piece goods, hides and skins, and wool, which is over-balanced by the fictitious value of cotton during the preceding year, thereby showing a decrease.

There has also been a decrease in re-exports of merchandize of Rs. 54,68,088, while there has been an increase in bullion and specie of Rs. 88,050. Re-export Trade.

In the collection of Customs revenue there has been a falling off of Rs. 5,69,799-1-1.

In import tonnage there was an increase of 602 ships, carrying 59,532 tons, and in export tonnage of 132 ships, showing a decrease of 9,418 tons.

The rates for freight for the year 1871-72 have averaged higher than for the previous year by 10s. for sailing vessels and 15s. for canal steamers.

The subjoined statement will be interesting, as showing the gradual rise of trade, since the opening of the Suez Canal, with other countries in Europe formerly comparatively unknown, which speaks for itself:— European Trade.

Countries.	Import Value.				
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Trieste	22,505	564,025	772,062
Genoa	281,858	901,107
Russia (Odessa)	22,654	574
Spain	9,238	.....	.....
Turkey (Constantinople)	57,724
Italy	7,981

	Export Value.				
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Trieste	1,495,274	2,090,544	3,512,033	5,948,750	8,032,023
Genoa .....	.....	483,075	533,152	1,204,491	2,136,114
Russia (Odessa).....	.....	.....	.....	153,300	3,419,655
Spain .....	.....	779,645	569,495	110,740	.....
Turkey (Constantinople) ...	761	4,856	7,045	2,223	30,312
Italy .....	.....	60,500	250,980	2,465,094	2,310,238

Steamers *via*
Suez Canal.

In 1871-72 there were 88 arrivals and 90 departures of Canal steamers, as against 75 arrivals and 76 departures for the preceding year 1870-71.

In order to exhibit in a comprehensive shape the whole trade of Bombay, a table has been prepared showing the value during the past two years of the Imports from, and of the Exports to, all the more important countries with which Bombay has any mercantile connection. The chief articles imported during the past year, and the chief items of Indian produce exported, have been added. This table will be found in the Appendix. It should be noticed, however, that this table relates to merchandize only, and does not include exports or imports of gold and silver coin and bullion.

Sind Imports.

Value of Im-
ports.

Excluding treasure, the value of merchandize imported was Rs. 1,63,27,623, of which no less than Rs. 1,19,23,112 came from Bombay, Rs. 32,16,959 from the United Kingdom, and Rs. 4,51,905 from the Persian Gulf. The following

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shows the figures, compared with last year, under the principal heads:—

	1871-72.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	2,31,143	2,76,482	..	44,339
Arms and Ammunition and Military Stores	36,448	35,730	..	718
<i>Cotton Manufactures.</i>				
Piece Goods	79,38,416	85,23,526	..	5,87,111
Twist	3,17,423	4,03,822	..	86,399
Thread	48,513	29,142	19,371	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	1,39,318	1,20,683	18,735	..
<i>Fruits and Vegetables.</i>				
Cocoanuts	4,58,818	1,45,604	3,13,414	..
Other Sorts	3,99,228	5,42,323	..	1,43,095
Coal	45,742	48,316	..	2,574
Grain and Pulse	3,23,483	13,96,890	..	10,73,407
Ivory and Ivory-ware	1,10,385	67,007	43,378	..
<i>Liquors.</i>				
Ale, Beer, and Porter.	1,71,018	1,48,491	22,527	..
Wines and Liqueurs	2,41,352	2,79,417	..	38,065
Oils	80,895	39,938	40,709	..
Spirits	3,75,035	4,06,507	..	31,472
Other Sorts	797	1,705	..	908
Machinery.	5,81,950	45,210	5,36,740	..
Metals—Wrought and Unwrought and Manufactured	9,44,158	12,81,969	..	3,37,791
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	1,72,330	1,43,919	28,411	..
Raw Silk	2,94,794	3,50,050	..	3,55,254
Spices.	4,75,396	3,89,875	85,721	..
Sugar and Saccharine Matter	12,01,609	9,84,283	2,17,346	..
Wool, Raw	88,807	1,30,199	..	41,392
Woolen Goods	1,40,008	1,42,166	..	2,160
All others	1,51,952	20,73,278	..	5,59,326
Total ...	1,63,27,623	1,83,05,280	19,28,132	33,03,769
Net decrease. ..	..	..	..	19,77,637

The value of cotton piece goods imported from the United Kingdom was only Rs. 14,29,856, while the same from Bombay was worth Rs. 65,03,981. Bombay also sent Rs. 2,82,838 of cotton twist and yarn; the remainder, to the small amount of Rs. 34,535, coming from the United Kingdom: nearly all the apparel was contributed by Bombay. The reason is that it does not pay now to send piece goods and similar valuable articles of merchandize by ships: they all come through the Suez Canal by steamers, which run direct to Bombay. Dates to the value of Rs. 3,17,706 came from the Persian Gulf. Of the grain and pulse, Rs. 2,43,277 worth came from Calcutta, and Rs. 60,734 worth from Bombay. All the ivory and ivory-ware were sent by the latter place, from which the lion's share of the imports came. The

Cotton Goods.

Dates.

Liquors. Ivory is consumed in the province for women's bracelets and other ornaments. Of liquors, 90 per cent. of ale, beer, and porter were imported direct from the United Kingdom: 75 per cent. of wines and liqueurs came from the same source,—only about 6 per cent. coming from France, which country shows a diminution of Rs. 35,710 under this head: nearly all the spirits came from the United Kingdom or Bombay, the figures being Rs. 2,52,472 and Rs. 1,08,533. The increase in oils is due principally to imports of Kerosine oil, which is largely used by the Karáchi Municipality. The large increase under the head of machinery is due to large imports of railway plant. Nearly half the paper came from the United Kingdom, the larger half being sent from Bombay. Raw silk shows a great diminution, as it is nearly all sent by rail to the Panjau and North-West Provinces, to which the imports *viá* Karáchi used to be consigned. Almost the whole of sugar and saccharine matter was contributed from Bombay, as also nearly the entire amount of woollen manufactures. Most of the raw wool came from the Persian Gulf for re-export.

Import Trade with other Countries.

Nothing was imported from France, save wine. As regards other countries and ports, it will be sufficient to mention their names and the value of goods received from them:—

Countries and Ports.	Value of Goods Imported.	Principal Articles of Import.
Zanzibar	5,639	Cocoanuts and wood.
Persian Gulf	6,28,116	Dates, wool, and treasure.
Sonmiani and Mekran ..	2,18,582	Seeds and wool.
Ceylon	6,723	Cocoanuts and oil.
China	1,250	Tea.
Calcutta	3,01,238	Grain and manufactures of jute.
Bombay	1,20,47,987	All sorts.
Malabar	70,477	Fruit, timber, and oil.
Gujrát	71,596	Seeds and tobacco.
Katch	1,09,221	Manufactures of jute, timber, and treasure.
Goa, Damaun, and Diu...	5,541	Canes and wood.
Pondicherry	Nil	(Last year's imports were only Rs. 245.)

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Bombay]

The principal imports from the United Kingdom have been given above. The details of these and of the imports from Bombay are given in Statement III. (Trade).

Sind Exports.

The total value of merchandize exported during the year was Rs. 2,21,81,133 as compared with Rs. 2,02,44,325 in the previous year. The increase is therefore Rs. 19,36,808. The treasure exported was Rs. 25,91,998, of which Rs. 25,00,000 were the property of Government. The exports of Treasure the year before only amounted to Rs. 87,340.

The following statement shows the principal articles of export and re-export, and their value, during the year and that previous to it:—

Articles.	1871-72.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living	1,56,138	3,67,179	..	1,81,041
Animals' bones	2,405	..	2,495	..
Borax	20,380	20,919	..	6,588
Cotton	62,68,055	83,01,551	..	20,35,496
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>				
Twist	28,764	21,981	6,783	..
Piece goods	1,29,533	1,68,609	..	39,076
Other kinds	2,757	..	2,757	..
Drugs and medicines	1,65,427	1,38,402	27,025	..
Fruits and vegetables	1,99,068	3,10,335	..	1,11,267
Fuel	30,415	54,156	..	23,771
Grain and pulse	40,38,319	6,59,711	33,78,608	..
Gums	15,155	18,097	..	942
Hides and skins	7,83,941	2,87,705	4,96,236	..
Indigo	13,84,781	15,05,673	..	1,20,892
Ivory and ivory-ware	7,932	8,745	..	813
Lac	34,056	42,081	..	8,005
Lacquered-ware	27,420	8,470	18,950	..
Metals and their manufactures	89,306	31,022	58,284	..
Provisions and Oilman's stores	3,58,370	16,94,172	..	13,35,797
Saltpetre	70,620	31,318	39,302	..
Seeds	14,98,407	16,18,248	..	1,31,841
Timber and manufactures of wood	28,716	17,233	11,483	..
Wool, raw	63,50,924	39,95,958	23,54,966	..
Other articles	4,74,154	9,38,766	..	4,64,602
Total.....	2,21,81,133	2,02,44,325	63,96,808	44,60,061
Net Increase Rs.	..	..	19,36,808	..

The principal articles of export are cotton, wool, and oil-seeds. Most of the cotton comes from the Punjab, the remainder is the produce of Sind. The following table shows the quantity and value of that exported during the last six years as compared with the year under report:—

Exports of Cotton.

Years.				Quantity.	Value.
				Lbs.	Ra.
1865-66	..	..	..	2,51,44,183	96,55,403
1866-67	..	..	..	1,73,99,883	58,01,473
1867-68	..	..	..	1,31,75,136	40,18,564
1868-69	..	..	..	1,45,17,708	47,16,407
1869-70	..	..	..	2,15,99,639	75,19,180
1870-71	..	..	..	2,45,19,383	83,01,551
Total....				11,63,55,432	4,00,12,578
Average of six years				1,93,92,572	66,68,763
Cotton exported for 1871-72.				2,15,40,445	62,66,055
Increase in 1871-72				21,47,873	.....
Decrease in 1871-72 .. ..				.....	4,02,708

From this it will be seen that the exports of 1871-72 were about the same as those of 1869-70, but less than those in 1870-71. They are over the average of six years by lbs. 21,47,873; but owing to depreciation in the price of the staples at home, the value of the same is below the average by Rs. 4,02,708.

Sind Cotton Trade. The following Table will show the countries to which the cotton was exported in the year under report and in that preceding it:—

Ports.	1871-72.		1870-71.		Increase in 1871-72.		Decrease in 1871-72.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Ra.	lbs.	Ra.	lbs.	Ra.	lbs.	Ra.
United Kingdom.....	88,59,959	24,30,565	74,09,148	23,54,019	14,50,811	76,546	..	..
France	14,49,280	4,13,375	1,86,000	65,000	12,63,280	3,53,375	..	..
Mediterranean Ports	12,93,600	3,55,000	98,000	24,000	11,95,600	3,31,000	..	..
Hongkong.....	37,41,280	11,82,310	1,23,88,398	43,24,375	..	..	88,25,118	31,42,365
Bombay	61,95,478	18,79,200	44,44,325	16,32,214	17,50,851	3,45,986	..	..
Other Ports	850	105	5,012	643	..	..	4,162	538
Total....	2,15,40,445	62,66,055	2,45,19,383	83,01,551	58,50,342	11,07,407	88,29,280	31,42,903

The exports to Hongkong show a great falling off, but the amount sent there is still very large.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[Bombay]

The whole of the Wool was exported either to Bombay or the United Kingdom. The following figures will be of interest :—

	1871-72.		1870-71.	
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	21,66,136	10,98,026	20,62,704	8,10,866
Bombay	1,67,72,155	52,52,899	1,42,15,759	31,84,348

The increase, therefore, is 26,59,828 lbs., valued at Rs. 23,55,716 during the year under report. The cause of this extraordinary addition to the exports is that the prices at home have risen about 50 per cent. since 1870. The chief supplies came from Ferozpur, Multan, Kabul, and Kelat. Kandahar wool was scarce during the year, owing to frontier disturbances. A little wool was sent to Hongkong in 1870-71, but none in the year under report.

The principal oil-seed exported from Sind is rape. Most of it is sent to the United Kingdom; but Rs. 1,59,111 worth was exported to France in the year under report. Rape of the value of Rs. 29,910 was sent to Bombay, and of Rs. 209 to other ports. The total exportation was worth Rs. 8,56,809, being an increase of Rs. 38,390 over the previous year.

Oil-seeds:
Rape.

Gingelly shows a falling off of Rs. 1,95,908. Very little was sent to the United Kingdom, the largest quantities, representing Rs. 3,08,496, going to Katch, and Rs. 1,54,860 to Gujrat. The total value of the seed exported was Rs. 4,73,939. The trade in gingelly and rape seed might, it is believed, be much increased, were it not that the people frequently sow jamba (*eruca sativa*) with rape, which causes the seed to become mixed, and depreciates its value. Attempts are also made when there is a demand for rape to adulterate it with jamba.

The exportation of bones from Sind has commenced, and will, it is hoped, develop into a considerable trade.

The large increased exportation of grain has been already noticed.

Ghee.

Ghee of the value of Rs. 2,37,869, nearly all of which was taken by Bombay, was sent from the Province during the year. The decrease is enormous, as in 1870-71 Rs. 15,57,021 was the value of this article. The falling off is to be accounted for by the draught which has visited Sind for two years, in consequence of which terrible mortality has afflicted the herds of cattle.

Lacquered-ware.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a certain quantity of the famous lacquered-ware of Sind exported. The demand will prevent this elegant art from suffering the fate of so many of the Native manufactures of India.

Oils.

Oils also show a diminution, the figures being Rs. 2,09,630 against Rs. 2,42,421: Katch alone took Rs. 1,41,651 worth, and the export to the Persian Gulf was valued at Rs. 45,506. Only Rs. 3,001 worth was sent to the United Kingdom.

Hides.

The trade in hides has greatly diminished. The figures of the two years are Rs. 7,83,941 and Rs. 2,87,705; since the conclusion of the year, however, the trade has revived, and is now very brisk again.

Indigo.

The exports of Indigo were Rs. 1,20,892 less than in 1870-71, the figures of which were Rs. 15,05,673. Rs. 10,48,250 worth were sent to Bombay, Rs. 1,46,770 to the United Kingdom, against only Rs. 450 in the previous year. The exports to the Persian Gulf are put at only Rs. 1,62,835, the amount in the previous year being Rs. 5,36,170. This is doubtless owing to the stagnation of trade in that country, consequent on the famine.

The exports to the United Kingdom and Bombay show the following results: hides, indigo, and wool show the largest increase; oil-seeds and tea the largest decrease. Cotton, hides, drugs, grain, indigo metals, saltpetre, seeds, and wool all show an increase, while provisions, animals, apparel, fruits, fuel, and oils all show a decrease.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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[Bombay]

The following are the figures for the minor places of exports :—

Places.	1871-72.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.	Principal Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
France	6,02,866	2,05,090	3,97,776	...	
Mediterranean Ports	3,55,609	53,871	3,01,729	...	
Mauritius	2,02,579	32,528	1,70,051	..	
Zanzibar	6,908	400	6,508	...	
Persian Gulf	11,05,526	8,36,037	2,69,489	...	
China.	11,85,819	43,28,241	...	31,42,431	
Ceylon	7,010	2,109	4,902	...	
Mekran	1,24,538	1,55,847	...	31,309	
Calcutta	...	1,380	...	1,380	
Malabar	1,31,639	2,49,495	...	1,17,856	
Gujrat	8,05,193	4,82,091	3,23,101	...	
Katch.	19,66,378	8,82,837	10,83,736	...	
Goa, Damann, and Diu	5,124	1,100	4,024	...	
Total...	64,98,165	72,30,825	25,61,316	32,92,976	
Net Decrease...	...	...	...	7,31,660	

On the whole, the results of the year under report must, on examination of the figures, be considered satisfactory. The decrease in imports is mainly in grain, while the exports of wool and seeds show a great increase. Last year trade had fallen to its lowest figure. Now the Indus Valley Line is on the eve of commencement, and at the same time the harbour is so much improved as to admit of ships of large draught sailing in at a season when in former years they could not have entered, and at any time must have been towed in by a devious and dangerous channel.

The following is a list of the shipping engaged in trade with the Province during the year, and their tonnage, as compared with that of the year before :—

Return of Shipping.

Class of Vessels.	1871-72.				1870-71.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Square-rigged Vessels	29	17,830½	31	20,113	42	26,269	44	26,047½
Steamers	100	57,377½	98	55,540½	93	45,143½	92	45,054½
Native Craft	1986	88,557½	1911	84,194½	1256	64,700½	1279	66,359
Total....	2115	163,755½	2040	159,847½	1391	136,116½	1415	136,460½

It should be mentioned that besides the great port of Karachi and the minor one at Keti, the grain trade of

which has already been noticed, there is a small port at Sirganda, at which the total value of imports and exports only amounted to Rs. 1,06,408 in 1871-72. It will, however, probably increase in importance, as close to it are magnificent and extensive natural deposits of salt, which will some day be worked, though at present it does not compete successfully with Cheshire salt in the market of Calcutta, the only place to which its shipment has been recently tried.

Aden Exports and Imports.

Value of Aden Trade. The following statement exhibits the total value of imports and exports by sea and land for the last three years :-

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total value of imports by sea and land	10,735,526	12,515,514	14,041,691
Ditto exports ditto ...	6,905,667	7,939,114	8,859,193

Import Trade. The following Statement exhibits the value of the five principal articles of import during the last three years :-

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffee	4,47,203	9,54,802	12,11,379
Cotton (unmanufactured) ...	96,930	1,79,326	1,23,484
Cotton (manufactured) ...	23,42,420	34,30,659	3,66,334
Grain	6,68,443	6,75,354	8,61,424
Ivory	3,41,056	4,30,551	4,53,579

Export Trade. Statement showing value of the principal articles of export for the last three years :-

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coffes	4,26,926	9,09,660	13,23,769
Cotton unmanufactured ...	1,39,332	1,10,088	20,497
Cotton manufactured ...	18,09,907	28,24,527	24,05,172
Grain... ..	3,43,773	2,85,119	3,78,912
Ivory... ..	3,67,422	4,60,273	4,68,926

Coffee.

It will be observed that the export value of the coffee in the preceding statement is considerably in excess of the import value. This is accounted for by the fact that a considerable portion of the coffee brought into Aden has not been cleaned, and that after having been subjected to that process in Aden it acquires a higher market value. At the same time it appears that the merchants are not at all careful in affixing an accurate value to the coffee which they export.

The continued increase in the importation of coffee is attributable to the unsettled state of Yemen. Should the Turkish Government consolidate its power, and endeavour to attract the trade of the coffee districts to its own ports—as it possesses great facilities for doing—it is not improbable that there will be a considerable falling off in the Aden coffee trade. Up to the present time the chief obstacle which has stood in the way of Aden having nearly a monopoly of this traffic has been the difficulties and danger of the roads leading from the hills, which are infested with Bedaween robbers or petty Sheiks, who either openly plunder the Kafilas, or levy such heavy transit dues upon them to render it more profitable for them to take the nearer road to Hodeida. These coffee-growing districts, which were formerly independent, have now, however, fallen into the hands of the Turkish Government, and the authorities have only to relax their customs duties at the various ports, and to impose restrictive tolls upon their land frontier to exclude Aden entirely from its former advantages so far as the coffee trade is concerned. Its land imports will then be confined to little more than the produce of the poorer and less fertile districts in its immediate vicinity, which principally consists of cereals and dyes and such articles of daily consumption as are required for the use of the town and garrison.

Assuming that the Porte will be desirous of developing, to the utmost extent, the resources of their newly-acquired territory, and that Aden will before long cease to hold its present position as an emporium of Arabian produce, it is

satisfactory to notice that the trade with the Somalee ports is reviving, and that during the past year a considerable increase is observable in the quantity of Hurrur coffee, ostrich feathers, gums, hides, mats, and other staple products of the African coast imported into this settlement. This is the result of the peace which has prevailed amongst the various tribes during the past season, and it is to be hoped that Berbera will soon regain the position she has lost, and to which her natural advantages appear to entitle her.

Import of
Coal and Fuel.

The imports of coal and other fuel for steam vessels has increased from 78,787 tons to 193,373, the average price approximating to Rs. 26 per ton. A small quantity has been exported again to Hodeida, but the greater part has been retained for the purpose of supplying the steamers which, in consequence of the facilities afforded by the Suez Canal, yearly visit this port in increasing numbers.

Shipping.

The following table summarises the returns of shipping for the past three years :—

Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels, Sailing Ships, and Steamers that have entered the Port of Aden during the past three years.

Years.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Native Craft.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1869-70	283	336,970	81	68,398	843	32,392
1870-71	440	502,073	78	66,248	906	33,206
1871-72	535	643,982	94	90,516	898	36,448

Influence of
Suez Canal.

The number of Native craft visiting the port may be expected to decrease as freights by Canal steamers fall, and it is probable that in a few years this branch of the carrying trade will be almost wholly confined to vessels plying between Aden and the North-East African ports.

In order to ascertain as closely as possible the extent to which the port of Aden has been affected by the Suez Canal traffic, a table has been prepared on the model of that which accompanies Messrs. C. A. Bazine's circular, showing the number and tonnage of vessels which have visited Aden on their way to, or from, the Canal during the year 1871.

This table exhibits at a glance the number of Canal steamers which have passed the Straits of Babel Mandeb either way, distinguishing those which have touched at Aden from those which have passed the port :—

Months.	Total number of Vessels which have passed through Canal	Total number which have touched at Aden.	Total number which have passed the Port.
January 1871	43	25	18
February "	47	30	17
March "	55	35	20
April "	44	27	17
May "	41	22	19
June "	33	30	3
July "	50	40	10
August "	51	26	25
September "	44	20	24
October "	65	33	32
November "	54	27	27
December "	59	30	29
Total.....	586	345	241

2.—*Railway Traffic.*

The following is a comparative Statement of the Traffic of the Guaranteed Railways for the years 1870 and 1871 :—

	G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.		Per Mile open.				Per Train Mile.			
					G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.		G. I. P.		B. B. & C. I.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Mean mileage open ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	1268.6	312	322.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total train miles ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,33,107	42,63,600	9,1774	8,42,394
Passengers numbers	33,26,623	34,64,155	25,55,848	26,05,750	2,868	2,730	8,191	8,073	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto. receipts	Rs. 47,37,555	50,45,370	18,24,540	20,45,794	4,084	3,970	5,848	6,338	1,3039	1,1833	2,0232	2,4285
Goods tonnage	9,72,599	10,89,918	2,45,541	2,68,800	838	859	787	833	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto receipts	Rs. 1,30,75,964	1,48,68,147	30,77,604	32,58,276	11,277	11,720	9,864	10,095	3,5991	3,4872	3,4128	3,8678
Miscellaneous receipts	2,95,006	2,82,332	4,77,106	1,70,027	254	223	1,529	527	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts	1,81,08,525	2,01,95,848	53,79,250	54,74,097	15,612	15,920	17,241	16,960	4,9843	4,7318	5,9651	6,4952
Working expenses	1,12,65,063	1,27,11,474	32,56,664	32,67,071	9,712	10,020	10,438	10,122	3,1007	2,9814	3,6114	3,8783
Net profits	68,43,463	74,84,374	21,22,586	22,07,026	5,900	5,900	6,803	6,838	1,8836	1,7554	2,3537	2,6199
European and East Indian Staff... ..	1,327	1,349	283	330	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native staff	23,739	23,649	6,931	10,894	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has increased, as might be expected, from the opening of through communication. In the item of grain and seeds this has been the case to the extent of Rs. 6,72,446, showing how great a boon to the country the railway is in famine seasons, allowing grain to be transported at comparatively small cost from the valleys of the Ganges and Narbada, or from the south of India, to the less favoured country of the Deccan.

To meet the wishes of the Bombay merchants, the Railway Company agreed to reduce their rates for piece goods, which should produce a larger revenue than is at present obtained.

The accompanying statement for 1871 gives the particulars of the traffic on the Berar State Railways, from Jallam to Khangam, and from Badneira to Amraoti :—

Comparative Statement of Earnings, Working Expenses, and Profits for the years 1870 and 1871.

1870.					1871.			
Opened from 14th March to 18th July, and 1st to 31st December.					Open throughout the year.			
				<i>Khangam State Railway, 8 miles.</i>				
	Rs.	a.	P.	Traffic Receipts—		Rs.	a.	p.
No. 10,531	2,461	1	4	Passengers	No. 19,066	3,907	3	9
Tons 11,463	8,201	9	8	Merchandize	Tons 24,115	19,302	3	6
	49	13	10	Electric Telegraph... ..		96	5	7
	10,712	8	10	Total Traffic Receipts		23,305	12	10
Loss	12,517	1	4	Working Expenses... ..		20,731	11	6
	1,804	8	6	Balance	Profit.	2,574	1	4
				<i>Amraoti State Railway, 5½ miles.</i>				
1870.				1871.				
				Opened on the 18th February 1871.				
	Rs.	a.	P.	Traffic Receipts—		Rs.	a.	p.
				Passengers	No. 30,973	4,783	2	6
				Merchandize	Tons 22,689	14,217	3	10
				Electric Telegraph... ..		84	14	9
				Total Traffic Receipts		19,085	5	1
				Working Expenses		8,778	13	10
				Balances	Profit.	10,306	7	3

The gross earning on the G. I. P. Railway—

For 1871 amounted to.....Rs. 2,01,95,848
 „ 1870 „ „ „ „ 1,81,08,525

Showing an increase ofRs. 20,87,323

This increase was obtained as follows :—

	1870.	1871.	Difference.	
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	
Coaching	47,37,555	50,45,370	3,07,805	Increase.
Public merchandize	1,23,87,204	1,41,84,363	17,97,159	Ditto.
Earth and Sweeping Trains...	1,57,122	1,84,501	27,379	Ditto.
Live-stock	71,138	80,925	9,788	Ditto.
Electric Telegraph	55,902	51,327	4,575	Decrease.
Company's materials	4,60,500	3,83,699	76,801	Ditto.
Miscellaneous.....	2,39,105	2,65,662	26,558	Increase.
Total Increase in Gross Revenue Receipts.....Ra			20,87,323	

The increase under Coaching was due to—

Troops.....Rs. 1,01,687
 Through traffic „ 1,66,057
 Additional Line..... „ 28,698
 Development of traffic
 on old Line „ 11,373

Rs. 3,07,815

The increase under public merchandize is distributed over the chief articles carried in the following summary :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Articles.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton ... ..	.....	6,26,194
Piece Goods and Twist	113,105	.....
Raw Silk	14,518	.....
Bagging ... ..	.....	9,857
Commissariat Stores	33,641	.....
Opium	28,326	.....
Salt	78,670	.....
Timber	18,575	.....
Seeds and Grains ... ..	.....	6,72,453
Cocoanuts ... ..	.....	44,942
Oil ... ..	.....	71,019
Ghee ... ..	.....	31,289
Sugar and Jagree	125,352	.....
Spice	27,434	.....
Metals and Hardware	86,307	.....
Wine, Spirits, and Beer ... ..	.....	34,891
Dried Fruits	42,129	.....
Miscellaneous	3,324	.....
Traffic with E. I. Railway, and S. P. and D. Railway. ... ..	.....	9,28,525
Traffic with B. B. and C. I. Railway.	50,690	.....
Total.....	6,22,011	24,19,170
Less Decrease.....	.....	6,22,011
Net Increase.....	.....	1,79,7159

The following is a comparative return of the chief articles of merchandize carried during the years 1871 and 1872 :—

Articles.	Quantity.		Receipts.		Difference.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton... ..	90,641	97,211	39,36,440	45,62,454	6,26,014	More
Piece Goods and Twist	15,773	14,334	9,71,691	8,58,996	1,13,195	Less
Bagging	4,431	4,497	81,392	91,249	9,857	More
Commissariat Stores	3,259	1,089	75,373	41,732	33,641	Less
Opium... ..	4,034	3,725	3,94,968	3,66,642	28,326	Less
Salt	59,464	57,224	20,27,070	19,48,400	78,670	Less
Timber and Firewood	29,980	31,371	2,15,547	1,97,341	18,206	Less
Seeds and Grains	1,47,109	1,65,978	18,88,821	25,61,274	6,72,453	More
Cocoanuts	7,495	8,909	2,12,288	2,57,230	44,942	More
Oil	3,764	6,539	78,557	1,49,576	71,019	More
Ghee	1,777	2,056	58,294	89,583	31,289	More
Sugar and Jagree	13,579	8,054	2,93,004	1,67,652	1,25,352	Less
Spices	3,049	1,664	71,629	44,195	27,434	Less
Metals and Hardware	19,641	14,496	4,32,866	3,46,559	86,307	Less
Wine, Spirits, and Beer	5,007	6,076	1,58,458	1,93,349	34,891	More
Dried Fruits	9,954	7,552	2,48,234	2,06,105	42,129	Less

B. B. and
C. I. Railway
Traffic.

The traffic receipts on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway have increased since the opening of the Kattiawar extension. The suburban traffic continues to improve; the alteration of the 3rd class rate from 3 to 4 pies for mail trains has produced a favourable result.

Salt for the first time appears as an important item of traffic in the returns, the quantity carried being 4,348 tons against 1,900 in 1870.

The extension of the line to Veramgáon has brought about a large increase of cotton traffic; but much is still sent by sea from Kattiawar.

The total exports of cotton from the following five ports—Surat, Broach, Gogo, Dhollera, Tankaria, were 25,783 tons in the year 1871-72, while the railway carried 51,166 tons. In the previous year the exports were 23,291 tons by sea and 36,557 by rail.

Gross
Earnings.

The gross earnings on this line during—

1871 amounted to Rs. 4,74,097

1870 „ „ 3,79,250

Showing an increase of Rs. 94,847

This increase in 1871 is made up of increased Goods Traffic, amounting to Rs. 1,04,221, minus Rs. 19,874 on account of a decrease in coaching.

The decrease in coaching is entirely accounted for by the exceptional receipts from special trains during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and the Gaekwar of Baroda to Bombay in 1870.

Passenger
Traffic.

The passenger rates have remained the same, with the exception of the 3rd class rate by mail trains, which was raised on the 1st January, 1871, from 3 pies to 4 pies, the former still obtaining for slow trains. This arrangement appears to work well, as the saving of time for long distances at a small additional expense is often preferred to the economy in cash outlay with a considerable waste of time. The number of

passengers and the receipts therefrom are exhibited below, for the past three years:—

	Number.			Receipts.		
	1871.	1870.	1869.	1871.	1870.	1869.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	14,288	13,753	12,704	50,256	47,798	50,100
2nd Class	118,362	119,098	96,444	132,020	138,237	116,131
3rd Ordinary	2,088,934	2,387,097	1,738,047	1,061,097	1,635,551	1,669,027
3rd Mail Train	367,568						627,246
Total.....	2,588,752	2,519,948	1,847,195	1,870,619	1,821,586	1,835,258

The 1st and 2nd class traffic still continues very low. The numbers of the 3rd class have increased by about 69,000, and the receipts from 3rd class have improved by Rs. 52,792. On the whole, the improvement in the passenger traffic appears steady, although the progress is slow. The development of the suburban traffic is the most marked and satisfactory feature.

The following table gives the tonnage and receipts of the principal articles of merchandize earned during the last two years:—

Articles.	Quantity.		Receipts.		Difference.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	Rs.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cotton	37,406	38,778	7,37,984	8,88,814	1,48,830	More
Cotton Seeds	7,155	3,932	51,474	26,235	25,239	Less
Piece Goods and Twist... ..	6,886	7,348	1,92,326	2,11,486	19,160	More
Fruits and Vegetables, including Mowras	27,139	25,119	2,76,031	2,48,356	27,675	Less
Sugar and Jagree	21,552	26,796	3,51,154	4,33,343	82,189	More
Seeds and Grains	77,627	45,237	6,87,146	3,81,324	3,05,822	Less
Metals	6,029	4,549	97,447	75,177	22,270	Less
Timber	6,425	5,995	58,980	53,971	5,009	Less
Tobacco	4,601	4,724	61,959	51,623	10,336	Less
Salt	1,900	4,348	11,329	40,497	28,668	More

The increase in receipts from cotton is partly due to the unusually early season of 1871. A large portion of the increase, however, must be put down to the additional length of line open.

The grain traffic in 1870 was exceptional, owing to the famine in Marwar.

There is an improvement in the salt traffic, owing to the extension of the line towards the Runn Salt Works, and this will doubtless shortly become one of the most important articles of traffic on this line.

3.—*Fairs.*

Thána Dis-
trict.

Numerous Jattras, or Fairs, great and small, are annually held in different parts of the Thána District. By far the most important Fair is that held at Wadowlee, in the Bhowndy Táluká, in honour of the goddess Shree Wajreshwaree, commencing on April 15th, and lasting for 30 days. The average annual attendance is about 15,000 persons. Next in importance is the Fair held at Mhassu, in the Murbad Táluká, which lasts about a fortnight, and is resorted to by persons from all the surrounding districts. During the first week the assemblage is considerable, an extensive barter of various commodities such as clothes, utensils, pottery, trinkets, rice, sugar, and live stock, &c., being carried on.

Khandesh
Máhihi Fair.

The only Fair of sufficient importance in the Khandesh District to require separate notice, is that of Máhihi. This Fair, which formerly attracted traders in large numbers from all parts of India, has been for some years past on the decline, owing chiefly to the opening of the railway, which now enables local dealers to supply themselves direct from Bombay, and renders them independent of the Fair. Merchants from Agra and Central India still, however, attend. The number of shops this year was 503 against 132 in the year previous. The amount of property brought to the Fair for sale was 19,78,493 rupees in value, as compared with upwards of twenty-two lakhs in the year 1870-71. On the last occasion small-pox made its appear-

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ance; but by the exertions of the vaccinator, summoned to the spot, contagion was arrested, and the disease was confined within narrow limits.

Jattras, or Fairs, are held at the places marginally noted in the Dharwar District. Among Dharwar District.

1. Hoolgur.	5. Nargund.	these, the first four are the more important, and at them alone are taxes levied. Since the year 1868-69 taxes have
2. Yemanur.	6. Annigiri.	
3. Gudgudapor.	7. Dambal.	
4. Betigeri.	8. Hangal.	

been levied at the first three at the rate of capitation tax one anna, large shops one rupee, small shops eight annas. Taxation was imposed upon the Jattrra at Betigeri by Government Resolution No. 984, dated 26th April 1870, and is levied at the following rates:—

Capitation tax on each individual over 10 years of age .. } 4 annas.

Cart tax 8 annas a cart.

Stall tax 4 annas per square yard.

The Hoolgur Fair, which takes place in February or March, is held in an open space about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the town, where there are four Mahamedan tombs. The Fair is held in honour of a fukeer named Huzzrat Shah Kaddri, who is represented, according to different accounts, as having travelled to this town from Arabia, from the Punjáb, and from Bijápur, respectively. The fukeer is said to have built the four tombs, one for his wife, one for his son-in-law, and one for his friend, who died before him, the other being in anticipation of his own decease, which occurred about a century ago. The pilgrimage to these tombs gave rise to the Fair. Now, however, the religious element has almost disappeared, and the annual gathering is almost entirely influenced by mercantile considerations. Hindus and Mussulmans flock there indiscriminately, and the merchants remain to barter their goods some six or eight days after the real pilgrimage has terminated. The Fair is not very largely attended, and the numbers had decreased steadily since the imposition of rates up to 1870-71, when Hoolgur Fair.

about 8,000 persons were present. In 1871-72 about 15,000 were reported, and the receipts also are slightly larger than in the previous year.

The following is a statement of the receipts and cost of collection each year since the Fair was taxed:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Collections. ...	815 3 0	739 1 0	543 4 0	595 9 0	673 4 3
Cost of Collection ..	72 14 0	102 8 0	116 4 0	136 14 0	107 2 0
Net Collections ..	742 5 0	636 9 0	427 0 0	459 11 0	566 2 3

This shows Rs. 2,264-9-0 to be available for local improvements connected with this Jatra. Rs. 700 were spent in 1869 in improving the tank and its feeding channel, so as to obviate the danger and inconvenience arising from want of water while the Jatra is in progress and the town crowded.

Further improvements to the water-supply are in contemplation with the unexpended balance of Rs. 1,564-9-0.

**Yemanur
Fair.**

At the village of Yemanur, in the Nowalgund Talúka, there is a small Fair every Thursday, while the annual Fair, which takes place in March, is largely attended. Crowds of pilgrims flock hither to be cured of their infirmities (syphilis) by the presiding deity, and the merchants seize the opportunity thus afforded to dispose of their wares. The imposition of taxes has not lessened the attendance, which in 1870-71 amounted to over 40,000. The falling off this year must be ascribed to the effect of heavy rain which fell about the time of the Jatra. The attendance was about 30,000 only. The following table shows the collections since the tax was instituted:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Collections.....	1,195 1 0	2,244 0 0	2,444 11 0	1,802 14 9	1,821 10 7
Cost of Collection	139 6 3	164 4 0	163 14 0	79 10 0	138 12 6
Net Collections.....	1,055 10 9	2,079 12 0	2,280 13 0	1,723 4 9	1,784 14 1

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The sums thus collected, amounting to Rs. 7,139-8-6, are expended in local improvements calculated to afford convenience to the pilgrims. Rs. 2,120-4-11 have been spent upon the tank in order to secure a constant supply of drinking water, and notwithstanding the great drought of the season, there was some water in it in March 1872. Further improvements are now being carried on, for which a sum of Rs. 5,015 has been sanctioned. The approach to the town has been improved at an outlay of Rs. 135-2-8. Both the road and the crossing of the Banni Nallah close to the town have been improved, and roadside trees have been planted.

There is now a sum of about Rs. 4,541-0-0 in hand to carry on the improvements at present in progress.

The annual Fair at Gudgudapur, in the Raneebednore Táluká, Gudgudapur Fair, was held in October 1871. The attendance was 15,000 people against 10,000 in 1870-71; and yet the receipts were not so large. The net receipts for 1868-69 and 1869-70 together amounted to Rs. 1,212-3-6 for 1871-72, and the preceding year the collection and cost of collection have been as follows:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Average.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gross Collections	650 5 0	568 12 0	609 8 6
Cost of Collection	14 14 0	11 5 4	13 1 8
Net Collections	635 7 0	557 6 8	596 6 10

This shows that a sum of Rs. 2,405-1-2 is available for local improvements. Plans and estimates were prepared for improving the tank at this town, and a sum of Rs. 1,800 was sanctioned. The improvements were commenced, but were stopped, owing to heavy rain having fallen.

The Jatra at Betigeri, a town in the Dambal Táluká of this district, was instituted in 1854, and is said to have been cele- Betigeri Fair.

brated in honour of the goddess Parvati; but there is no temple to that goddess in the town. The Fair is more of a commercial than a religious nature. Two sects in the town, the Gungwallas and the Nundurgiwallas, combined to institute the Fair, and undertook the management of it in turns; but there being enmity between the two parties, the Fair was frequently made the occasion of rioting and disturbance: for this reason it was discontinued from 1859 to 1867, when the difference between the two sects having been made up, the Fair was reopened by permission. Fees were imposed for the first time in 1870. The Fair was held in November of that year, and a riot took place between the rival sects. Several of the rioters were punished, and this year the Fair has been discontinued. The total collections for 1870-71 were Rs. 1,183-11-8, the cost of collection and conservancy being Rs. 513-11-8, leaving a balance at the disposal of the Municipality of Rs 670.

With the exception of the Betigeri Fair last year, all the Jattras in this district have passed off quietly;—a few petty thefts have taken place, but beyond that no crime is reported. There has been a complete absence of epidemic.

Kanara Fairs: A Fair is held at Gokurn, in the Kanara District, every year in the month of "Magha" (February or March), called Shivratri, a Hindoo holiday in honour of Mahadew. About 20,000 pilgrims assemble during the Fair, which lasts about 15 days, and of this number about one half come from other districts. The attendance varies, sometimes being in excess of the figure given above, and sometimes less. As many as 35,000 persons have been known to assemble at this Fair.

There is a smaller festival held here in the month of Kartik (November), when 100,000 lamps are lighted, and an average attendance of 5,000 pilgrims takes place.

The attendance at Gokurn of stranger pilgrims on particular occasions, named for them by astrologers and family priests, may be taken at about 10,000 persons in addition to the attendance above noticed. The total average attendance

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throughout the year, therefore, is estimated at 35,000, which number has been known to rise to 50,000 or 60,000. Of the number first stated, viz., 35,000, about one half may be taken as coming from the East, *i. e.*, Belgaum, Dharwar, &c., and to whom the railway would be useful. They come in the month of February or March chiefly, in November for the 2nd festival, and by parties at other times throughout the year.

Copper, brass, iron, and bell-metal utensils are brought in large quantities for sale. Cattle, including buffaloes, cows, sheep, &c., are also sold. Imported cotton and woollen goods, as well as large quantities of European and country-made articles, including toys, glass bangles, coral beads, pearls, &c., are sold during the Fair. The value of the transactions is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

A Hospital Assistant, with medicines, is specially sent to render such medical aid as may be required. The Municipality take the necessary steps for sanitation, water-supply, &c.

A capitation tax of one anna is taken from the pilgrims during the continuance of the Fair, for Municipal expenditure.

The Fair at Sirsi takes place in the months of Powsha, Magha, or Falgoon, corresponding with January, February, and March, every second year, and lasts for about a fortnight.

Sirsi Fair.

It is attended by a large number of pilgrims and others from several districts of both the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, as also from Mysore. The number of people assembled this year (1871-72) was about 12,000. A large number of buffaloes, sheep, and cocks are slaughtered in honour of the Mari Devi. Large quantities of piece goods and other articles, such as those mentioned for Gokurn Fair, are brought for sale. The value of the sales is estimated to amount to about Rs. 10,000 at each Fair. The necessary sanitary and other arrangements are made by the Municipality.

The Fair at Oolvee is held every year in the month of "Magha," corresponding with February and March: it lasts for five days only. It is attended by a comparatively small

Oolvee Fair.

number of people, never exceeding 5,000. Piece goods and other articles are brought here for sale, though not in very large quantities. The value of the articles sold may amount to Rs. 3,000. Lingayats attend for religious duties, and constitute the largest class at the Fair, being at least 75 per cent. of the total number present.

Other Fairs and weekly markets are held in other parts of the district, but are not of sufficient importance to be separately noticed.

Sholápur
District.

Numerous Fairs are held in the districts of Sholápur, amounting in number to 18: these are held monthly, half yearly, and annually. The most important of them are given below :—

Name of Fair.	Where and when held.	Average number of persons attending the Fair.
Ashadee	July (Pandharpur)	From 75,000 to 100,000.
Kartikee	November Ditto.	50,000.
Chaitree	March Ditto.	About 30,000.
Sunkrat	January (Sholápur)	10,000.

Pandharpur
Fair.

There is a Fair held at Pandharpur three times a year. By the imposition of a tax called "The Pilgrim Tax," the average annual collections amount to Rs. 25,000. From this are defrayed all charges in connection with the sanitary arrangements, the balance being devoted to the construction of works of public utility. The Fair is attended by Hindoos, some of whom come from the most distant parts of India. The Superintendent of Police, the Magistrate in charge of the Táluká, and the Civil Surgeon of the district, are present on the occasion of these Fairs, to superintend the various arrangements made for the protection of the life and property of the numerous pilgrims.

Broach Dis-
trict.

Jatras were held in the Broach District at Bharbhut and Sukaltirath. The Fair, which is held at the former place

situated on the north bank of the Narbada, about ten miles to the west of Broach, occurs every 19 years; while that at Sukaltirath, eleven miles east of Broach, and also situated on the north bank of the Narbada, comes off annually in the month of November. Bharbut Fair commenced on August 17th, and ended on September 14th; the public health was, considering the season of the year, wonderfully good, only a few cases of fever and dysentery occurring.

The most important Fair in this district is that held in honour of Yellama Devee on Maha Sud (December). To this Fair upwards of 50,000 pilgrims annually resort, while on the day of the full moon of each month there is an inferior Jattrā, the attendance at each varying, according to the holiness of the season, from 20,000 to 50,000. The pilgrims consist chiefly of the lower classes of society, a great number being Mahars, Dehrs, Beruds, and not a few professional prostitutes. Yellama Devee is a deity of great local repute, and her votaries pour in from Dharwar, Kaládgi, and Belgaum. Offerings of money and cocoanuts are freely made, and the amount accumulated goes to maintain a large establishment of priests and Shevekarees of every denomination. The sanitary and other conveniences of the pilgrims are attended to by a fund raised by a capitation tax, and other minor imposts, on the persons ascending the hill. During the past year upwards of Rs. 9,000 have been expended on subjects of general utility. The remainder of the Fairs held in the district are of little importance, and with the exception, perhaps, of that of Someshwar Deo, at Sogul, and the Lingayet Fair of Basawana, at Nundihullee, excite little enthusiasm.

Belgaum
District.

Sind Fairs.

Fairs are very numerous in Lower and Central Sind. In the Karáchi Collectorate there are 25 principal Fairs, and 53 minor ones; while the numbers in the Haidarabad District are 16 and 39 respectively. They are nearly always in honour of the tomb of some Mahamedan saint, and a peculiar feature about them is, that Hindus and Mahamedans alike pay adoration and bring offerings to the shrines. Few are of

importance even as temporary centres of trade; the merchandize which is brought to Shiwán, for instance, the annual Fair of Lalshah Bag, the most celebrated saint in Sind, being little more than is required by the fact of an assembly being held there. In the Haidarabad District, however, there are one or two Fairs which are more important in a commercial aspect. During 1871-72 it was estimated that at the Fair of Lal Udera, goods (inclusive of great numbers of camels and horses) to the value of Rs. 1,06,200, and at Bulri, to the value of Rs. 58,047, changed hands.

There are eight Fairs in the Thar and Parkar District; at the principal one, that at Pithori, the trade done was estimated at one fourth of a lakh of rupees.

The Fairs in Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts require no notice.

4.—Joint Stock Companies.

Documents
Registered.

The following statement shows that there were 16 new Companies registered during the year against 10 Companies registered in the previous year, and that the number of other documents registered during the year was 207, including the Memoranda and Articles of Association of the 16 Companies newly registered:—

<i>Description of Documents.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Balance Sheet	59
Summaries and Lists of Shareholders	61
Special Resolutions	21
Notices of situation of Offices	23
Copies of Orders of the High Court	9
Memoranda and Articles of Association	16
Miscellaneous	18
Total ...	<u>207</u>

Increase of
Registration.

Notwithstanding the depressed state of commerce, the total amount of fees collected shows an increase of Rs. 2,684 over the collection of the previous year, although the total number

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of documents registered is comparatively less than that of the previous year. This increase is attributable to the larger number of new Companies registered. The total amount of registration and other fees collected during the year is Rs. 7,415, and the total amount of expenditure is Rs. 1,148, showing a balance of Rs. 6,267 in favour of the Department.

The total amount of fees collected during the year is classified as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
Registration of new Companies	5,935	0
Ditto of other Documents... ..	917	8
Ditto of increase of Capital	428	0
Inspections granted	73	0
Copies granted	14	4
Certificates of Registry granted.	48	0
Total...	7,415	12

The following table shows the number of new Companies and the total number of documents registered, and the amount of fees collected on account of the same, in the last three years :—

Work of Department.

Years.	New Companies.	Number of Documents.	Amount of Fees.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1869-70	10	223	4,892	2	0
1870-71	10	223	4,731	3	4
1871-72	16	207	7,415	12	0

The table below shows the Receipts and Expenditure of the year under report, as compared with those of the previous two years :—

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1869-70	4,892	2	0	1,060	1	5	3,832	7	1
1870-71	4,731	3	4	1,024	15	0	3,706	4	4
1871-72	7,415	12	9	1,148	15	1	6,266	13	1

Number of
Companies on
the Register.

There were on 1st April, 1871, 224 Companies in all on the register. Of these, 65 were carrying on business, 92 were under liquidation, and 67 were fully wound up. Adding 16 Companies that were newly registered during the year to the 65 Companies above mentioned, and deducting from them the 8 Companies that went into liquidation during the course of the year under report, the number of Companies carrying on business at the end of the year was 73, including three Literary and Scientific Societies.

New Com-
panies.

The following is a list of the new Companies that were registered during the past year :—

1. The French Press Company (Limited).
2. New Piece Goods Bazaar Company (Limited).
3. Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).
4. Malabar and Kattiawar Coast Steam Navigation Company (Limited).
5. Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company (Limited).
6. Moorarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).
7. Broach Cotton Company (Limited).
8. Bháwnagar Mills and Press Company (Limited).
9. Byramjee Jejeebhoy Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).
10. Bháwnagar Press Company (Limited).
11. Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay.
12. New Victoria Press Company of Madras (Limited).
13. Sind Press Company (Limited).
14. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association (Limited).
15. Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company (Limited).
16. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).

Names of
Companies
carrying on
business.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a Statement showing the names of the Companies carrying on business, of those that are under liquidation, and of those that were fully wound up during the year.

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5.—*Chamber of Commerce.*

The following are some of the more important subjects which have engaged the attention of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the year under review.

A special general meeting of the members of the Chamber was held on 10th January 1872, at

A Port Trust for Bombay and the improvement of the Elphinstone Estate.

which resolutions were passed expressing regret at the delay of nearly two years that had taken place in pre-

paring a comprehensive scheme for a Harbour and Port Trust for Bombay, and requesting the Committee of Management to submit a memorial to the Government of India praying that all information regarding the proposed scheme be made public without delay. This memorial was duly acknowledged by the Government of India, and the Chamber was referred to this Government for a specific reply to the subject of their memorial. The specific reply sent to the Chamber by this Government was a copy of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay regarding the subject in question. The subsequent proceedings of the Chamber will be noticed in the General Report of 1872-73.

Memorial to
Government
of India.

The opinion of the Chamber was requested by the Government of India last year, through this

Decimal sub-division of the Rupee.

Government, on the expediency of introducing into this country a

scheme for the decimal sub-division of the rupee, which it was stated had been introduced into Ceylon, "apparently with the complete approbation of the people, and that it has been proposed by high authority that the same step should be taken in India."

In reply to this reference it was pointed out by the Chamber, that while amongst merchants and bankers there was nearly unanimity of opinion in favour of the theory of the decimal system, a majority were strongly against the introduction into this country, at the present time, of the decimal sub-division of the rupee on the plan proposed.

Adverse opinion of the
Chamber.

Number of Companies on the Register. There were on 1st April, 1871, 224 Companies in all on the register. Of these, 65 were carrying on business, 92 were under liquidation, and 67 were fully wound up. Adding 16 Companies that were newly registered during the year to the 65 Companies above mentioned, and deducting from them the 8 Companies that went into liquidation during the course of the year under report, the number of Companies carrying on business at the end of the year was 73, including three Literary and Scientific Societies.

New Companies. The following is a list of the new Companies that were registered during the past year :—

1. The French Press Company (Limited).
2. New Piece Goods Bazaar Company (Limited).
3. Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).
4. Malabar and Kattiawar Coast Steam Navigation Company (Limited).
5. Sind and Punjáb Cotton Press Company (Limited).
6. Moorarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).
7. Broach Cotton Company (Limited).
8. Bháwnagar Mills and Press Company (Limited).
9. Byramjee Jejeebhoy Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).
10. Bháwnagar Press Company (Limited).
11. Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay.
12. New Victoria Press Company of Madras (Limited).
13. Sind Press Company (Limited).
14. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association (Limited).
15. Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company (Limited).
16. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited).

Names of Companies carrying on business.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found a Statement showing the names of the Companies carrying on business, of those that are under liquidation, and of those that were fully wound up during the year.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

5.—*Chamber of Commerce.*

The following are some of the more important subjects which have engaged the attention of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the year under review.

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A Port Trust for Bombay and the improvement of the Elphinstone Estate.

which resolutions were passed expressing regret at the delay of nearly two years that had taken place in pre-

paring a comprehensive scheme for a Harbour and Port Trust for Bombay, and requesting the Committee of Management to submit a memorial to the Government of India praying that all information regarding the proposed scheme be made public without delay. This memorial was duly acknowledged by the Government of India, and the Chamber was referred to this Government for a specific reply to the subject of their memorial. The specific reply sent to the Chamber by this Government was a copy of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay regarding the subject in question. The subsequent proceedings of the Chamber will be noticed in the General Report of 1872-73.

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Adverse opinion of the Chamber.

The Committee further pointed out, that although the example of Ceylon was cited in favour of the proposed change, the introduction of the proposed scheme into such a small place would be no justification for disturbing a system which works well merely to introduce another scheme which no class or section of the people asks for, and whose only advocates appear to be a few able men more enamoured of the supposed perfection of the decimal system, than apprehensive of the difficulties that would perplex Government should it seek to put it in force. The alleged popularity of the scheme in Ceylon was also directly contradicted.

Sericulture
failure.

In reply to a reference from the Government of India asking for such information as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce might be able to furnish on the subject of sericulture and the silk trade in this country, the Committee informed the Government of India, through this Government, that attempts had been made in various parts of this Presidency to grow the mulberry and produce silk some thirty years ago, that many of these experiments seemed for a time to promise remarkably well, but that in the course of a few years the experiments dwindled away without leaving any permanent result, and that at the present moment there is no production of raw silk in any part of the Bombay Presidency.

Trade in
Silk.

Regarding the trade in silk, it was pointed out that there is at present an extensive manufacture of silk cloth throughout the Presidency, all by hand-loom weaving; that the articles manufactured are consumed within the Presidency and adjoining districts; that there is no export of silk manufacture; that there is a considerable import business in Bengal of silk goods, as also of silk piece goods from China; and that the raw silk used in the various manufactures in this Presidency is mainly imported from China, chiefly of the kind known as "Punjum"; though fine raw silk is also imported from the Persian Gulf, which is used in Ahmadabad for fine Khinkobs.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Papers connected with a proposal laid before the Secretary of State for India by the Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for a line from Ahmadabad to Disa, and submitted for the information of the Chamber, induced that body to address this Government again on the urgent need of a line of railway to connect Bombay *vid* Gujrat and Rajputana with Northern India. In reference to the Disa extension and the two alternative lines proposed, the Committee offered no opinion as to which of these should be adopted, that being a matter which would have to be settled on grounds on which Government only was competent to decide; but it was stated that should either of the proposed lines be sanctioned and afterwards continued *vid* Pali to Ajmere, such a line would go far to meet the commercial requirements of Bombay in reference to its trading relations with Rajputana and Northern India.

Several members of the Chamber have called attention to the extensive importation of brandy at Damaun being afterwards imported into British territory, by which the charges incurred on importation at Bombay were entirely evaded. It was pointed out to Government that the existence of such a trade not only defrauded the public revenue to a very large extent, but also placed the honest trader at a ruinous disadvantage. This Government stated in reply that the subject was occupying its attention as also that of the Government of India. The Chamber has since been informed that the measures taken by Government will have the effect of stopping the trade that has been so much complained of.

In February last a communication from the Government of India, in the Marine Department, was submitted to the Chamber through the local Government, requesting its opinion on a proposal of the Madras Chamber for amending the existing law respecting the constitution of Marine Courts of Inquiry, the proposal of

the Madras Chamber being to the effect that the Court of Inquiry should consist of three persons, one to be conversant with nautical affairs, another to be a merchant, and the third a magistrate. The Chamber pointed out in reply that the same subject had been considered by them four years before, when they had strongly urged on Government the expediency of appointing at least two persons conversant with marine affairs to act with the magistrate. These views they again reiterated.

A Bill to amend the Native Passengers Ships' Act, passed in 1870, was introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, and a copy of the Bill was submitted to the Chamber for an expression of its opinion. The Bill brought steam vessels as well as sailing vessels within the provisions of the law, and one of the objects was to provide, in the case of steam vessels, some relaxation of the rules referring to space and water, which had been represented as unnecessarily strict.

Conditions unfavourable to Steamers.

It was observed by the Chamber, that if ships and steamers were to be placed on the same footing as regards the space allotted to passengers, the latter would be driven out of the market, owing to the greater expense incurred in working steamers as compared with sailing vessels: that the voyage of a steamer from Bombay to Jeddah occupies about 12 days, that of a sailing vessel, taking the average of the season, more than a month; that the rate of sickness was far less by steamers, and that, with their large condensers, steamers are able to give an almost unlimited supply of water, which on sailing vessels must necessarily be limited. That steamer owners would be glad to see a fair allowance fixed, and it was suggested that from 9 to 10 feet would be fair in itself, if that would meet the views of Government and give satisfaction otherwise.

Application of Bill.

Attention was also drawn to the point that, as the Bill stood, it was only applicable to steamers owned and commanded by British subjects; that at present, steamers purchased by Arab or Persian merchants, and sailed under Persian colours, were

allowed to carry pilgrims without restriction as to the number or the space to be allowed to each person; that if these steamers were to be permitted to run free from restrictions, British-owned vessels would be driven out of the trade, while the evils which the proposed new regulations were intended to suppress would still remain; and it was therefore recommended that the rules for pilgrim ships should be applied to all vessels, whether British-owned or sailing under a foreign flag. The suggestions above-mentioned were taken into consideration by the Select Committee, and were made part of the Bill.

On March 31st, 1871, a memorial was presented by the Chamber to this Government, praying for the repeal of Bombay Act IX. of 1863, known as the Cotton Frauds Act. The Chamber hold the opinion that the Act is useless for the purpose of putting down fraud, and that the large sum of money spent by the Department is wasted. The export fee has recently been reduced from three to two annas per bale.

The Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, published towards the close of last year a valuable report on the gums and resinous products of India, being a collection of the reports received from the various Local Governments and Administrations. Copies of the report were forwarded to the Chamber, with an intimation that specimens of the gums mentioned, of not less than 10 lbs. each, would also be sent, in order that the Chamber might be able to favour the department with an opinion of their marketable value. Various samples have been received, and these are now being forwarded to England, in order to have them carefully examined and reported on by the principal brokers connected with this description of produce.

PART V.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The number of Chaplains now present in the Diocese is 23 Establishment. out of a total number on the list of 29, the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Reverend G. Sharpin not having yet been filled up.

The number of clergy on the Additional Clergy system is only three. This is partly owing to the fact that no answer has yet been received from the Government of India regarding the grants towards the salaries of clergy to be stationed at Lanowlee and Parel, and partly to the difficulty of obtaining clergymen from England under the system of the Additional Clergy.

The number of Missionary clergy now in the Diocese is seventeen, of whom three are Natives.

The following stations have been visited by the Lord Stations visited by the Lord Bishop. Bishop during the past twelve months:—Aden, Sátára, Panchgunny, Kolhápur, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Ahmadnagar. At Aden the Camp Church was consecrated. The work at Sátára, and at the other stations southward and eastward of Púna, was of the ordinary character. The consecration of the new Cemetery at Belgaum is the only fact which is worth special notice.

The Church at Nímach is in course of construction, and Churches. the Church at Nasirabad was approaching completion at the close of the year under report. The Mission Church at Kamatipura, in Bombay, intended for the use of Native converts, has been completed and consecrated during the past year.

The Diocesan Board of Education is proceeding with its Diocesan Board of Education. work, and the house purchased in Bombay for the use of the Byculla High School is now in occupation. The cost of that

building has been about Rs. 45,000, and considering that it is large enough for a school of both boys and girls, and that it contains accommodation for a master, or mistress, and boarders, the Board is well satisfied with the expenditure.

Púna. At Púna a substantial school-house for girls, with accommodation for two mistresses and not less than twenty boarders, has been built at a cost of about Rs. 20,000; and is to be opened for use on 3rd June, under the charge of a mistress who has just arrived from England.

Panchgunny. The school at Panchgunny has been in existence since the beginning of the year 1872, when a graduate of Cambridge entered in charge of it, and has met with considerable support: until, however, it has been tried for a full year, the Board will not be able to form any decided opinion regarding its prospects, or to determine whether there is evidence of such a demand for a hill school as would warrant their proposing to erect buildings and give it a permanent establishment.

SECTION II.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Area and population of the Presidency.

The area and population of the Presidency and its dependencies are thus estimated:—

	Area, square miles.	Population.
British Collectorates	81,852	11,854,510
Sind (Non-Regulation Province)	52,493	1,896,916
Native States	71,320	6,658,768
Total.....	<u>205,665</u>	<u>20,410,194</u>

The languages of these twenty millions are various. In the north there is Sindhi, with distinct written characters for the Mahamedan and the Hindoo; next comes Gujrathi. In the centre of the Presidency Marathi is spoken, whilst the south has a Dravidian language in Kanarese. Hindustani is generally spoken by the Mahamedans, and the Jews and

Portuguese of the coast retain more or less of their own languages.

Of classical languages, Arabic and Persian are studied in Sind, and by Mahamedans in other parts of the Presidency; for the Hindus there is Sanskrit; and for Europeans and Parsees, Latin and Persian.

The Government Agency for instruction consists of the University and the Department of Public Instruction. Government Agency for instruction.

The University consists of a Senate under a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, and with an executive council in the Syndicate. The University. The Senate is divided into the four Faculties of Art, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. The University sets the standards for higher education, and examines for degrees. The results of the examinations will be found below under *Colleges*. In 1871-72 the expenditure of the University on establishment and examinations was Rs. 42,462-15-11.* A University Hall and Library are in course of construction on the Esplanade: the estimated cost of these buildings is nine and a-half lakhs,† of which nearly half has been contributed by benefactors.

The Department of Public Instruction establishes and maintains educational institutions of various grades, rising from the humblest village school to the colleges affiliated to the University. Department of Public Instruction. The Presidency is marked out into five districts, each under an Inspector with Assistants. In British districts, and in the most advanced of the Native States, the Department has complete control in educational matters. In other Native States schools are inspected or visited, and advice only can be offered, whilst in a few territories no provision has yet been made for instruction.

The money available for education and administered by the department is derived from many sources. Income of the Department. A fixed sum from Imperial revenues is yearly handed over to education under "Provincial Services." Besides this grant there are

* Not included in the departmental accounts given below.

† Public Works Budget.

various supplies classed under the general term of "Local Funds." Chief of these are—

- (1.) A third of the one-anna cess for each rupee of land revenue. The proceeds of this cess are spent on vernacular or primary and lower middle-class education.
- (2.) Fees of schools spent on schools in which they are collected.
- (3.) Assignments from the revenues of Native States for schools in the territories of the Chiefs.
- (4.) Endowments.
- (5.) Popular and Municipal contributions. From these funds must be distinguished the private resources of aided schools and assignments in Native States for schools under Government inspection only.

Expenditure
of Depart-
ment.

The actual expenditure of the Department in 1871-72 was as follows :—

On what account.	From Imperial Fund.			From Local Fund.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direction and Subsidiary Charges.....	*	45,705	15 6	900	0	0	46,605	15	6
Inspection and Subsidiary Charges	†	1,56,806	3 10	29,730	13	11	1,86,537	1	9
Instruction, including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads	‡	7,02,006	11 4	11,38,557	10	11	18,40,564	5	5
Total.....		9,04,518	14 8	11,69,188	8	0	20,73,707	6	8

* This includes salaries and travelling allowances, Rs. 36,103-15-0, drawn by the Director of Public Instruction and his establishment; amount spent on contingencies, Rs. 7,602-0-6; and for books issued gratis, Rs. 2,000.

† This includes salaries drawn by Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors, and their establishments, also travelling allowances and contingencies.

‡ This includes salaries of Professors and Masters, Scholarships, actual expenses of the Book Department, Translation Department, grants for building School-houses, grants-in-aid to private institutions, contingencies, expenditure on education from Dakshina Fund, and other miscellaneous charges.

INSTRUCTION.

[Bombay]

Classification
of Charges.

The total expenditure may be divided into twenty parts. It was therefore distributed in the proportion of about 2½ to direction and inspection, with subsidiary charges, and 17½ to instruction. But the superintending agency, besides administering and inspecting existing schools, has to ascertain and provide for educational wants throughout the Presidency, and is also concerned with Private and State schools whose expenditure is not given above, as not administered by the Department.

The expenditure of 1871-72, as contrasted with that of the year before, is shown below :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From Imperial Funds ...	948,038 14 7	904,518 14 8	.....	43,519 15 11
From Local Funds	1,142,743 15 2½	1,169,188 8 0	26,444 8 9½	.....
Total....	2,090,782 13 9½	2,073,707 6 8	26,444 8 9½	43,519 15 11

The decrease on expenditure from Imperial funds is due, mainly, to a smaller expenditure on buildings, on scholarships to European and Eurasian under-graduates, and on encouragement to literature. The amount for grants-in-aid also shows a decrease, as in 1870-71 large grants due for a previous year were drawn.

The increase on local expenditure is due, mainly, to the opening of new primary schools.

To show the increasing importance of Local Funds, a table is given to contrast the expenditure from all sources in the last five years :—

Local Funds.

[Table

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Administered by the Department.	Contribution from. Public Revenues ...	8,67,830	8,46,943	8,91,573	9,48,038	9,04,518
	Ditto Local Funds ...	8,02,907	9,09,477	9,17,313	11,42,743	11,69,188
	Rough estimate of expenses of Private Schoolmasters...	.....	3,48,654	4,76,286	3,93,675	4,61,433
	Expenditure in Native States on Schools inspected or visited only .....	.....	.....	.....	1,79,474	1,89,277
		16,70,737	21,05,074	22,85,172	26,63,930	27,24,416

The expenditure on indigenous and other schools not connected with the Department is of course omitted.

Increase in
number of
Students.

Notwithstanding the net decrease of expenditure shown above, and amounting to Rs. 17,075-6-3½, it is satisfactory to see a large increase in the number of students on the rolls at the end of the year. The increase over the previous year is given below :—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Government Institutions	564	19,370
Aided Institutions	69	2,670
Inspected	7	...
Police and Jail Schools .....	...	99
Total.....	640	22,139
Deduct Decrease of Scholars in Inspected Schools .....	...	1,252
Net Increase.....	640	20,887

The increase is chiefly in Government institutions, and is due entirely to an extension of primary education for boys and girls.

All schools shown in the above statements are yearly examined under fixed standards; full details of the results will be found in the departmental report.

The cost per head on average daily attendance of pupils throughout the Presidency is as under:—

	To Govern- ment.	To Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Government Colleges</i>	370 14 1	111 9 3	482 7 4
<i>High Schools.</i>			
Government	39 10 10	34 9 7	74 4 5
Foreign ... ..	.....	79 2 6	79 2 6
<i>1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>			
British	15 1 8	17 6 6	32 8 2
Foreign ... ..	.....	19 14 11	19 14 11
<i>2nd Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>			
British	4 3 5	8 14 0	13 1 6
Foreign ... ..	.....	8 3 8	8 3 8
<i>Lower Class Schools (British).</i>			
Boys	1 10 11	5 1 11	6 12 10
Girls	2 10 10	7 10 5	10 5 3
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Boys ... ..	.....	4 9 2	4 9 2
Girls ... ..	.....	6 13 9	6 13 9
Vernacular Training Colleges ...	85 1 5	100 6 8	185 8 1
<i>Vernacular Training Schools.</i>			
Government	50 2 1	98 13 6	148 15 7
Foreign ... ..	.....	124 8 0	124 8 0
Female Training Schools	282 2 4	120 3 7	402 5 11
Sind Engineering School, Haidarabad	60 8 8	98 15 11	159 8 7

The expenditure on the Grant Medical College is not given, as Imperial charges are not met from the Educational Budget.

In schools aided on the system of payment by results, the cost to Government per head on average daily attendance was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In High Schools.....	12	8	0
Middle Class Schools.....	7	10	0
Primary Schools.....	1	1	3
Female Schools	6	13	5

Colleges.

The progress made in higher education is tested by the University Examinations. In 1871-72 one student passed the examination for the M.A. degree. Fourteen, of whom 3 belonged to aided colleges, passed the B.A. test; and 32 passed the first examination, five of them coming from aided colleges.

In Medicine, 9 passed the first examination, and 6 the final examination for the L.M. degree.

In Law no candidates passed.

In Civil Engineering, 12 passed the first and 2 the final examination for the L.C.E.

The Medical and Engineering colleges have advanced on the results of last year. The results in the Arts colleges are less satisfactory. In Law the failure is to be accounted for, as new and more strict rules for examination have come into operation.

High Schools. The number of students who passed the Matriculation Examination in 1871-72 was 227, a large increase over the number of the previous year. Of the 227, ninety-nine came from aided or private institutions. A new Government High school has been opened at Dharwar. Some small additions have been made to the establishment of other schools as funds were available.

Middle Class Schools.

Improvements have been effected during the year in the 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, which teach up to the first class certificate, and prepare boys for the High schools. Many municipalities have contributed towards the support of such schools, and the principle of demanding some amount of self-help may be further carried out with success.

INSTRUCTION.

In Anglo-Vernacular schools of the second grade, which are really Vernacular schools with an English class, there is a large falling off during the year. This is due to stricter rules being introduced with a view to securing better teaching. The decrease is not to be regretted, as many a good Vernacular school was before spoilt by the introduction of inferior English teaching.

In schools for boys there is an increase during the year of 21,591 scholars. This increase is the more remarkable, as parts of the Presidency suffered severely from drought. In the new standards more attention has been paid to mental arithmetic and current handwriting, and the people appreciate the change.

In the girls' schools there is an increase of 922 scholars. This is satisfactory; but no great improvement can be expected until the Normal schools provide female teachers.

Much success has attended the attempt to open Night schools for artizans and others unable to attend school in working hours. Thirty-eight Night schools, with 1,013 scholars, were opened at the end of the year. With additional funds and care on the part of supervising officers, the number of these schools can be indefinitely increased.

There is a small increase of scholars in the Training schools for masters. The working of the new rules is carefully watched, but it appears that the pay which can be afforded to vernacular masters is not sufficient to attract the best or a sufficient number of good men. Of the three Normal schools for girls, the one at Púna flourishes. Those in Bombay and Ahmadabad will be reorganized.

There is a slight increase in the number of scholars in Police and Jail schools. Inspecting officers complain of those Jail schools where convicts teach. The Púna school, under a trained master, is favourably mentioned.

Some of the best Indigenous schools have been examined. Grants for 527 scholars were made in 1871-72. But most of the masters in these schools object to the rules relating to

regular instruction and discipline, which it is necessary to enforce. There are Indigenous schools in every town and large village, and it is uncertain whether their number has materially diminished owing to the spread of the Government system. As they satisfy a popular want, and contribute towards the aim of Government in educating the masses, further attempts at assisting and improving them will be made.

Special
Schools and
Colleges.

The School of Art has made little progress during the year. Proposals are before Government for setting the institution on a firmer basis.

The Sind Engineering school remains in the position it held last year. It supplied three passed candidates to the Public Works Department.

The Rajkumar College has made steady progress, the number of young Chiefs now under instruction being 17 against 12 last year.

Grant-in-aid
Schools.

Schools receiving aid from Government show an increase of 2,143 scholars. These schools have a monopoly of the education of Europeans and Eurasians. They include also missionary and charitable institutions, and English schools under native managers in large towns. The grant-in-aid to these private schools on the system of payment by results was, in 1871-72, Rs. 54,774-10-0, or Rs. 8,111-4-0 over the grant for the previous year. Besides this grant-in-aid according to results, fixed grants were made amounting to Rs. 45,635-3-10. The special allowance to European and Eurasian under-graduates fell from Rs. 12,839-12-0 to Rs. 2,858-10-0, no fresh admissions being now allowed.

Schools in-
spected only.

There is a falling off of 1,252 scholars in schools inspected only. This is partly due to the fact that some of the best schools in this class have been transferred to the management of the Department. But most of the decrease is apparent only, returns from schools in small Native States not being submitted in time.

Education in
Native States.

In Native States the prospects of education depend on the will of the Durbar, and on the support of the Political

INSTRUCTION.

Agents. In Kolhápur, Miraj, and Mudhole, the schools equal those in British collectorates. In Katiawar, Rewakanta, Mahikanta, and Palanpur, much progress has been made. In small States to the south some attention is generally paid by the Chiefs to education; but much still remains to be done.

In Kutch there is now a High school and twenty-six Lower schools with 1,644 scholars, giving an increase of 13 schools and 464 scholars during the year.

In Baroda there is a High school with 4 Lower schools and 822 scholars. The expenditure was Rs. 13,302, and additional grants for schools are promised this year. Of the promised schools in Cambay and Janjira nothing further has been heard.

In British districts the number of scholars in High and Anglo-Vernacular schools show a decrease, owing to the spread of private schools with generally easy discipline and low fees. We may look to an increased expenditure in grants-in-aid, the direct Government expenditure not being increased in this direction, and Government English schools remaining as models for private institutions.

General
remarks.

But in vernacular or primary education a wide field remains for Government. The population of British districts, including Sind, is estimated at about 14 millions, collected in nearly 40,000 towns, villages, and hamlets. These 14 millions depend mainly on Government for primary education, and there are now about 2,909 Government Vernacular schools for boys, with 154,330 names on the rolls. Indigenous schools partly supply the deficiency, but allowing for such schools, the total number of boys under instruction in primary schools will not much exceed 200,000—about one-sixth of the number,—which at a low estimate should in time be provided for.

Most of the supplies for these primary schools come from the Educational cess, and of the whole number of scholars in primary schools, 91,075 are described as sons of cess-payers. As the Cess-fund is now fully employed in

maintaining existing schools, any extension of the system of primary schools must be met by a direct contribution from Government, or from a tax or rate on those classes which have hitherto been free from the agricultural cess while they have enjoyed its fruits.

Buildings.	The expenditure on buildings in 1871-72 was—		
	<i>Imperial.</i>		<i>Local.</i>
	* Public Works		
	Budget...Rs.	95,959 14 9	
	Educational		
	Budget...	27,189 1 5	† 1,69,072-14-1
	<u>Total...Rs.</u>	<u>1,23,149 0 2</u>	<u>Rs. 1,69,072-14-1</u>

The chief items of expenditure by the Public Works Department were on account of the University buildings, workshops for the Civil Engineering college, and a High school at Súrat.

From Imperial money in the Educational Budget Rs. 20,000 were paid as a grant-in-aid to the Byculla Diocesan School.

The expenditure from local funds was on account of the buildings for middle class and lower schools.

Miscellaneous.

- Book Depôts.** The cost of the Book Depôts was Rs. 17,468-1-7. The value of books sold was Rs. 1,42,555-8-9.
- Translators.** The translators and vernacular committees have continued their labours in the preparation of school books and the examination of original works submitted for opinion.
- Dakshina.** Besides the prizes awarded to Native authors, Rs. 4,650-15-2† were distributed to pensioned Brahmins.

* Not entered in departmental accounts.

† Exclusive of some expenditure in the North-East division not yet adjusted.

‡ Not included in the departmental accounts.

INSTRUCTION.

Rs. 13,000 were spent in the purchase of original works, generally for presentation to registered Native Libraries. Encouragement Fund.

Under orders of Government, Dr. Bühler continues his search for Sanskrit MSS. A catalogue of his collections has been prepared. With the sanction of Government, researches in Zend and Pahlvi are continued by Dr. Häug in Germany. A learned Parsee priest is employed on the work in Puna. Zend and Sanscrit.

A sum of Rs. 535 was paid to Mr. J. Burgess for photographs of the Buddhist caves and Brahminical temples at Násik. Photographs.

A small expenditure—Rs. 966-8-0—on account of the compilation of the Government Gazetteer is not included in the departmental accounts. Gazetteer.

Several munificent contributions to education were made in 1871-72. Sir A. D. Sassoon added a quarter of a lakh to his former gift of a lakh for the Elphinstone High School buildings. Donations.

In memory of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country presented the University with Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship.

Rs. 6,000 were given by native friends of Sir J. Arnoold for the endowment of a scholarship in the University.

The Rao of Kutch and his subjects resident in Bombay contributed Rs. 45,000 for scholarships in the University and the School of Art. To the School of Art Sir A. D. Sassoon also gave Rs. 3,600.

Amongst minor gifts for scholarships or prizes may be mentioned Rs. 2,000 to the University from the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Rs. 1,700 to Elphinstone College from the Nawab of Sucheen, Rs. 1,000 from Mr. W. Russell, and Rs. 500 from Mr. E. P. Robertson for the encouragement of Kanarese scholars.

SECTION III.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Archæology.*

This subject may be divided into three heads—

- I. The collection of information regarding archæological remains;
- II. The illustration of them by means of photography or printing; and
- III. The conservation and restoration of ancient buildings or their remains.

Ancient remains in Nizam's Dominions.

1. It was mentioned in the last Administration Report that, to complete the memorandum previously drawn up by Mr. J. Burgess on the architectural and archæological remains in the Bombay Presidency and the surrounding territories, the Resident at Haidarabad had been requested to obtain lists of the rock-cut temples, ancient shrines, monasteries, forts, &c., in the Nizam's dominions. A portion of these lists, comprising the buildings and remains in the districts of Indore, Shorápur, and Yalgundel, has now been received, and copies have been printed and forwarded to the different local institutions in the Presidency, to Mr. Burgess, and to Major-General A. Cunningham of the Archæological Department of the Government of India.

Purchase of Himyaritic Tablets at Aden.

2. The Political Resident at Aden reported in August that some Himyaritic tablets had been brought to him, and requested sanction to purchase three of them for presentation to the British Museum. The purchase and presentation were sanctioned.

II. The following were the transactions in regard to the reproduction of architectural or archæological remains by means of photography, printing, or painting:—

Cave Temples at Bhája and Bhedsá.

1. Copies of photographs of the Buddhist cave temples at Bhája and Bedsá taken by Mr. Sykes, under the direction of Mr. Burgess, were purchased and distributed to the

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Secretary of State for India, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

2. At the desire of the Secretary of State for India, 86 photographic negatives taken by Mr. Sykes at Palitana, Somnath, Girnar, Somnath, Girnar, &c., were purchased and forwarded to the Home Government.

3. A few copies of the photographs of the ancient architectural remains in and about Gulbarga, taken by Mr. Dwyer, were purchased and distributed to the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art, and the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society:

4. Copies of the photographs of architectural remains* in this Presidency, which Captain Lyon was employed to take in 1869, were received and forwarded to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Bombay University, and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art, to the Governments of India and Madras, and the Secretary of State for India.

* At Ahmadabad.
Karli.
Bijapur.
Amar Nath.

5. Copies of plans of a few of the Násik Caves prepared by Mr. Burgess have been printed and forwarded to the authorities and institutions named in the above paragraph.

6. Mr. Burgess also contemplates the preparation of a further collection of plans and drawings of the Násik and of the Ajanta Caves.

7. Measures have been taken for obtaining fresh copies of the fresco paintings in the caves of Ajanta. The Government of India having at the request of this Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for this purpose, Mr. Griffiths, Decorative Artist in the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art, was recently deputed to report on the present condition of the frescoes, and the feasibility of copying them,

Adjanta
frescoes.

and the following extracts are from an interesting report submitted by him after visiting the caves :—

“ They are not frescoes in the true acceptation of the term, nor do they appear to correspond to the Italian ‘ Fresco secco,’ where the entire surface of the wall was first prepared for painting on, and then thoroughly saturated with lime-water before the painting was commenced, as the groundwork upon which the paintings at Ajanta were executed would, I think, hardly admit of this treatment. The groundwork, which appears to be composed of cowdung with an immixture of pulverized trap, was laid on the roughish surface of the rock to the thickness varying from a quarter to half an inch. To increase the binding properties of this ground, rice-husks were introduced in some instances, especially in the ceilings. Over this ground was laid the intonaco of thin, smooth plaster, about the thickness of an egg-shell, upon which the painting was executed. This thin coating of plaster overlaid everything,—the mouldings, the columns, the ornamental carving, and the sculptures,—and enough remains to show that the whole has been closed.

“ Adhering to the numbering used by Mr. Fergusson to distinguish the different caves, I found that paintings existed only in the following: Nos. 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19 and 20; and the best are in a most deplorable condition. Many of the paintings, as far as the hand could reach, have been wantonly defaced, hacked, and scratched in every direction, leaving not a square inch perfect. Bats by the thousand have done their work of destruction by clinging to the upper portions of the walls, and, to complete the havoc, water was percolating through the rock, converting some of the paintings on the walls and ceilings into a black unintelligible mass. It is surprising how these paintings have existed for so long under such treatment, when others which were not half their age have perished despite the care that was taken of them.

“The paintings in Cave No. 1 are in a better state of preservation, and are more intelligible than those in any of the other caves. There are fragments of figures, some of them larger than life-size, of which the faces and hands are painted with vigour and expression; and although they are only shadows of what they were originally, still, I think, they are worthy of being copied. Portions of the ceiling to this cave are in a very good state of preservation, and were there nothing else remaining of the paintings, this ceiling alone would be well worth copying, as being a marvellous piece of work and a school of art in itself. It is divided into panels, which are filled with painted fruit, such as mangoes, pineapples; in others are elephants, buffaloes, parrots,—all most delicately drawn. The panels are divided by bands filled in with the *fret-guilloche* and the *patera* of infinite variety in design.

“Although portions of the painting in Cave No. 2 are in a state of good preservation, owing to their situation, I could not well make them out for want of light. The ornament on the ceiling is traceable in parts. The whole of this cave has been coloured. Even traces of colour can be seen on the carving, sufficient to reproduce and give an idea of what the colour of the whole must have been at one time.

“It is not necessary for me to go through the caves *seriatim*. Fragments of painting will be found in all the caves that I have enumerated, which are worthy of being copied, and probably much more may be made out when the dirt and filth, the accumulation of years, have been removed.

“Before any work is attempted, it will be necessary to fumigate the caves to get rid of the intolerable odour caused by the myriads of bats which at present inhabit them.

“The benefit to the students engaged upon such work will be, in my opinion, incalculable, and will tend to

give an impetus to their taste beyond anything we can show them at present in the School of Art ; inasmuch as they will be brought in contact with work *in situ* that should not be foreign to them ; and they will, moreover, see how nature has ever been consulted, studied, and truly rendered by these old artists to the best of their powers.

“I need hardly remark that the work of copying will be attended by many difficulties. But I am of opinion that no effort should be spared to obtain records, however slight, of what remains of the paintings of these famous caves. A few years hence the originals will be entirely obliterated ; and I consider it will be a loss to art if some record be not made, even of the fragments that remain, of the works of these old Buddhistic artists, who evidently were keenly alive to the pleasures derived from, and who thoroughly understood the principles of, Decorative Art in its highest and noblest sense.”

A party of students and artists from the School of Art will now proceed to Ajanta, to copy the frescoes under the direction of Mr. Griffiths.

Protection
of Elephanta
Caves.

III. In consequence of representations from Mr. Burgess, as to the deplorable condition of the caves at Elephanta and the destructive agencies to which the antiquities there were exposed, orders have been issued for placing the caves under a more efficient guard, and for carrying out, under the supervision of the Public Works Department, certain restorations recommended by Mr. Burgess.

Ahmadabad.

2. At Ahmadabad repairs at an expenditure of Rs. 1,753 have been carried out to the Roza of Rani Seepree ; the ornamental stone tracery in the surrounding walls, the projecting caves, and the ornamental parapets that were injured, have been partly restored, the pinnacles of the dome renewed, and the terraced roof repaired.

2.—*Scientific Associations or Institutions.*

Royal Asiatic
Society.

The chief institutions under this head are five in number. Of these, the most important is the Bombay Branch of the

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Royal Asiatic Society, established in 1804, for the investigation and encouragement of Oriental Arts, Sciences, and Literature. The Society is supported by subscriptions, and numbers 250 members. The Report for 1870-71 shows that nine papers were read in the year on ancient coins, inscriptions, and architectural remains. These papers are published in the Society's Journal. By orders of Government all coins found in any part of the Presidency are submitted to the Society for opinion, with option of purchase. Government also presents books and reports to the Society, which possesses a large Library and Reading-room, with valuable collections of literary and scientific interest.

The sister institution of the Geographical Society is supported by subscriptions plus an annual grant from Government of Rs. 600. Papers on the geography of Western Asia are read before the Society.

Royal Geographical Society.

The third Society is the Agri-Horticultural. The work of the Society consists chiefly of exchange of plants and seeds with Australia, Ceylon, and Great Britain. A number of American and Australian plants have been introduced, many of which will doubtless prove of great value to the Presidency. The Society maintains also a public garden. Unfortunately since the Municipality of Bombay was obliged to limit the amount of aid it could afford, the Society has been hampered by debt, and, therefore, unable to extend its operations.

Agri-Horticultural Society.

This Society, for the promotion of Medical and Physical Science, published three volumes of Transactions in 1869-70-71. For six years previous to 1869, the Society appears to have languished, no volumes having been issued. In 1871, besides the annual meeting, where 66 members were returned as subscribers, six ordinary meetings were held for the reading and discussion of papers. These papers are published in the volume of Transactions in 1871, and make up nearly 400 pages on various scientific subjects.

Medical and Physical Society.

The Mechanics' Institute is the last Association which need be mentioned. The Society holds meetings for the discussion of scientific and mechanical questions, provides for

Mechanics' Institute.

lectures, and offers rewards for essays on mechanical subjects, and for inventions, drawings, and models. A Library also is supported for the use of members. The number of subscribers is 346, and Government aids by an annual grant of Rupees 300 and by presents of books and periodicals.

Government
Observatory,
Kolába.

Latitude $18^{\circ} 53' 45''$ North ; Longitude $4^{\circ} 51' 12'' \cdot 3$ East.

Objects of
Kolába Obser-
vatory.

The principal services of the Kolába Observatory consist in the production of perpetual records of the phenomena of meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, either by means of photographically self-registering instruments, or by personal observation ; the regular determination of time by astronomical observations ; and the communication of time to the shipping and general public by a daily signal. The observa-

Mechanical
Apparatus.

tory is well supplied with the best obtainable modern instruments both for meteorological and magnetical observation ; and the clocks and time-observing instruments are fully adequate for the practical purposes to which they are applied. One of these purposes is the rating of chronometers, of which the Government store is kept at the Observatory, whilst others are received from the ships in harbour, and kept under regular comparison with the standard clock. Another is the dropping of the Time Signal-ball over the tower at the Grand Arsenal. This is done daily (except Sundays) at 1 P.M. local time at the Kolába Observatory, or at 20h. 8m. 47.7s. Greenwich mean time. Telegraphic communication exists between the observatory and the Time Signal-tower ; and the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, at whose expense the time signal operations are maintained, have procured for the tower a large clock, with a dial suited for illumination at night, which is kept in electrical connection with another clock at the observatory. The latter clock has the power of compelling the large clock to beat in unison with it, and being itself made always to go correctly, the correctness of the large clock is also thus ensured, although it is miles away from the observatory, where the controlling power is exercised. Each clock makes an electrical signal once every minute, which enables the attendant at the other

clock to see whether the indications of the two clocks are in exact correspondence. By means of a contrivance attached to the harbour clock it completes an electrical circuit at the moment of its one o'clock tick, and releases the Time Signal-ball. The harbour clock may be used for the comparison on board of ship's chronometers at any hour in the day; thus supplying ships with correct time at the last moment before leaving the harbour.

Until the year 1864 the observations taken at Kolába were published every year, forming a series of twenty-one volumes, besides some pamphlets, containing the earlier observations taken previously to the year 1845. And a new volume embodying some of the results of the work of the years 1865 to 1870 was recently issued. The titles of some of the discussions of observations contained in the latter volume may be named; they are—

Kolába
Observations
published.

I.—The Normal winds of Bombay.

II.—On the solar variations of magnetic declination at Bombay.

III.—On the lunar variations of magnetic declination at Bombay.

IV.—The absolute direction and intensity of the earth's magnetic force at Bombay, and its secular and annual variations.

From the last mentioned are extracted the following values of the magnetic elements at Bombay for the epoch—1st January 1869 :—

Declination (East).....	0° 48' 36"
Dip (North).....	19° 4' 7"
Horizontal Force	8.0581 English units.
Total force.....	8.5264

3.—*Museums.*

The following brief description of the Government Central Museum in Bombay, from its foundation in 1855 to its recent completion, is from the pen of Dr. W. Gray, late Secretary and Curator :

Foundation
by Lord El-
phinstone in
1855.

“The Government Central Museum was founded by the late Lord Elphinstone, who on the sixth of September 1855 appointed a committee, composed of Dr. Impey as President, with Drs. Fraser and Sinclair and Mr. W. F. Hunter as members, and Dr. Buist as Secretary and Curator. The objects of this committee were to establish a Museum of economic products and natural history for the illustration of general economic processes, and the development of the commercial and industrial resources of Western India. At the same time, the sum of Rs. 6,000 was placed to their credit, together with a monthly allowance of Rs. 86 for establishment. For the lodgement of the collection, the mess-room and one or two of the adjacent rooms in the Town Barracks were handed over to the committee. Previous to this time a collection of objects for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 had been made in the Presidency Town and in the various Mofussil districts, and the sub-committee, by whom these collections had been made, were called upon by Government to forward duplicates for the purpose of forming the nucleus of the new Central Museum. Through some misunderstanding, the instructions of Government were carried out by only a few of the sub-committees; and it would appear that, in consequence of the incomplete state of the collection, the Museum remained unopened till the month of March 1857, except during the short period of Lord Canning’s visit to Bombay in 1856, while on his way to assume the office of Governor General.

Thrown
open to the
public in
March 1857.

“In December 1856 a further grant of Rs. 2,000 was made to the committee, and in March 1857 the Museum was thrown open to the general public. It did not, however, remain very long open. On the breaking out of the Bengal Mutiny, the military authorities required the rooms in the Town Barracks in which the Museum was lodged for the use of the officers of the numerous European regiments which were then arriving in Bombay on their way to Bengal.

- “The Brigadier issued a peremptory order directing the rooms occupied by the Museum to be cleared out within twenty-four hours; and so great was the haste with which the order was carried out, that, to save time, the coolies employed threw most of the things out of the windows. A number of objects were in this way destroyed or damaged, and many of the office records were lost. Collection damaged in 1857.
- “The Museum was next housed in the Town Hall, but there are no records to show at what time it was re-opened to the public. Government ceased their interest in the institution, the contingent grant was discontinued, and the Secretary was directed to reduce the establishment to the lowest necessary requirements. The shipped animals which had been collected were sold, and contributions from the districts were stopped. Transferred to the Town Hall.
- “From the foundation of the Museum till November 1856 the duties of Secretary and Curator had been performed by Dr. Buist. He was succeeded by the Reverend Dr. Frazer, who acted in the appointment till February 1858, when Government appointed Dr. George Birdwood to the post. Up to this time the committee had managed the affairs of the Museum and appointed the Secretary; but Dr. Birdwood having been appointed by Government, he considered himself no longer responsible to the committee, but steadily ignored them, and without any previous reference to them he corresponded on all occasions direct with Government. From this time the committee appears to have become extinct, as there is no further mention of their names in the records. Dr. Buist, Dr. Fraser, and Dr. Birdwood Curators 1855 to 1858.
- “In March 1860 the Museum collection was placed in the Council Room of the Town Hall; in which quarters it still remains, and it has been ever since open to the public. Collections transferred to Council Room of Town Hall.
- “No grant for the purchase of specimens has been made by Government since the grant of Rs. 2,000 made in December 1856. Various objects of interest and value

have been presented to the Museum from time to time. Dr. Birdwood mentions a donation of Rs. 1,000 from the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., but when this sum was received, or on what this sum was spent, the records do not show. Most of the furniture now belonging to the Museum was purchased, with few exceptions, out of the first grant of Rs. 6,000. Three large cases for specimens were presented by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee in 1858.

Public Sub-
scription in
1858.

“ It had been felt from the first that, to carry out the objects of a great Museum, it would be necessary to provide a suitable building; and on the assumption of the Government of India by Her Majesty the Queen in 1858, when Natives of this Presidency desired to commemorate the event, Dr. Birdwood, together with the late Honourable Jagonnath Sunkersett and Dr. Bhan Daji, induced them to embody this desire in subscriptions for the erection of a Museum building. A public meeting was held on the 15th of December 1858, when it was resolved to erect a building for the Central Museum, and to solicit Government to grant a site for the purpose. A committee was appointed to collect and apply the necessary funds, and before the meeting separated no less than Rs. 3,000 were subscribed; ultimately the subscriptions reached a sum of Rs. 1,16,141. Independently of the money raised by the public, Government contributed Rs. 1,00,000, and also granted a site on the Mount Estate, valued at about Rs. 17,000; this was afterwards exchanged with the Agri-Horticultural Society for the plot on which the Museum building now stands.

Victoria and
Albert Muse-
um founded
in November
1862.

“ The result of these efforts was the laying of the chief corner-stone of the ‘Victoria and Albert Museum’ by Sir Bartle Frere on the 19th of November 1862. The building, when completed, was to be handed over to Government as ‘a tribute from the Bombay Presidency to Her Majesty the Queen,’ in honour of the transfer of India to the direct sovereignty of the British Crown.

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“The building was originally designed by the late Mr. Tracey, and at his death the design was transferred to Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Company. Many additions were made to the original design, especially in the interior arrangements, and large sums were expended on the additional materials rendered necessary by these alterations. In consequence of the increased expense thus entailed, and which was not contemplated in Mr. Tracey’s design, it was found that the funds in hand were not sufficient for the completion of the building. The Joint Secretaries to the Committee, Doctors Birdwood and Bhau Daji, felt confident that this difficulty would have been overcome by fresh appeals to the liberality of the public; but, unfortunately for the undertaking, the commercial ruin of 1864-65 rendered all their efforts futile. The works, which up to then had been in progress, were stopped, and there seemed no prospects of their being resumed. The unfinished building was rapidly falling to ruin, when in 1868 Government assumed charge of the works in 1868. Government assumed charge of it, and undertook to provide the funds for its completion. This object has at length been accomplished at a further outlay of Rs. 3,20,972.”

There is one Museum only in the province of Sind, which is attached to the General Library in Karachi. It contains a few specimens of natural history, and various antiquities found in Sind or contributed from elsewhere. At present the collection is only a small one, and cannot claim much scientific interest. Without the supervision of some qualified officer of scientific attainments, it is improbable that this Museum will be raised from its present insignificant position.

4.—The Press.

Of the vernaculars of the Presidency, Marathi and Gujrathi show signs of intellectual activity. In Kanarese and Sindhi, there are few books and no newspapers.

Newspapers. A Reporter on the Native Press is maintained by Government at an expenditure last year of Rupees 9,646-5-8. A weekly report is drawn up on the Native Press, and is circulated among the chief Government officials. It is not compulsory on editors to submit a copy of each paper issued, but it is believed the 59 papers now reported on include all, or nearly all, that are published, the English papers of Bombay and Púna excepted. Some few of the list are irregular both in issue and in despatch to the Government reporter.

Of these 59 papers, 29 are Marathi, 26 Gujrathi, 3 Urdu, and 1 Persian.

Printing Presses.

Printing Presses have extended from Bombay to Púna, Tanna, Sátára, Ratnagiri, Násik, Ahmadabad, Súrat, and Karáchi, so that 13 of the Marathi and 19 of the Gujrathi papers are printed. The others of smaller towns are lithographed.

Newspapers where edited.

One Marathi and four Gujrathi papers are dailies. Two Marathi papers are issued twice a week. The rest of the 59 are published once a week only.

Again, of the 29 Marathi papers, Bombay has 8, Púna 3, and Tanna, Ratnagiri, Sátára, Násik and Nagar 2 each. The others belong to Dhúlía, Belgaum, Sholápur, Alibágh, Dharwar, and Kaládgi, and to the Native States of Kolhápur and Jamkandi. Of the 26 Gujrathi papers, Bombay has 13, Ahmadabad 4, and Súrat and Kaira, 2 each. The others belong to Broach, Kupudwunj, Mahuda, Karáchi, and Rájkot. Thus Kárwár, Shikárpur, and Haidarabad are the only Zillah towns without a paper.

Of the Marathi papers 9, and of the Gujrathi 2, are Anglo-Vernacular.

Rates of Subscriptions.

Under the reduced postal rates, most of the proprietors have lowered the terms of subscriptions, and two new and cheap papers have been started. For a daily paper the highest yearly subscription is Rs. 24 and the lowest Rs. 10, in

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advance. For a weekly paper the highest prices are Rs. 18 (Parsi Punch) and Rs. 12, and the lowest Rs. 1-2-0.

There is a considerable difference in the ability and industry shown by the editors. Many of the papers are well got up, and contain sensible articles and notices on the events of the day. Of the papers edited for special objects, one is an organ of the Prarthana Samaj; two others, conducted by Parsis, are chiefly taken up with mercantile affairs, and with religious and social matters of interest to the followers of Zoroaster; while the Parsi Punch caricatures the quarrels of the Mobeds and the license of the Gujrathi Maharajas. The two oldest papers in Bombay are conducted by Parsis. Of these, one has been established for 53 and the other for 41 years. Of the Bombay Gujrathi papers one is conducted by a Hindu, the rest by Parsis.

Character of
Native Press.

The general tone of the Native Press is loyal, the advantages of the British rule being understood and confessed. But this is not inconsistent with acrimonious attacks on particular measures, and on the conduct and actions of individual officers of Government.

Tone of Na-
tive Press.

The Bombay papers are here naturally far before those of the Mofussil. The exaggeration and bitterness, which take away from the influence of the Press, both with Government and the people, appears mainly due to ignorance rather than to dishonesty. As the people come to appreciate and support the Press, the tone and character of newspapers will improve.

In religious and social questions there appears to be a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the present state of transition, and the Press is naturally divided into two parties—of Radicals and Conservatives,—those who advocate sweeping changes, and those who counsel caution and discrimination.

Under Act XXV. of 1867 copies of every book printed in the Presidency are submitted to the Reporter on the Native Press for entry and registry in a catalogue.

Literature.

In 1871 the number registered was—

Books	552
Pamphlets	96
Periodicals	94
Miscellaneous	37
	<hr/>
	779

Classified by languages.

Of the whole number, 157 were English, 214 Marathi, 243 Gujrathi, 26 Sanskrit, 23 Sindhi, 16 Hindustani, 3 Brij, 2 Portuguese, 1 French, 3 Persian, and 2 Zend. Of the rest, 46 were Sanskrit and Marathi, 4 Sanskrit and Gujrathi, 3 Sanskrit and English, 7 English and Marathi, 9 English and Gujrathi, 2 Gujrathi and Persian, 2 Magadhi and Gujrathi, 1 Pehlvee and Gujrathi, 1 Brij and Gujrathi, 1 Persian and Sindhi, 1 Persian and English, 2 Zend and Gujrathi, 1 Portuguese and English, 1 English and Hindustani, 1 Hebrew and Marathi, 1 Marathi and Hindustani, 1 Gujrathi and Marathi, 3 Gujrathi and Hindustani, 1 Sanskrit and Marwadi, and 1 English-Marathi and Gujrathi.

Again, 433 were original works, 58 translations, and 288 reproductions; or 153 were educational and 626 non-educational works.

Classified by subject.

Lastly, according to subject, Biography has 6, Drama 17, Fiction 34, History 32, Languages 82, Law 69, Medicine 2, Miscellaneous 239, Poetry 180, Philosophy 1, Religion 105, Science Mathematical 13, Science Natural 25, and Voyages 4. This division is instructive.

Of the English works, two-thirds of the whole number are reports, periodicals, and lists calling for no remark. Sixteen books are returned under the head of "Law," being reprints of Acts or Reports of Cases.

Marathi Books.

In Marathi, Books in Law, Fiction, Poetry, and Religion are most numerous. The number of law books is significant. Under the other three heads there is little of value, old stories being worked up again. One or two translations, a few plays, novels and poems, one history, and one compilation

on medicine, are mentioned with approval. The remarks on Marathi books apply generally to the Gujrathi. But the characteristics of the Parsis are shown in several dramas adopted from the Persian and written for the stage, in the number of books on mercantile matters, and in two well-written books of travels. There is also a book on China by a Hindu. A History of the French and German War was compiled by a Parsi.

Parsi Books.

In Sanskrit, the only work of interest is a treatise published by a Gujrathi against the doctrines of the Maharajas, his religious teachers.

Sanskrit.

In Hindustani there is nothing of interest except a reprint of a poem on the saint and poet Tulsidas. The remaining works consist of school-books or reprints of prayers or miscellaneous works of little literary interest. The only exception is an English translation, by Professor Kielhorn, of the Paribhashludushekhara, the most able and profound work in Sanskrit Grammar.

Hindustani.

From the facts given, it appears that Marathi and Gujrathi show almost the same degree of intellectual activity. The books in either language treat of the same class of subjects, and there is the same scarcity of marked excellence and abundance of humble efforts. School-books with glossaries and translations command the largest sale. Next are books on law, the favourite profession of the educated and untrained alike. Most of these law books are still very elementary. Then come books on popular religion, with legends, prayers, and hymns. Lastly come books to amuse, signs of an incipient literary taste. There are a number of tales, fictions, dramas, and poems, original or translated, generally humble, but now and again showing merit.

Summary.

In respect of morality, the general tone of current vernacular literature is good and progressive.

Most of the books are printed in Bombay; Puna and Ahmadabad also contribute.

PART VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION I.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

1.—*General Health.*

The Sanitary Commissioner's Report for the past year has been drawn up in accordance with the instructions recently received from the Chief Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The following sections have been prescribed under which future reports are to be drawn up :—

I.—The Vital Statistics of the Province.—The annual statements should be according to the standard forms, from which no deviation whatever should be made.

II.—History of the chief diseases during the year—

- (a) Cholera.
- (b) Small-pox.
- (c) Fevers.
- (d) Bowel-complaints.
- (e) Injuries.

III.—The Meteorology of the year.

IV.—The food-supply of the people as affected by the out-turn of the crops, the rate of wages, and the prices of grain ; and such information should, as far as possible, be given for separate districts in relation to the comparative mortality in each.

V.—A record of personal proceedings.

VI.—Sanitary progress.

The collection of vital statistics, in a precise and methodical form, is a work which in this Presidency is beset with Difficulty of collecting statistics.

exceptional difficulties, owing to the great dearth of all geographical and statistical information. There are at present no trustworthy maps of the Presidency as a whole; and it is the opinion of the Surveyor General of India, that any attempt at present to construct a map of the entire Presidency must prove a failure. The physical characteristics of each district must obviously have an important bearing on the health and general condition of the inhabitants, and it would have been desirable, if possible, to preface a report on the vital statistics of the Presidency by an outline of the descriptive and physical geography of each district. This, however, it has been impossible to do. It is hoped that the Gazetteer of the Presidency, which has for several years engaged the attention of a special officer, will remedy much of the deficiency complained of.

Mortuary
registration.

For fiscal purposes the Presidency is divided into certain districts, and for purposes of mortuary registration the want of a separate special agency has necessitated the adoption of these divisions: so the Collectorates are the registration districts, their Talukas are the circles, and the villages are the units from which the primary facts are elicited; towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants are independent circles; jails also furnish separate returns, as do certain cantonments; and the army is shown by each battery and regiment.

Village re-
gistration.

The object in view is to ascertain and record the mortality in each district in proportion to its population; to investigate the cause of the excess where it is shown to be excessive; and to adopt such precautionary and preventive measures as may be most feasible. To this end, the ordinary village officers are enjoined to record all deaths occurring within their respective charges. These records eventually find their way to the head-quarters of the district, where they are tabulated and submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner's office in the following form:—

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Registration Circle.		Area in square miles.	Class of Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaint.	Accident or Violence.	All other causes.	Total in each Circle.	Ages at time of Death.	Births.
	Males.	Females.											
				Christian.									
				Mahomedan.									
				Hindoo.									
				All others.									
				Males.									
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tion and area of the territories under the direct supervision of the Bombay Government is given in the following table :—

		Reported Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Population per Square Mile.
Northern Division.	Ahmadabad.....	712,579	3,851	185·0
	Broach.....	287,642	1,658	173·4
	Kolába.....	308,766	2,564	118·5
	Kaira.....	740,200	2,032	364·2
	Khandesh.....	957,160	19,658	48·7
	Násik.....	672,791	10,628·7	63·3
	Panch Mahals.....	218,581	1,812·5	117·4
	Súrat.....	492,684	1,639·3	300·6
	Tanna.....	633,183	7,154·0	88·5
		5,018,586	50,997·5	97·1
Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar.....	697,537	6,647	104·9
	Belgaum.....	832,938	4,591	181·4
	Kanara.....	374,780	3,537	105·9
	Dharwar.....	883,611	4,542	194·6
	Kaládgi.....	742,135	5,245·8	141·5
	Púna.....	792,552	4,279·2	185·2
	Ratnagiri.....	660,577	4,721·7	139·9
	Sátára.....	1,028,520	7,640·1	134·6
	Sholápur.....	571,822	6,960	82·2
		6,584,472	48,163·8	135·7
Sind.	Haidarabad.....	552,389	11,739	47·0
	Karáchi.....	340,000	13,650	24·9
	Shikárpur.....	541,915	7,519·5	72·1
	Thar and Parkar...	225,000	15,000	15·0
	Upper Sind.....	75,000	2,226	33·7
		1,734,304	50,134·5	34·6
	Bombay City.....	816,562	18·6	4,389·8
	Total.....	14,153,924	149,314·4	94·8

When the results of the general census are exhibited this Table will probably have to be altered. It may then be possible to consider such questions as the relative proportion of the sexes, age, &c.

Classification
of Population
and of Diseases

The total population of the registration districts is classed under five different sections, each differing from the other as regards habits of life. These sections are: I.—General Population; II.—Cantonments; III.—Jails; IV.—Native Troops;

VITAL STATISTICS.

and V.—European Troops. For each class there is given the mortality from—

Cholera.	|	Bowel-complaints (Diarrhoea and Dysentery).
Small-pox.		Injuries (accidental and intentional).
Fevers.		

The general population takes in all except the Army and its followers, the residents in cantonments, and prisoners in Jails ; and the estimated total by the Collectorate Returns for December 1871 is given as 14,153,924 against 13,523,873 in 1870 : so the reported increase for the year is 630,051.

The total numbers of births registered during the year among the civil population was 250,307, and the total number of deaths was 279,726.

The monthly return of deaths in 1871, as compared with 1870, is as follows :—

Total Deaths in	1871.	1870.
January... ..	21,326	16,764
February	19,741	14,682
March	22,703	15,489
April	22,919	14,632
May	22,418	15,312
June	23,115	14,237
July	24,035	15,910
August	25,091	20,374
September	23,813	21,663
October	24,857	22,541
November	24,598	24,183
December	25,110	23,940
	279,726	219,727
	219,727	
	59,999	

In 1870 there were carried off by disease or accident something over 16 persons out of every thousand; and although for 1871 the numbers have risen to 19—nearly

Annual Death-rate.

20—per 1,000, it cannot be said to have been a black-letter year. Since registration was introduced, the annual death rate has been—

For 1865	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	per mille.
” 1866	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	” ”
” 1867	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	” ”
” 1868	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	” ”
” 1869	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	” ”
” 1870	...	...	...	...	...	16·2	” ”
” 1871	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	” ”

The divisional ratios were—

	Northern Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Bombay City.*
For 1865	26·8	25·2	4·3	35·1
” 1866	8·5	18·7	6·0	20·5
” 1867	10·1	13·3	11·0	19·3
” 1868	13·5	16·3	7·8	19·4
” 1869	20·2	21·4	16·7	21·6
” 1870	16·6	16·8	11·9	18·9
” 1871	22·7	19·0	13·5	20·4

* These ratios are calculated upon a population of 816,562.

In the Appendix to this Report will be found tabular statements showing the deaths from the principal diseases reported in the civil population of the Presidency town, and of each Taluka under the administration of the Bombay Government.

Those cantonments which lie within our own territories differ but little from other towns and villages, and they take their places amongst the general population. They are perhaps on the same footing as ordinary municipalities, with the additional advantages of constant European supervision. They have an organized police and, generally speaking, a dispensary, if not a civil hospital: so if on the one hand they tend to develop the vices of urban communities, they offer a means of prevention and cure.

The estimated population of the following cantonments is 69,994 against 69,348 in 1870. These cantonments are

selected because they lie in petty States, where registration is as yet unknown. The other cantonments take their places within the respective Collectorates, either as units or, when qualified by numbers, as independent circles :—

	1871.	1870.
Aden	2,147	1,757
Asirgarh	2,691	2,656
Baroda	3,778	3,163
Bhuj	832	908
Dísa	9,000	10,289
Kolhápúr	1,569	1,165
Mahidpur	522	462
Mhow	20,343	21,475
Nímach	10,617	9,463
Nasirabad	17,591	17,125
Rájkot	854	885
Total.....	69,944	69,348
	69,348	
	596	

The total deaths in each, with the ratio per *mille*, are given for the year under report and for 1870 :—

	1871.		1870.	
	Total Deaths.	Ratio per <i>Mille</i> .	Total Deaths.	Ratio per <i>Mille</i> .
Aden	78	36·3	23	13·1
Asirgarh	107	39·8	105	39·6
Baroda	80	21·2	59	18·7
Bhuj	22	26·7	16	17·6
Dísa	100	11·2	211	20·5
Kolhápúr	48	30·6	33	28·3
Mahidpur	26	49·8	26	56·2
Mhow	664	32·6	592	27·6
Nímach	192	18·1	144	15·2
Nasirabad	461	26·2	334	19·5
Rájkot	31	36·3	17	19·2
Total...	1,809	25·9	1,560	22·5
	1,560	22·5		
	249	3·4		

Cantonments shown in order of reported population for 1871 :—

No.	Cantonments.	Reported Population.	Deaths.							Ratio per <i>Mille</i> of reported Population.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaint.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.	
1	Mhow	20,343	...	7	279	47	14	317	664	32·6
2	Nasirabad	17,591	...	11	208	37	3	202	461	26·2
3	Nímach	10,617	...	...	131	19	4	39	192	18·1
4	Dísa	9,000	...	...	55	3	...	42	100	11·1
5	Baroda	3,778	...	...	29	9	2	40	80	21·2
6	Asirgarh	2,691	...	...	59	2	1	35	107	39·8
7	Aden	2,147	...	...	28	6	1	43	78	36·3
8	Kolhápúr	1,569	...	...	28	3	...	17	48	30·6
9	Rájkot	854	...	...	20	1	...	10	31	36·3
10	Bhuj	832	...	...	8	1	...	13	22	26·4
11	Mahidpur	522	...	...	...	1	...	25	26	49·8
	Total.....	69,944	...	18	845	139	25	782	1,809	25·9

Cantonments shown in order of death-rate for 1871 :—

No.	Cantonments.	1870.			1871.		
		Reported Population.	Reported Deaths.	Rate per <i>Mille</i> .	Reported Population.	Reported Deaths.	Rate per <i>Mille</i> .
1	Mahidpur	462	26	56·2	522	26	49·8
2	Asirgarh	2,656	105	39·8	2,691	107	39·8
3	Rájkot	885	17	19·2	854	31	36·3
4	Aden	1,757	23	13·1	2,147	78	36·3
5	Mhow	21,475	592	27·6	20,343	664	32·6
6	Kolhápúr	1,165	33	28·3	1,569	48	30·6
7	Bhuj	908	16	17·6	832	22	26·4
8	Nasirabad	17,125	334	19·5	17,591	461	26·2
9	Baroda	3,163	59	18·7	3,778	80	21·2
10	Nímach	9,463	144	15·2	10,617	192	18·1
11	Dísa	10,299	211	20·5	9,000	100	11·1
	Total.....	69,348	1,560	25·5	69,944	1,809	25·9

Deaths in cantonments from 1866 to 1871 :—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1866.....	53	13	1,473	202	49	903	2,693
1867.....	39	82	1,301	296	62	1,040	2,820
1868.....	43	79	1,155	250	105	1,051	2,683
1869.....	496	99	1,910	512	101	1,630	4,742
1870.....	10	6	1,225	297	77	1,185	2,800
1871.....	.....	18	845	139	25	782	1,809
Total...	635	297	7,909	1,696	419	6,591	17,547

In the case of jail population we have to deal with a mixed element; but the organization is so perfect that the health returns can be easily contrasted with those of the ordinary civil population.

The average strength of prisoners in confinement was—

	1871.	1870.
In Jails Proper	5,731	5,683
In Subsidiary Jails ...	2,218	2,326
	<u>7,949</u>	<u>8,009</u>

The average number of Daily Sick was—

	1871.	1870.
In Jails Proper	146·3	143·6
In Subsidiary Jails ...	80·6	80·1
	<u>226·9</u>	<u>223·7</u>

Fever was in excess at the Shikárpur Jail proper in April, at Yerrowda in January, and at Narra Subsidiary Jail in March.

The deaths and their ratios per *mille* of average strength were—

	1871.	Ratio per Mille.	Against...	1870.	Ratio per Mille.
In Jails Proper.....	152	26·5	164	28·6	
In Subsidiary Jails..	59	26·6	71	30·5	
In all Jails	211	26·5	235	29·3	

Excluding jails with an average strength under 50, the maximum and minimum death rates per *mille* were—

In Jails Proper.

1871. 1870.
Shikárpur—Maximum ... 72·0 against 82·4 at Haidarabád.
Rájkot—Minimum *Nil* „ *Nil* „ Dhúlís.

Subsidiary Jails.

Bukkur—Maximum 74·2 against 93·3 at Mitrow Canal.
Narra—Minimum..... 3·3 „ *Nil* „ Belgaum.

The deaths in jails from 1866 to 1871 were as follows :—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1866.....	6	...	235	140	...*	152	533
1867.....	2	2	142	30	...	83	259
1868.....	7	1	32	15	...	82	137
1869.....	26	...	40	46	...	100	212
1870.....	...	...	54	39	2	140	235
1871.....	...	...	43	40	4	124	211
Total...	41	3	546	310	6	681	1,587

* Injuries were not classified until 1870.

These troops live in a great measure under the special protection of the Government, and, except as regards their immediate domestic wants, they are surrounded by measures of precaution, apart from the contingencies which must always pertain to Military service. They are better cared for than their brethren in civil life, and ought to be less subject to disease.

Out of a total strength of 26,931 there was a loss by deaths of 342, by invaliding of 798, and by causes other than those pertaining to health of 597. Including casualties on furlough, there were 94 deaths out of hospital—3·57, per *mille*. The average number of daily sick was 1007·4, or 43·0 per *mille*, as compared with 954·4, or 40·5 in 1870.

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The ratios of daily sick per *mille* of average strength at the several stations show maximum and minimum as follows:—

	1871.	1870.
Nasirabad—Maximum	117.9	against 81.8 at Jacobabad.
Sadra—Minimum	13.6	„ 16.0 at Kolhápur.

The healthiest regiment was the 2nd Light Cavalry, quartered at Dísá and Rájkot; the unhealthiest was the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, at Jacobabad. Amongst the Native Infantry Regiments, the healthiest was the 1st, at Púna, and the unhealthiest was the 26th, at Nasirabad and Súrat.

The number of deaths in hospital was 248, or 10.6 per *mille* of mean strength.

In 1870 the number was 206, or 8.7 per *mille* of mean strength.

The deaths amongst Native troops from 1866 to 1871 were as follows:—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1866.....	9	1	44	16	4	88	162
1867.....	1	...	43	21	14	115	194
1868.....	17	1	58	38	8	118	240
1869.....	33	3	44	19	10	115	224
1870.....	1	...	50	18	1	136	206
1871.....	6	...	56	13	2	94	171
Total...	67	5	295	125	39	666	1,197

From the Weekly Medical Returns the mean strength of European Troops. the men serving with their Corps or Regiments was 10,800 against 10,468 in 1870, and the average number of daily sick was 596, or 55.1 per *mille*, as compared with 609, or 58.2 per *mille* in 1870. The ratios of daily sick per *mille* of average strength at the several stations show highest and lowest as follows:—

1871. 1870.

Nasirabad—Maximum ... 96·0 against 102·3 per *mille* at Nasirabad.
Deolali—Minimum..... 30·3 „ 38·4 at Aden.

The healthiest Regiment was the 11/2nd Foot at Belgaum ;
the unhealthiest was the 11/8th Foot at Nasirabad.

The deaths from the principal diseases amongst European troops from 1866 to 1871 were as follows:—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1866.....	7	...	26	16	27	77	153
1867.....	57	...	37	29	26	72	221
1868.....	8	...	15	16	23	73	135
1869.....	55	1	32	14	20	103	225
1870.....	1	...	52	16	11	95	175
1871.....	...	...	29	12	13	97	151
Total ...	128	1	191	103	120	517	1,060

Abstract of mortality amongst the entire population.

In the following table there is given a general abstract of the mortality during the past six years amongst the different sections into which the population has been divided, and it shows what a terrible enemy is fever. It will be seen that from fever alone, during the years under notice, the deaths have exceeded those from all other causes put together by 63,699:—

Deaths from Cholera	92,325	Deaths from Fever.	718,293
„ Small-pox ...	55,867		
„ Bowel-complaints.....	142,907		
„ Injuries	28,962		
„ All other Causes.....	314,533		654,594
	654,594		63,699

The subjoined tables give the mortality for each of the six registration years, and the summary shows in what direction sanitary improvement is required:—

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Sections into which the entire Population has been divided.	1886.							1887.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1. General Population	19,019	3,846	94,413	19,105	4,288	44,607	1,85,276	5,271	9,857	89,898	17,372	4,338	51,568	178,294
2. Cantonments	53	13	1,473	202	49	909	2,693	39	82	1,301	298	62	1,040	2,820
3. Jails	6	...	235	140	...	152	533	2	2	142	30	...	83	259
4. Native Troops	9	1	44	16	4	89	162	1	...	43	21	14	115	194
5. British Troops	7	...	28	18	27	77	153	57	...	87	29	28	72	221
Total....	19,094	3,860	96,191	19,479	4,368	45,827	1,88,817	5,370	9,941	91,411	17,743	4,440	52,978	181,788

Sections into which the entire Population has been divided.	1888.							1889.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1. General Population.....	6,347	15,183	97,524	19,289	4,163	41,970	184,476	52,330	12,668	128,826	29,335	4,713	55,527	283,997
2. Cantonments	43	79	1,155	250	103	1,051	2,683	480	99	1,910	512	101	1,830	4,742
3. Jails	7	1	32	15	...	89	137	26	...	40	46	...	100	212
4. Native Troops.....	17	1	58	38	6	118	240	33	3	44	19	10	115	224
5. British Troops	8	...	15	18	23	73	135	55	1	32	14	20	103	225
Total....	6,422	15,264	98,784	19,608	4,299	43,294	187,671	52,934	12,769	130,852	30,526	4,844	57,475	289,400

Sections into which the entire Population has been divided:	1870.							1871.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1. General Population.....	2,666	4,606	131,024	24,550	4,599	52,232	218,727	5,321	9,403	187,677	30,422	5,279	60,124	279,726
2. Cantonments	10	6	1,225	297	77	1,185	2,800	...	18	845	139	25	752	1,809
3. Jails .....	...	...	64	39	...	140	235	...	...	43	40	4	124	211
4. Native Troops	1	...	50	18	1	136	206	6	...	56	13	2	94	171
5. British Troops	1	...	52	16	11	95	175	...	...	29	12	13	97	151
Total.....	2,678	4,612	132,405	24,920	4,690	53,838	223,143	5,327	9,421	188,650	30,828	5,323	61,221	282,068

SUMMARY.

Sections into which the entire Population has been divided.	Total 1866 to 1871.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Total.
1. General Population	91,454	55,681	709,352	1,40,673	28,378	306,078	1,331,496
2. Cantonments	635	297	7,909	1,696	419	6,591	17,547
3. Jails.....	41	3	546	310	6	681	1,687
4. Native Troops.....	87	5	295	125	39	686	1,197
5. British Troops.....	138	1	191	163	120	617	1,060
Total....	92,325	55,687	718,293	142,907	28,962	314,533	1,352,887

Cholera. Among the general population the total of deaths was 5,821 against 2,666 in 1870. Out of every History of chief Diseases during the year. 48·05 deaths one was from cholera, while in the previous year the proportion was 1 in 82·41.

The territorial distribution of deaths from Cholera was as follows :—

	1871.	1870.
Northern Division	3,345	against 457
Southern „	2,182	„ 1,823
Sind „ .....	...	...
Bombay City	294	„ 386

By Collectorates and Districts the distribution was—

	1871.	1870.
Ahmadabad	20	against 57
Ahmadnagar	658	„ 62
Belgaum.....	40	„ 302
Broach	1	„ 9
Kanara .....	...	„ 4
Kolába	121	„ 102
Dharwar.....	...	„ 1
Haidarabad.....	...	„ ...
Kaira	20	„ 63
Khandesh	1,339	„ 19
Kaládgi	167	„ 62
Karáchi .....	...	„ ...
Násik	1,451	„ 53
Púna	243	„ 214
Panch Mahals	2	„ 6
Ratnagiri	663	„ 185
Sátára.....	131	„ 569
Shikárpur .....	...	„ ...
Sholápur	280	„ 371
Súrat	12	„ 20
Thána.....	379	„ 181
Thar and Parkar .....	...	„ ...
Upper Sind Frontier.....	...	„ ...
Bombay City	294	„ 386
Total.....	5,821	2,666
	2,666	
	<u>3,155</u>	

VITAL STATISTICS.

The greatest number of deaths was in the Násik Collectorate, where there were 1,451, and of these 1,007 occurred in May, June, and July.

The deaths from Cholera took place in the following months:—

	1871.	against	1870.
January.....	351		62
February	237	"	25
March	174	"	30
	<u>762</u>	"	<u>117</u>
April.....	137	"	25
May	591	"	56
June	804	"	67
	<u>1,532</u>	"	<u>148</u>
July	1,005	"	41
August	1,014	"	158
September ...	555	"	265
	<u>2,574</u>	"	<u>464</u>
October.....	598	"	586
November.....	174	"	898
December	181	"	453
	<u>953</u>	"	<u>1,937</u>
	<u>5,821</u>		<u>2,666</u>

Out of every 2,431·53 persons living, one died from cholera. In 1870 the proportion was one in 5,072·72.

Amongst the general population the deaths from this disease were 9,403 against 4,606 in 1870, and their distribution was as follows:—

	1871.	1870.
Ahmadabad.....	1,465	81
Ahmadnagar	204	25
Belgaum	1,292	326
Broach.....	114	15
Kanara	702	229
Kolába.....	248	350
Dharwar	845	491
Haidarabad	2	1
Kaira	313	90
Khandesh	464	306
Kaládgi	571	608
Karáchi	15	94
Násik	164	64
Púna	552	91
Panch Mahals.....	18	1
Ratnagiri.....	356	551

	1871.	1870.
Sátára	248	200
Shikárpur	14	36
Sholápur	459	264
Súrat	179	65
Thána	252	62
Thar and Parkar.....	3	2
Upper Sind Frontier	2	1
Bombay City	921	553
	<u>9,403</u>	<u>4,606</u>
	4,606	
	<u>4,797</u>	

Noted by months, the deaths from Small-pox were as follows:—

	1871.	against	1870.
January.....	436		275
February	509	”	366
March	859	”	650
	<u>1,804</u>	”	<u>1,291</u>
April	1,377	”	622
May	1,522	”	656
June	1,211	”	499
	<u>4,110</u>	”	<u>1,777</u>
July	719	”	361
August	516	”	305
September.....	445	”	244
	<u>1,680</u>	”	<u>910</u>
October.....	411	”	225
November.....	514	”	182
December	884	”	221
	<u>1,809</u>	”	<u>628</u>
	<u>9,403</u>		<u>4,606</u>
	4,606		
	<u>4,707</u>		

The cantonments were singularly free from this disease, there being only 18 deaths from it—at Man 7 deaths, and at Nasirabad 11 deaths: In jails there were 6 cases, but no deaths.

Fevers.

Amongst the general population the deaths from fevers amounted to 167,677, and their proportion to the total of deaths was 1 in 1·7. The greatest mortality, as usual, occurred in the months of October, November, and December.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The territorial distribution was as follows:—

	1871.		1870.
Northern Division	76,323	against	46,816
Southern Division	66,492	„	61,417
Sind.....	18,593	„	18,056
Bombay City	6,269	„	4,735
	<u>167,677</u>		<u>131,024</u>
	131,024		
	<u>36,653</u>		

The subjoined table gives the distribution of deaths from fever in the several districts—

	Fever.	
	1871.	1870.
Ahmadabad	15,187	9,748
Ahmadnagar	7,267	6,548
Belgaum	5,808	4,126
Broach	4,117	2,703
Kanara	5,868	5,250
Kolába	3,523	2,334
Dharwar	9,240	6,834
Haidarabad	6,050	5,144
Kaira	13,530	8,173
Khandesh	10,416	8,476
Kaládgi.....	5,189	5,825
Karáchi	2,839	2,568
Násik	7,788	5,666
Púna	10,791	7,542
Panch Mahals	2,613	2,014
Ratnagiri	5,847	4,825
Sátára	11,944	10,635
Shikárpur	8,489	8,797
Sholápur	4,538	4,166
Súrat	6,386	5,922
Tanna	12,763	7,446
Thar and Parkar.....	469	713
Upper Sind	746	834
Bombay City	6,269	4,735
Total.....	<u>1,67,677</u>	<u>1,31,024</u>
	1,31,024	
	<u>36,653</u>	

Bowel-com-
plaints.

The diseases under this head are Diarrhœa, Bowel-complaints, and Dysentery. The total of deaths was 30,422, against 26,738 in 1870. The territorial distribution of deaths is as follows:—

No.	Collectorates.	1871.	1870.
1	Ahmadabad	3,078	3,038
2	Ahmadnagar	1,775	1,740
3	Belgaum	1,656	490
4	Broach.....	323	194
5	Kanara	680	587
6	Kolába.....	258	156
7	Dharwar	5,283	3,817
8	Haidarabad.....	138	30
9	Kaira	2,046	1,120
10	Khandesh	2,398	2,080
11	Kaládghi.....	1,189	2,031
12	Karáchi	145	97
13	Násik	1,748	1,181
14	Pána	1,859	1,270
15	Panch Mahals	152	100
16	Ratnagiri.....	883	863
17	Sátára	1,117	3,038
18	Shikárpur	435	143
19	Sholápur	710	1,096
20	Súrat	2,160	1,082
21	Tanna	683	356
22	Thar and Parkar.....	16	40
23	Upper Sind.....	12	1
24	Bombay City	1,678	2,188
	Total.....	30,422	26,738
		26,738	
		4,784	

The total of deaths in cantonments was 139 against 147 in 1870. There were 47 deaths at Mhow and only 1 at Rájkot from this class of disease. The number of deaths in jails was 40 against 30 in 1870.

Injuries.

The total number of violent deaths—that is deaths from injuries, intentional or accidental—was 6,279 against 4,599 in 1870.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The territorial distribution of deaths is as follows :—

For General Population.

	Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
Ahmadabad	102	16	134	94	346
Ahmadnagar	50	3	104	14	171
Belgaum	70	17	155	34	276
Broach	19	8	88	31	146
Kanara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216
Kolaba	6	4	114	12	136
Dharwar	58	16	205	40	319
Haidarabad	55	11	486	353	905
Kaira	60	12	127	77	276
Khandesh	30	9	160	44	243
Kaládgi	68	9	129	29	235
Karáchi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
Násik	20	10	115	21	166
Púna	47	16	209	32	304
Panch Mahals	10	3	52	34	99
Ratnagiri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343
Sátara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328
Shikárpur	36	24	340	117	517
Sholápur	41	13	135	6	195
Súrat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Tanna	67	15	111	119	312
Thar and Parkar	3	4	46	43	96
Upper Sind Frontier	1	2	27	11	41
Bombay City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,279

For Cantonments.

	Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
Aden	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Asirgarh .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Baroda	1	.....	.....	1	2
Mhow	2	2	9	1	14
Nímach .....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Nasirabad .....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	4	2	17	2	25

For British Troops.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1 Suicide .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	6
2 Wounding .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
3 Accident	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
4 Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Injuries	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	2	1	1	13

2.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Births. From the subjoined table, it will be seen that 250,307 births were registered during the year amongst the civil population of this Presidency:—

Total of Births in each month in 1871.

Collectorate.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Ahmadabad	755	577	700	665	780	1,017	1,023	1,122	1,194	1,319	1,197	1,091	11,440
Ahmadnagar	878	782	986	1,038	959	1,187	1,369	1,483	1,364	1,604	1,330	1,223	14,163
Belgaum	950	1,026	1,319	1,614	1,471	1,577	1,695	1,416	1,490	1,544	1,472	1,272	16,747
Broach	267	177	405	394	481	420	453	396	401	487	566	400	4,847
Kanara	669	626	771	806	974	1,075	1,179	988	854	733	815	807	10,297
Kolaba	136	179	238	414	443	497	635	423	323	300	344	273	4,204
Dharwar	1,743	1,994	2,498	2,395	2,251	2,574	2,312	1,938	1,985	2,220	2,238	2,188	26,481
Haidarabad	406	405	288	323	610	504	479	632	489	547	514	678	5,784
Kaira	1,168	905	1,219	1,251	1,332	1,287	1,331	1,027	1,227	1,250	1,260	546	13,803
Khandesh .....	..	..	..	..	1,133	1,379	2,022	1,613	1,802	1,622	1,501	1,767	12,839
Kaladgi	650	811	900	1,047	1,114	1,206	1,101	1,224	1,160	1,195	992	1,161	12,570
Karachi .....	..	..	108	102	167	172	221	292	281	270	236	221	2,070
Nasik	725	729	1,058	1,002	1,069	1,246	1,598	1,175	1,385	1,311	1,484	1,137	13,916
Puna	818	799	874	1,050	975	1,229	1,491	1,499	1,766	1,555	1,666	1,510	15,172
Panch Mahals	78	117	152	185	175	163	138	117	163	162	258	286	1,997
Ratnagiri	762	881	1,174	1,298	1,381	1,437	1,418	862	826	819	706	801	12,362
Sitara	1,494	1,406	1,738	1,762	1,828	1,935	2,145	2,053	1,898	2,094	2,063	1,987	22,403
Shikarpur	309	380	379	347	257	168	179	258	364	514	403	451	4,009
Sholapur	384	601	682	680	565	712	728	842	966	1,116	914	1,048	9,256
Sarat	618	494	870	705	11,080	1,085	1,273	1,171	1,267	1,518	1,266	1,081	12,429
Tanna	640	779	1,104	1,257	1,928	1,825	1,590	1,961	1,144	1,073	1,046	1,071	15,427
Thar and Parkar	17	17	17	12	5	14	18	18	19	17	4	5	153
Upper Sind .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13	12	58	52	39	47
Bombay City	1,308	990	908	955	1,148	83	80	87	71	47	57	48	5,777
	14,782	14,675	18,366	19,205	22,251	22,794	24,485	22,586	22,446	23,367	22,369	20,999	248,349

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the cantonments mentioned below the number of births registered in each month was as follows :—

Total of Births in each month in 1871.

No.	Cantonments.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
1	Aden .....	...	9	3	7	8	9	8	3	5	15	7	6	80
2	Asirgarh	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	...	...	1	2	18
3	Baroda .....	...	6	...	2	1	1	6	3	4	4	7	4	38
4	Bhuj	4	1	7	3	6	5	7	4	3	11	3	2	56
5	Disa .....	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	4	1	4	2	2	20
6	Kolhápur	4	5	5	5	2	4	2	8	4	8	3	2	52
7	Mahadpur	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	6	4	2	7	42
8	Mhow	58	51	49	81	79	63	52	72	74	59	68	56	762
9	Nimach	2	4	11	11	13	23	18	25	11	13	31	29	191
10	Nasirabad	60	45	41	37	48	37	42	49	55	78	78	65	635
11	Rajkot	3	6	4	4	7	6	9	4	5	4	6	6	64
	Total.....	135	131	130	155	168	152	153	177	168	200	208	181	1,958

No information relating to marriages is at present available, the subject having been expressly excluded from inquiry by the Government of India.

Marriage
Statistics.

The subjoined table shows the mortality throughout the Presidency from each of the more important diseases as classified above. The excessive mortality from fever, which has before been alluded to, should attract especial attention. The total number of deaths from cholera is 5,527, as compared with 2,663 in 1870 and with 53,363 in 1869. The mortality from other diseases does not call for special notice :—

Deaths.

Return of Deaths in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1871.

	Reported Population.	Area in Statute Acres.	Ratio of Mortality per <i>Male</i> .	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Accident or Violence.		Other Causes.		All Causes.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Northern Division.	5,018,586	32,638,320	22.7	1,798	1,547	1,594	1,623	41,533	34,790	7,570	5,276	1,102	825	9,016	7,507	62,613	51,568
Southern Division.....	6,584,472	30,825,125	19.0	1,099	1,083	2,636	2,593	35,280	31,212	8,540	6,612	1,349	1,033	17,797	16,199	66,701	58,737
Sind Division	1,734,304	32,086,980	13.5	..	..	22	14	10,916	7,677	475	271	1,153	544	1,340	1,042	13,906	9,548
Total....	13,337,362	95,549,325	19.7	2,897	2,630	4,252	4,230	87,729	73,679	16,585	12,159	3,604	2,407	28,153	24,748	1,43,220	1,19,853

PART VI.

Births and Deaths reported in the Civil Population in the Island of Bombay during the year 1871.

<i>Population by Census 1864.</i>	Deaths.							Births.
	Still-born.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Accident or Violence.	Other causes.	All causes.	
Males								
Females								
Bombay	655	294	291	6,269	268	8,246	16,663	5,777

VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION II.

HOSPITALS and DISPENSARIES.

It was noticed in the Report of last year that the attention of this Government had been directed ^{Kolába Asylum.} to the unsatisfactory condition of the Lunatic Asylums of the Presidency in general, and of the Asylum at Kolába in particular. The want of accommodation in the Asylum at Kolába and the evils arising from the overcrowded state of the present building have been fully recognized, and a Committee has been appointed to examine and report upon various sites for the selection of one for a new Lunatic Asylum. The proceedings of this Committee had not terminated at the close of the year under report. In order to improve the present condition of the Asylum, sanction has been granted for the construction of two additional wings to the old building.

Europeans as well as Natives are accommodated in this ^{European Insanes.} Asylum; the average daily number of the former during the year being 10, and of the latter 208. There were in the Asylum on the 1st April 1871, 24 males and 1 female, and 13 males have been admitted during the year; the total number treated being 38. Of this number, 2 recovered and 33 were sent invalided to Europe. There were no deaths.

Of the forms of insanity, 22 were cases of mania, 8 of melancholia, 4 of dementia, 1 of paralysis, 1 of amentia, and 2 of amentia with epilepsy.

Of the causes of insanity, 16 were not ascertainable, 3 cases were ascribed to exposure to the sun, 6 cases to drink, 2 cases to cranial injury, 2 cases to hereditary causes, 2 cases to the climate, 3 cases to moral causes, 3 to physical causes, and in one case the disease is ascribed to the effects of old age.

There were 200 Native insanes—160 males and 40 females— ^{Native Insanes.} on the 1st April 1871, and 52 have been admitted during the year,—42 males and 10 females,—making the total number treated 252. Of these, 22 recovered and were restored to

their friends partially cured, 3 were surrendered uncured, and 11 died. There remained in the Asylum on March 31st, 1872, 214 Native insanes. Of the forms of insanity 149 were cases of mania, 2 of mania and epilepsy, 24 of melancholia, 34 of dementia, 18 of amentia, and the remaining cases were of a mixed character.

Causes of insanity.

One of the principal causes of insanity has been excess in the use of Ganga. The Superintendent remarks that, on examining the register of the Asylum during the last eight years, out of 646 cases treated 76, or 11·7 per cent., were cases which are recorded as resulting from the use and abuse of the different preparations of *Cannabis Indica*. Of these 76 cases, 30 are still under treatment, while in six instances the patients have been re-admitted.

Average cost per head.

The average cost per head per annum is reckoned at Rs. 371-14-7, giving a monthly rate of Rs. 30-15-8. The Inspector General notices that the cost per mensem of European and Anglo-Indian insanes at Bhowanipur, as given in the Bengal Medical Report for 1870, is as follows:—1868, Rs. 29; 1869, Rs. 23-5-4; 1870, Rs. 21, showing a progressive decrease.

Ahmadabad Asylum.

In the Lunatic Asylum at Ahmadabad 116 patients, all Natives, have been under treatment during the year; and of these, 15 were discharged, 12 were transferred to friends, and 5 died—giving a percentage of 5·7 to average strength and of 4·3 to number treated. The abuse of Ganga is noticed as by far the most frequent cause of insanity amongst the patients treated at Ahmadabad. The Inspector General remarks that this Asylum, under the care of Dr. Wyllie, is especially noticeable for the excellent system which prevails in it. Many of the patients are usefully and profitably employed in outdoor work, and it has been found possible to maintain order and quiet without the use of painful modes of restraint, or even of a padded room. Of all the public charities in Ahmadabad the Asylum holds the first place for completeness and efficiency. It is the only Asylum within a radius of 300 miles.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The location of the Cowasjee Jehangeer Asylum has been changed from Larkhana to Haidarabad during the year. The change has not so far influenced favourably the health of the patients. Of the 18 deaths which have occurred during the year, 16 have taken place in the new Asylum during the last 7 months. Of the 136 insanes under treatment during the year, 18 were made over to their friends and 18 died, leaving 100 patients at the close of the year.

Cowasjee
Jehangir Asy-
lum at Hai-
darabad.

In the Lunatic Asylum at Púna, there were 76 patients under treatment during the year: 14 were discharged cured, and 2 died. The most frequent form of insanity in this Asylum is mania. Previous attacks of fever, and the abuse of Ganga and Bhang, are noted as the commonest causes of the disease. Before the Sassoon Hospital was opened, this Asylum was an adjunct of the Civil Hospital. Since that period some improvements have taken place, and there is much less overcrowding than formerly. But the accommodation is still defective. It consists of two long wards, which divide the criminal from the ordinary lunatics, and two small padded rooms. In a building of this kind no attempt can be made to classify and to treat patients according to the phase of the malady under which they may be suffering, nor can measures be adopted to separate a convalescent patient from the ordinary inmates.

Púna Asylum.

The total number of inmates of this Asylum during the year has been 24, of these 6 were new admissions. Five patients have been discharged, two have been cured, and three have been handed over to their friends. No death has occurred during the year. Mania is the prevailing type of disease. The accommodation in this Asylum is on a limited scale.

Dharwar
Asylum.

Four new dispensaries have been opened during the year under the new Rules of 1871 at Akalkot, Atkuri, Bijápur, and Islampur—all in the Púna Circle. Including these, there have been 121 dispensaries in operation, of which—

Dispensaries.

- 30 are attached to Civil Hospitals,
- 30 are wholly supported by Government,
- 1 is self-supporting (Nausári),
- and 60 are called Charitable Dispensaries.

Of these last a few are either altogether, or in part, supported by Native States, the remainder being established under some one of the different rules now in force regarding dispensaries.

Rules relating to Dispensaries.

There are 4 sets of Rules applicable to the dispensaries in this Presidency :—

1. The Rules of 1857.—The Government contribution is restricted to the pay of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and of two Native medical pupils ; a contingent allowance of Rs. 17 per month being granted.
2. The Rules of 1861.—By these rules no contingent allowance is provided for.
3. The Rules of 1867.—Government pay a fixed grant.
4. The Rules of 1871.—The Government contribution is fixed according to population. Under these rules a system of payment for advice and medicine has been introduced ; but the application of this system is limited at present to dispensaries established under the Rules of 1867 and subsequently.

The introduction of a system of payment is an important step. It is not surprising to learn that the new Rules are at present regarded with disfavour ; but European medicine and surgery are so steadily growing in popular estimation, that the time appears to have passed for continuing the practice of supplying gratuitous medical aid to all who may attend at the local dispensaries.

Supervision by Civil Surgeons.

The Government has sanctioned at a considerable increase, on account of the annual charges, that all dispensaries be visited twice in the year by the Civil Surgeon of the District in which they are situated ; and it may fairly be anticipated that the exertions of these officers will be followed by an improvement in the conduct of these institutions and in the work of the subordinates in charge.

Medical Officers in charge of Dispensaries.

The classes of medical officers and subordinates in charge of dispensaries are as follows :—

- 19 Sub-Assistant Surgeons,
- 1 Honorary Assistant Surgeon,
- 6 Apothecaries,
- 2 Assistant Apothecaries,
- 63 Hospital Assistants.

VITAL STATISTICS.

As to Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Government has provided that they should be an educated class, and that they should give proof of having kept up their professional knowledge by passing an examination for promotion.

The great majority of dispensaries are in the independent charge of hospital assistants. These men have all been educated in the vernacular class of the Grant Medical College; but the general experience of administrative officers is that, as a class, they are not sufficiently educated and intelligent for the efficient discharge of their duties.

The work at the dispensaries during the year has every where increased compared with that of the previous year, the aggregate increase in the number of patients being 89,387. Increase in number of patients treated.

The return of the diseases treated in all parts of the Presidency exhibits a singular uniformity. Malarious fever, skin diseases, boils, abscesses, and diseases of the stomach and intestines, contribute 70 per cent. of the total number of cases treated.

The following table gives the ratio per cent. of the number of deaths under the class of disease noted to the total number treated—

	Cases Treated.	Died.	
Small-pox ...	336	13,	or 3·8 per cent.
Cholera	146	45,	„ 30·8 „
Syphilis	8,062	2	
Gonorrhœa ...	8,310	....

At the European General Hospital there has been a falling off in the number treated, which may be accounted for—1st, by the establishment of the Government Workhouse; and 2ndly, by the smaller number of sailors admitted. European General Hospital.
 Civil Hospitals, Presidency Division. The total number of patients treated was 1,162, of which number 49, or 4·21 per cent., died. As in the preceding year, phthisis is the most fatal of all the diseases treated. Malarious fever, syphilis, dysentery, and rheumatism, produced the largest numbers of cases. There was only one case of malignant cholera, which was successfully treated.

Jamsetjee
Jejeebhoy
Hospital.

The total number of patients treated was 5,650, of which 851, or 15·06 per cent., died. The largest number of admissions were for malarious fever, injuries, dysentery, affection of the lungs, and syphilis. The mortality from dysentery is 39 per cent. of the number treated, and the mortality from diarrhœa—20 per cent.—is deserving of notice. There is a striking contrast between the experience of this hospital and that of the European General Hospital as to the fatality of these two diseases. The death-rate from dysentery in the European General Hospital is only 5·5, as compared with 37·1 per cent. in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The death-rate from diarrhœa in the former is only 11·9, as compared with 20·9 in the latter hospital.

Surgical
practice.

The surgical practice of this hospital has been successful as regards operations. Out of 23 amputations, including 4 of the thigh, there were two deaths. Out of 19 cases of lithotomy there was one death. There were 6 operations of lithotrity, and 2 amputations of the knee. Out of 207 admissions for injuries from fractures 24 cases were for fracture of the skull.

Leprosy.

The disease of leprosy has attracted during the past year a large share of official as well as of public notice. Dr. Gavin Milroy had been deputed by the British Government to inquire into the plan of treatment adopted by Dr. Beaupertheny, which was reported to be very successful. The result of Dr. Milroy's investigation, which is confirmed by the experience of this hospital, is that a specific for leprosy has yet to be discovered. Many remedies have been tried, including those said to be specially efficacious—such as chaulmogra, oil of cashew-nut, carbolic acid, &c., but no permanent improvement has been effected.

Cowasjee
Jehangir
Ophthalmic
Hospital.

There were 565 operations performed in the Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital. This institution maintains its high position of usefulness and success.

Lock Hospi-
tal, Bombay.

This institution was closed on the last day of the financial year, the Municipal Corporation having refused to contribute any longer to the expense of maintaining it.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The total number of cases was 700, with 5 deaths. The working of the institution during the past year has improved, and the class for whom it was conditionally established seemed to appreciate the care and kind treatment to which they were subjected.

The following table exhibits the result of hospital working in the Civil Hospitals of this Circle :—

Civil Hospitals, Presidency Circle.

	Treated.	Died.
Ratnagiri	84	4
Tanna	154	30
Súrat	424	35
Broach	318	20
Kárwár	106	17

In all these hospitals malarious fever was the most prevalent disease. The mortality from dysentery in the Tanna Hospital was remarkable. Out of 29 cases, 11, or 39·6 per cent., proved fatal. At Broach also this disease was attended with a high percentaged mortality. Out of 18 cases 5, or 27·7 per cent., proved fatal. None of the other diseases appear to call for prominent notice.

The new Civil Hospital at Broach was opened on 4th August 1871. It was erected at a cost of Rs. 67,000.

In the Civil Hospitals of the Púna Circle 3,603 persons were treated, and 315, or 12 per cent., died. The death-rate at each hospital was as follows :—

Civil Hospitals, Púna Circle.

	Treated.	Died.	
Púna ...	1,531	128	8·3 per cent.
Sátára ...	505	22	4·3 "
Kaládgi ...	21	4	19·04 "
Dhúlfá ...	367	43	11·7 "
Belgaum ...	320	48	10·2 "
Násik ...	176	20	11·3 "
Sholápur ...	121	12	9·9 "
Kohlápur ...	236	19	8·0 "
Ahmadnagur ...	148	20	15·5 "
Dharwar ...	128	9	7·0 "

Excluding Káladgi—the number treated there being very small,—Ahmadnagar shows the highest death-rate, and Sátára the lowest.

The following diseases treated in the Civil Hospitals of this Circle are deserving of notice for their prevalence or fatality:—

	Treated.	Died.	
Malarious Fever ...	674	27	4 per cent.
Disease of Lungs ...	229	39	17 „
Diarrhœa	186	72	31·7 „
Dysentery	125	38	30·4 „
Rheumatism	328	1	
Syphilis	201	6	

Surgery.

The surgical practice at the Sátára, Dhúlía, and Belgaum Hospitals has been important and successful. Out of forty operations of lithotomy, Dr. Carter, at Sátára, has lost only one patient.

Dr. Bainbridge at Dhúlía has operated upon 65 cases of stone in the bladder during his tenure of his present appointment. Nineteen operations of lithotomy were successfully performed by that officer during the year under report. Eighty-four surgical cases were treated in the Belgaum Hospital. Of the surgical practice of the hospitals in this Circle generally, the Deputy Inspector General remarks that few hospitals in this country can produce a greater number of interesting cases treated, or show more successful results in the more formidable operations.

The following table exhibits the result of hospital working in the different Civil Hospitals of this Division:—

Civil Hospitals, Northern Division, Mhow.

	Treated.	Deaths.	
Ahmadabad ...	2,171	121	5·5 per cent.
Kaira ...	125	13	10·4 „
Rájkot ...	538	43	7 „
Sadra ...	40	1	
Dohud ...	283	11	8·9 „
Total...	3,157	189	6

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following diseases are most deserving of notice for their prevalence or for the mortality attending them:—

	Treated	Died.	
Malarious Fever ...	442	24	5·8 per cent.
Syphilis ...	305	7	2·3 "
Leprosy ...	105	7	6·6 "
Bright's Disease ...	22	10	45·4 "
Diarrhoea ...	46	10	21·7 "
Dysentery ...	77	13	16·8 "

The surgical practice at Rájkot and Dohud was extensive and important. At Rájkot 50 large operations were performed during the year, besides many important ones of lesser magnitude. Out of 37 cases of lithotomy, 35 were successful; in two cases the patients died. One case of ovariectomy was performed by the able Assistant Surgeon in charge. At Dohud there were 28 large operations, 3 amputations, and 22 cases of lithotomy. In two cases the patients succumbed. Surgery.

In the Civil Hospitals in Sind, 1,868 in-patients were treated, and 152 died, being at the rate of 8 per cent. Civil Hospitals, Sind.

The principal diseases were as follows:—

	Treated	Died.	
Malarious.....	783	24	3·06 per cent.
Dropsies	23	7	30·4 "
Other Diseases...	65	10	15·3 "
Nervous Diseases	39	10	25·6 "
Lungs	242	54	22·3 "
Diarrhoea.....	142	49	34·5 "
Dysentery	139	21	15·1 "
Liver	25	6	24·0 "
Shin.....	250	25	10· "
Injuries	397	16	4· "

The number of out-patients treated in the Sind Civil Hospitals was 26,881.

The admirable working of the Civil Hospital at Haidarabad, under Assistant Surgeon Holmsted, is brought prominently into notice by the Deputy Inspector General. Eighty-four important surgical operations have been performed during the year. Haidarabad Civil Hospital.

Bombay
Marine.

The medical superintendence of 12 vessels belonging to the Bombay Marine, with an aggregate strength of 79 Europeans and 502 Natives, together with the supervision of the small Naval station of Bassadore and of the Dockyard Dispensary, has been entrusted to the charge of the Indian Medical Department. The appearance of the well-known "Dengue" disease on board one of the vessels of the Bombay Marine was the occasion of a minute inquiry into the history of that disease. It was supposed, on imperfect grounds, that the disease was imported at Aden, but it is now satisfactorily established that the disease was acquired and imported into the vessel in Bombay Harbour.

Aden Civil
Hospital.

The Civil Surgeon at Aden reports that the year contrasts favourably with every year since 1862.

The total number of persons treated was 2,770, of which 101 died, giving a percentage of 3.65 deaths to persons treated.

The following table shows the more important diseases treated at the Aden Civil Hospital during the year under review :—

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths.
Abscesses and Ulcers...	510	28	5.4
Fevers.....	408	8	1.9
Disease of Stomach and Bowels	641	27	4.2
Disease of Lungs	261	16	6.1
Wounds and Injuries..	163	1	0.6
Disease of Eye	110	...	...

A few cases of small-pox were treated, but the disease did not become endemic. Dengue made its appearance in time, and rapidly spread over the Peninsula. About five-sixths of the whole population were attacked.

The strength of the Force in the Presidency during the year has been 14,339; nearly half this number have passed through the hospital. Six thousand eight hundred and fifty-five have been treated, and 88, or .6 per cent., have died. The men

VITAL STATISTICS.

suffer principally from malarious fever; a fact which is not to be wondered at, considering the nature of their duties requiring them to move about at all seasons in the districts. They are also in the way of duty exposed to "injuries." There have been 283 cases and two deaths under this head.

It appears from the various returns that the Police generally have been healthy, and of the 33 cases of small-pox and 3 cases of cholera recorded not one was fatal.

The sanitary condition of the jails in this Presidency and the general health of the prisoners have both been good. Fewer men have passed through the hospital than in the preceding year, the decrease being 617. The jails have been very free from epidemic disease: 21 cases of small-pox have been treated with no death. Two cases of cholera only have been treated amongst a jail population of 8,000 persons. The average death-rate has been 2·67 per cent. of the number treated and 2·65 per cent. of the strength. Many of the jails have a very low death rate, but, owing to the exceptionally high rate in one or two of the Sind Jails, the average is still considerable; the number of deaths to average strength in the Shikárpur Jail amounts to over 8 per cent. The explanation given by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals is that all healthy able-bodied men are constantly being transferred to their jails, whilst only the feeble, the sickly, and aged prisoners are retained at Shikárpur.

Death-rate.

The following are the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered in the Sind Jails—

	Treated.	Died.	
Fever.....	965	34	3·5 per cent.
Lungs	160	100	25·0 "
Diarrhoea	153	14	86·5 "
Dysentery.....	80	5	6·2 "

Dr. Carter of Sátára, Dr. Holmsted of Haidarabad (Sind), Dr. Bainbridge of Dhúlía, and Dr. A. T. Hughes at Rajkot, have, by their zeal and talents, contributed to maintain the reputation of the Bombay Medical Service.

Services of Officers.

SECTION III.

VACCINATION.

Reorganiza-
tion of Vacci-
nation Depart-
ment.

During the past year important changes were effected in the organization of the Vaccination Department. The principles observed by Dr. Pinkerton in carrying them out were—

- (a.) That each Taluka should be provided with an itinerant Vaccinator.
- (b.) That such Vaccinator should be paid from Local Funds.
- (c.) That each Collectorate should be provided with an Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination.

The re-organization in accordance with the above principles took effect from the 1st August 1871, and, shortly, the changes were these, viz.,—the transfer of vaccinators from the Imperial to the Local Fund Establishment; an increase in the number paid from the latter source so as to provide one man for each taluka; the appointment of a clerk to the office of each Superintendent in place of the vaccinators formerly employed therein as Karkuns; and the entertainment of an Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination for each Collectorate for the purpose of itinerating throughout the year, inspecting the work and lymph of the vaccinators, and thus insuring better work and more reliable returns.

Vaccination
Establishment.

The following table shows the composition of the Vaccine Establishment existing on the 31st March 1872, as compared with that of the previous year :—

Establishment.	1871-72.						1870-71.					
	Superintendent General.	Superintendent of Circles.	Assistant Super- Intendents.	Clerks.	Vaccinators.	Peons.	Superintendent General.	Superintendent of Circles.	Assistant Super- Intendents.	Clerks.	Vaccinators.	Peons.
Imperial	1	8	24	9	3	52	1	8	..	1	148	161
Local Funds.....	..	..	..	..	197	197	..	..	2	1	39	40
Municipal.....	..	..	..	..	51	43	..	..	..	..	51	43
Native States .....	..	3	3	..	119	110	..	2	4	1	118	124
Total.....	1	10	27	9	370	402	1	10	6	3	361	367

This table shows an increase of 19 in the number of vaccinators ; but none of these men entered the department before August, and many of them were at work for a month or two only. This was owing to the necessity for having them thoroughly instructed before being appointed to work independently. From the 1st of April 1872 only two vaccinators will be paid from Imperial funds, and they are provided for the military stations of Rájkot and Dísá.

The total expenditure by the Vaccine Department in the year 1871-72 was Rs. 1,84,459, being an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 14,408, fully accounted for by the larger establishment maintained since the 1st August last, and by many of the vaccinators, employed for the first time near the end of the previous year, having been on duty throughout the year under report. The following table shows the amount debited to each establishment, as well as the cost of each successful vaccination for the year under report, and the total and average compared with those of the previous year :—

Establishment.	Total Cost.	Cost of each Successful Vaccination.
	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
Imperial	95,696	1 4 9
Local Funds.....	41,210	0 3 0
Municipal.....	15,184	0 4 8
Native States	32,368	0 3 7
1871-72....	1,84,459	0 6 1
1870-71....	1,70,051	0 6 0

Compared with the year 1870-71 there has been an increased expenditure in all establishments except the Imperial ; the increase and decrease are as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Imperial	Rs.	Rs. 22,614
Local Funds	29,952	.....
Municipal	4,830	.....
Native States	2,239	.....

Cause of decrease in Imperial Expenditure.

The decrease in Imperial expenditure is large, and is partly accounted for by the saving effected under the re-organization of establishment sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1203, of the 9th May 1871, and partly by medical officers of lower rank, and consequently lower pay, having been acting as Superintendents.

The average cost of each successful operation is shown above to have been 6 annas and 1 pie, or one pie (equal to half a farthing) more than in the preceding year.

Number of persons vaccinated.

The total number of persons operated on in 1871-72 was—

	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
In Civil Life... { By Itinerant Vaccinators..	507,729	18,673
{ At Dispensaries	13,792	523
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	521,521	19,196
	19,196	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total in Civil Life	540,717	
Total in the Army	8,401	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of persons vaccinated in the Bombay Presidency }	549,118	

Compared with last year's returns this gives a very satisfactory increase of 22,417 in the number of persons vaccinated. Year by year during the past decade there has been an increase in the number of vaccinations performed, showing increased appreciation by the people of the protection to life afforded by vaccination. The number vaccinated in 1862 was 244,792, while in 1871-72 the number amounted to, as shown above, 549,118, or more than double the number in the previous year. It has been shown that the number of vaccinators has increased from 197 to 373.

Percentage of Sexes.

The proportion of the sexes operated on is nearly the same as in former years, *i. e.*, 53·9 per cent. were males, and 47·1 were females.

Castes.

Of those who availed themselves of the service of vaccinators, the following shows the numbers per cent. of each caste : Christians, 0·6 ; Hindus, 75·2 ; Musulmans, 17·7 ; Parsis, 0·2 ; and 6·1 belonged to other castes.

Of the total number, 65·5 per cent. were above and 34·5 Infants.
were under one year of age.

The quality of the vaccine lymph in use was generally Quality of Lymph.
good and quite equal to that of former years. Fresh supplies from England on four occasions have been of great assistance in keeping it up to the usual high standard.

The lymph having been good, the percentage of success has also been satisfactory; the returns showing that this percentage was 95·6 in primary vaccinations, and 70·4 in re-vaccinations. Compared with last year this shows a decrease; but it is fully accounted for by the fact that during the year under report the result of every operation was recorded, whereas in former years, however often a person was operated on, the result was recorded once only. Registered as formerly, the percentages would have been respectively 96·9 and 70·6, against 96·2 and 73·3 in 1870-71.

All the vaccinators, except three, having been transferred Government and Local Fund Establishments.
to Local Funds in August 1871, no good would result from comparing the working of Government and Local Fund establishments with the working of the preceding year; but it is satisfactory to be able to state, that though numerous changes and transfers were effected, necessitating an interruption in the duties of the men transferred, yet the working of the department was very slightly affected. The total number of persons vaccinated was 310,012, giving a decrease of 6,125 only as compared with the numbers of the preceding year.

During the past year the following satisfactory arrange- Native States.
ments were effected:—

- (a). The Chiefs of Kathiawar were induced to form a Vac- Kathiawar.
cine fund, and to place at the disposal of the Vaccination Department a sum sufficient to maintain the whole Vaccine Establishment in the Kathiawar Circle; also to give power to the Vaccination Department to entertain, distribute, or dismiss the vaccinators without reference to them: these arrangements to remain in force for three years. Under this arrangement the number of vaccinators has been slightly diminished, the men being graded and re-

distributed with regard to population and area, instead of according to States as formerly; their pay has been also increased and is more regularly issued. Under judicious and active supervision much good will, it is expected, result from these measures, and the Chiefs deserve the thanks of Government for so readily consenting to a trial of the scheme.

- Kolhápur. (b). An Assistant Superintendent has been appointed to the Kolhápur State. This appointment was much needed, and great improvement is expected in the Annual Vaccination Returns from this State.
- Janjira. (c). His Excellency the Nawab of Janjira has for many years past persistently opposed all the efforts of the Vaccination Department to supersede the Native practice of inoculation by the safer system of vaccination. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that this object has been at length accomplished, and that now the operations of this Department extend to every corner of the Presidency.

In the Native States, taken as a whole, vaccination has made satisfactory progress, but the number of vaccinators has increased by one only. The number of persons vaccinated has increased from 138,972 to 155,714—an increase of 16,742. The percentage of success has also improved, being 95·2, a fraction higher than in the previous year. Further, each successful vaccination cost annas 3·7, or 2 pies less than in the preceding year.

Municipalities. The number of municipal vaccinators was the same as in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 15,184 against Rs. 10,354 in 1870-71, showing an increase of Rs. 4,830. On the other hand, the number of persons vaccinated was 60,676, showing an increase of no less than 24,180 over that of the preceding year. At the same time the average cost of each successful operation was annas 4-8, or annas 1-9 less than in the previous year. On the whole the operations under this head have been very satisfactory.

Assistant
Superintend-
ents.

As these officers were appointed in the month of August only, it is scarcely possible to estimate correctly the value of

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their services. The reports of the Superintendents of the Central, Kathiawar, Western, Northern, and Rewa Kanta Circles are very favourable, especially the two former. That by the Superintendent of the Southern Circle is less so, and that by the Superintendent of the Sind Circle is very unfavourable to two out of the four Assistant Superintendents; one of them will not be confirmed, and the case of the other is still under investigation.

Generally speaking, the conduct of the vaccinators has been satisfactory. The work of 247 was actually verified either by the Superintendents or by their Assistants, and in most cases the vaccinators are reported to have conducted their duties well.

Conduct of
Vaccinators.

PART VII.

THE POST.

SECTION I. . . 2

At the close of the official year 1870-71 there were 32 District Post Offices, as noted below, while the number during the year under report was 11, showing a decrease of 21, caused by the conversion into Imperial Offices of 15 Offices which paid their expenses, and by the closing of 6 Offices which did not pay their expenses.

The following comparative table shows where these changes have been effected :—

Collectorates.	District Post Offices converted into Imperial Post Offices in 1871-72.	District Post Offices closed in 1871-72.
Ahmadabad	Bankora.	
Belgaum	Do.	Tullawady and Yadwar.
Kanara	Do.	Sambrancee.
Dharwar	Dewur Hooblee or Gurug.	
Khandesh	{ Betawud.	
	{ Sougheer.	
Kaládgi	Almella.	
Púna	Powad.	
Ratnagiri	Mundungud.	
Sátára	Do.	{ Bholownee.
		{ Kasegaum.
Sholápur	{ Kurmalla.	
	{ Mundroop.	
Súrat	{ Wallore.	
	{ Julalpur.	
Broach	Wagra.	
	Agasee	See.
Thána	{ Kolhápur.	
	{ Mokhoda.	
	15	6=21

These arrangements have rendered necessary the closing of some District Post lines and the conversion of others into Imperial lines, as shown in the following comparative table :—

District Post Lines in official year 1870-71.				District Post Lines in official year 1871-72.			
Collectorate.	Name of Line.	Distance in		Name of Line.	Distance in		Cost.
		miles.	Cost.		miles.	Cost.	
Almadabad ...	Viramgaon to Bankora	12	18				
Belgaum ...	Khanapur to Tullewady ...	17	24	Sunkeshwar to Hoise Dawk stage... ..	1	6	
	Sankeswar to Gokok...	20	36				
	Chicode to Uthnee ...	36	60				
Broach... ..	Gokok to Moodhole ...	34	60				
	Kelode to Wagra ...	8	13				
Kanara ...	Anklesar to Hansote ...	14	28				
	Sirsi to Banosee ...	15	21	Sirsi to Banosee ...	15	21	
	Hullial to Soopa ...	27	42	Hullial to Soopa ...	27	42	
Dharwar ...	Sirsi to Sidapur ...	24	56	Sirsi to Sidapur ...	24	56	
	Dharwar to Hullial ...	24	56	Dharwar to Moogud ...	8	7	
	Haverree to Herakeroor	24	56	Haverree to Herakeroor	24	56	
Khandesh ...				Mownukutee to Gurug.	6	7	
	Beetawud to Sindkhair	6	7				
	Edlabad to Warungaum	10	7				
Kaladgi ...	Dhulia to Nandurbar...	64	92	Dhulia to Nizampore...	40	64	
	Chopra to Yawul ...	22	28	Chopra to Yawul ...	22	56	
	Bijapur to Hypurree...	24	56				
Kaira & Rewa Kanta...	Illcul to Gazindragud...	15	14				
	Hipargi to Almella ...	20	28				
	Hulole to Jamboogora	22	56	Hulol to Jamboogora.	22	3	
Puna	Puna to Powad ...	16	28				
Ratnagiri	Dapuli to Mundungud	18	24				
	Etta to Bholownee ...	8	7				
	Kasegaum to Stage ...	1	7				
Satara	Asta to Elloor ...	7	7	Asta to Elloor ...	7	7	
	Islampur to Boregam...	5	7	Islampur to Boregam...	5	7	
	Dhywadi to Malsuras.	30	70	Dhywadi to Malsuras..	30	70	
Surat	Bardolee to Wallore ...	10	18				
	Elae to Hansote ...	9	18				
	Surat to Mandvee ...	38	113	Surat to Mandvee ...	38	113	
Sholapur ...	Sangola to Pandharpur	20	28	Sangola to Pandharpur.	20	28	
	Dak stage to Mundroop	6	6				
	Alibagh to Nandgam...	24	21	Alibagh to Nandgam	24	21	
Thana and Kolaba ...	Kurjut to Dhywalee ...	3	7				
	Sae to Panwell ...	12	14				
	Kassara to Mokada ...	24	21				
	Shapur to Wara ...	24	28	Shapur to Wara ...	24	28	

THE POST.

The following table shows the District Post lines converted into Imperial lines or closed during the year :—

Names of Collectorates.	Names of Lines converted into Imperial Lines.	Names of Lines closed.
Ahmadabad ...	Viramgáon to Bankora.	
Belgaum	Shunkeshwar to Gokok.	Khánapur to Tullewady. Chikodee to Uthnee. Gokok to Moodhole.
Broach	Kelode to Wagra. Anklesar to Hansote.	
Dharwar .....	.....	Dharwar to Hullial.
Khandesh ...	Beetawud to Sindkhair. Edlabad to Wurrungaum.	
Kaládgi	Bijápur to Hyperjee. Hyperjee to Almella.	Ilkul to Gazendragud.
Púna	Púna to Powar.	
Ratnagiri	Dápúli to Mendungud.	
Sátára .....	.....	Etta to Bholownee. Kasegaum to Kasegaum State.
Súrat	Bárdoll to Waloro. Elao to Hansote.	
Sholápur .....	.....	Dawk stage to Mundroop.
Thána	Kurjut to Dhywal. Kassara to Mokada.	Saeo to Panwell.

The number of rural messengers employed at the close of the year was 488 against 482 employed at the close of the preceding year, and the following table shows how they were distributed. The increase is due to the closing of District Post Offices and the employment of rural messengers

to serve the places instead. The decrease is only temporary :—

Collectorates.	Rural Messengers.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	In 1870-71.	In 1871-72.			
Ahmadabad	21	21	...	...
Ahmadnagar	34	34	...	...
Belgaum	37	38	1	...	
Kanara	34	34	...	...
Dharwar	32	32	...	...
Kaira and Rewa Kanta	18	18	...	...
Khandesh	49	49	...	...
Kaládgi	28	30	2	...	For Guzendragad.
Násik	30	30	...	...
Púna	39	42	3	...	
Ratnagiri	35	35	...	...
Sátára	40	40	...	...
Broach	33	31	...	2	
Sholápur	28	28	...	...
Thána and Kolába	24	26	2	...	
Total.....	482	488	8	2	

The following return of District Post correspondence gives the result of the working of the District Post :—

		1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Total number sent to District Post.	Letters...	915,184	888,947	...	26,237	2·86
	Papers...	28,440	28,917	477	.....	1·67
	Parcels...	4,259	4,215	...	44	1·03
	Total.....	947,883	922,079	...	25,804	2·72
Total number received back Undelivered.	Letters...	80,223	75,133	...	5,090	6·34
	Papers...	437	597	160	.....	36·61
	Parcels...	69	56	...	13	18·84
	Total.....	80,729	75,786	...	4,943	8·14
Total number received for despatch from District Post.	Letters...	286,176	213,040	...	73,136	25·55
	Papers...	13,652	5,181	...	8,471	62·04
	Parcels...	908	496	...	412	45·37
	Total.....	300,736	218,717	...	82,019	27·27

The supervising staff has been increased by the creation of a Sub-Inspectorship in the Násik Collectorate; but this increase is counterbalanced by the abolition of the Sub-Inspectorship of the Ratnagiri Collectorate. The Konkan Inspecting Post Master's Division, in which Ratnagiri is situated, being a small one, the supervision over the District Post in that division is now exercised by the Inspecting Post Master, and the former Sub-Inspector acts as his clerk, and is deputed to visit the rural messengers' beats.

Supervising
Staff.

The large percentage of undelivered unpaid correspondence has attracted the attention of Government. It is in contemplation to revise the establishment of rural messengers.

Undelivered
Correspond-
ence.

No complaints have been received during the year, either from the public or from the District Officers.

Absence of
Complaints.

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APPENDICES.

PART
No. I.—

Places at which observations are taken.	Rain-fall, Inches.				Sunrise.
	January to May 1871.	June to Sep- tember 1871.	October to De- cember 1871.	Total.	
AHMADNAGAR—					°
Ahmadnagar, Civil Station ...	8·77	9·0	0·99	18·76	78·3
Parner	6·27	14·96	2·93	24·16	
Srigundi	7·75	6·81	2·31	16·87	
Karjat	10·0	9·70	1·60	21·30	
Jamkher	7·34	6·77	1·66	15·77	
Shegaon	6·2	8·33	1·95	16·30	
Newasa	4·54	3·92	1·45	9·91	
Rahuri	6·90	6·51	3·21	16·9	
Kopargaon	4·60	8·82	1·47		
Sangamner	6·0	3·68	1·54		
Ankola	6·70	12·9	4·73		
BELGAUM—					The tem Observa
European General Hospital and Observatory					
Hospital, 2nd (Queen's) Regiment.	5·10	26·80	7·64	39·54	
DEARWAR—					
Dharwar	8	14·88	7·19	30·7	95
Mugud	5·95	20·70	6·35	33	
Hubli	11·19	11·23	6·7	28·49	97
Navalgund	3·92	11·3	4·9	19·4	
Nargund	4·35	8·85	7·7	20·27	94
Gadak	6·72	7·88	4·67	19·27	
Munderghi	4·90	9·92	8·9	22·91	
Sioagaon	6·3	10·18	2·29	18·50	
Ranibednur	4·86	12·4	4·65	21·55	
Haugal	5·70	18·56	2·28	26·54	
Karajghi	3·65	13·69	6·57	23·91	
Kalghatghi	2·36	14·50	1·91	18·77	
Kode	3·48	6·65	2·80	12·93	
Ron	4·51	8·4	6·43	18·98	
Savanur	5·88	10·50	6·65	23·3	

I.

CLIMATE.

Average Temperature in the Shade.								Prevailing Winds.		
May.		July.			December.			January to May 1871.	June to September 1871.	October to December 1871.
2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.			
100°	87·9	76·2	93°	77·5	60·3	84·1	75·6	N.W.	N.W. & S.W.	N.W.
perature shown below is the mean for the month. tions at the hours of sunrise, 2 P.M., and sunset, not being recorded.								E., S.E., W., N.E.	W.S.W. W., S.N., W.N.W., S., N.W.	N.E. S.E., N.W., N.N.E.
80·55			72·62			74·0				
61°	78°	85°	68°	76°	89°	65°	77°	E. & S.E.	W. & S.W.	E. & S.E.
70°	83·5	96°	70°	83°	95°	69°	82°			
74°	84°	90°	72°	81°	81°	71°	76°	S.E. & S.W.	S.W. & W.	E.

Register of temperature has only been kept at Dharwar, Hubli, and Gadak. It has not been taken at sunrise, 2 P.M., and sunset. Information only as to the maximum and minimum is available, and therefore that is given above.

Places at which observations are taken.	Rain-fall, Inches.				Sunrise.
	January to May 1871.	June to Sep- tember 1871.	October to De- cember 1871.	Total	
KALADGI—	In.	In.	In.	In.	°
Kaládgi	} 81·3
Indi	1·57	15·42	·94	17·93	
Shindgi ... ..	.....	13·90	·90	14·80
Mudebihál ... ..	.....	11·59	2·10	13·69
Bágewári ... ..	.....	9·19	1·65	10·84
Bijápur	·25	7·4	2·86	10·15	
Bágalkot ... ..	.....	13·65	3·15	16·80
Bádámi ... ..	.....	12·60	4·32	16·92
Hungunda	9·37	4·53	13·90	}
KARWAR—					
Kárwár	13·33	62·20	7·16	82·74	} 82·
Coompta	16·72	90·43	5·75	112·90	
Honawar	20·51	98·54	8·53	127·58	
Sidápur	8·97	83·48	9·77	102·22	
Sirci	7·86	66·15	5·48	79·49	
Yellapur	7·26	58·67	5·90	71·83	
Súpa	6·44	17·56	6·72	30·72	
PÚNA—					
Sassoon Hospital, Púna	7·50	16·65	3·23	27·38	} 82·40
Junér	5·65	16·95	4·15	26·75	
Indapur	4·70	8·91	·99	14·60	
Khed	6·50	13·30	4·13	23·93	
Ghoré	4·49	13·97	3·83	22·29	
Sirur	7·56	8·16	1·75	17·47	
Sasur, Taluka Purandhar	7·	9·96	3·82	20·78	
Patus, Taluka Bhimthadi	9·96	10·53	1·53	21·75	
Baramati	5·29	10·28	1·75	17·32	
Karkulen, Taluka Mawul... ..	7·77	56·66	2·05	66·48	
Powe, Taluka Haveli	5·10	38·30	2·40	45·80	}

CLIMATE--*continued.*

Average Temperature in the Shade.								Prevailing Winds.		
May.		July.			December.			January to May 1871.	June to September 1871.	October to December 1871.
2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.			
95.3	...	77.009	87.009	...	68.3	81.2	...	Westerly.	South-Westerly wind.	South-Easterly and Easterly wind.
86.	85.	78.	80.	79.	75.	87.	83.	From January to February land and sea breezes, and from March to May N.W. winds.	Monsoon S.W. winds.	Land and sea breezes.
89.10	...	75.66	77.46	...	72.32	81.28	...	N. & N.W.	W.S.W.	E.N.E.

Places at which observations are taken.	Rain-fall, Inches.				Sunrise.
	January to May 1871.	June to Sep- tember 1871.	October to De- cember 1871.	Total.	
RATNAGIRI—					
Dápuli	10·75	75·95	2·56	89·26	78·
Ratnagiri	17·69	56·33	1·28	75·30	82·8
Vengurla	5·44	70·95	5·9	81·48	84·
SA'TA'RA—					
Sátára	7·29	24·32	4·70	36·31	74·8
Malcolm Peith	12·62	179·51	7·88	200·1	65·5
Meda	9·42	49·6	3·98	62·52	The ob and 10
Wái	6·54	12·16	4·6	22·76	
Khandála	4·50	6·48	1·86	12·84	
Koregám	7·53	15·20	4·9	26·82	
Pahtan	4·94	36·19	5·39	46·62	
Karár	7·47	13·69	2·56	23·72	
Ashta	9·78	12·	4·47	26·25	
Shirala	3·39	17·71	3·44	24·54	
Tásgráon	6·44	10·25	1·29	17·93	
Vittay	7·52	7·24	2·43	17·19	
Waruj	5·77	8·9	8·89	22·75	
Dahiwadi	9·48	8·30	2·63	20·41	
Malsiras	7·9	6·44	1·4	14·57	
Panchgani	10·24	40·16	5·97	56·37	
SHOLAPUR—					
Sholápur	1·87	12·67	·25	14·79	67·2
Bársi ... ..	.....	15·92	·65	16·57
Márah	·56	12·87	1·38	14·81	
Kármala ... ..	.....	9·40	·80	10·20
Pandharpur	1·44	7·34	·84	9·62	
Sángola	2·33	7·46	1·14	10·93	

CLIMATE—continued.

Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
May.		July.			December.			January to May 1871.	June to September 1871.	October to December 1871.	
2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.				
8.3	86°	75°	76½	78°	70°	78°	82°	S.W., N.W., & W. N.	S.W., S., N.W., & W. S.S.W.	N.N.W. & S.W.	
Not recorded	91.5	79.9	Not recorded	82.6	74.4	Not recorded	87.5	Variable N.E., S.E., N.W., S.W.	Variable S. & S.W.	E.N.E.	
92°	Not taken or recorded	78°	86°	Not taken or recorded	72°	86°	Not taken or recorded			Variable N.E., S.E., S.W.	
90.6	83.6	72°	77.4	72.9	65.2	82.2	81.6	E. & S.E.	W. and N.W., S. and S.W.	N.W. and W., E. and N.E. in the morn- ing; W.S.W. in the afternoon	
75.1	65.3	64.1	64.8	63.9	60.2	69.3	61.3	E. & N.E. in the forenoon; W. and S.W. in the after- noon.			
73.4	90.5	70°	83.3	102.8	68.8	75.8	95.7	N.E., N.W.	S.W., N.W.	N.E., N.E.	

Observations taken at Mahableshwar were at 4 P.M. P.M., instead of 2 P.M. and sunset.

Places at which observations are taken.	Rain-fall, Inches.								May.		
	January to May 1871.		June to September 1871.		October to December 1871.		TOTAL.		Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	°	°	°
NASIK—											
Násik	1	85	17	4	1	85	20	74	76	94	...
Igatpuri	6	81	82	34	2	84	91	99	...	...	...
Dindori	1	55	19	36	2	5	22	96	...	...	...
Sinnar	2	68	12	56	2	4	17	28	...	...	...
Niphar	2	87	10	36	2	62	15	85	...	...	...
Vinchoor	3	39	13	44	1	62	18	45	...	...	...
Chandore	6	41	17	45	2	67	26	53	...	...	...
Nandgam	2	75	15	41	2	10	20	26	...	...	...
Maligam	2	...	9	44	4	81	16	25	82	97	...
Baglan	2	54	9	86	4	27	16	67	...	...	...
Sowargam	3	60	13	90	2	45	19	95	...	...	...
Jyakhara .....	...	64	3	90	...	61	5	15	...	...	...
Abhana .....	...	...	8	12	1	27	9	39	...	...	...
KAIRA—											
Kaira .....	...	16	30	71	2	67	38	54	82.6	...	...
PANCH MAHALS—											
Godra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	85	In the cold weather day to 45° or 40° at the daytime to 80° at		
Dohud .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	79			
Kallolo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4			
Halole .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	53			
Jhalode .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32			
AHMADABAD—											
Ahmadabad	2	17	29	66	1	79	33	62	85.6	...	...
Dholka	7	35	22	7	1	77	31	19	83	91	83
Dhundhooka	2	13	16	10	2	73	20	96	86.1	92.1	83.5
* Gogo	2	1	14	58	2	72	19	31	80	96	89
Viramngton .....	...	63	8	84	...	56	10	3	84.5	92.3	82.0
Sauund	1	30	20	88	1	55	23	73	83.6	93.3	83.2
Purantej .....	...	...	29	69	...	81	30	50	86.05	94.3	91.08

* Cyclone on night.

CLIMATE—continued.

Average Temperature in the Shade.						Prevailing Winds.		
July.			December.			January to May 1871.	June to September 1871.	October to December 1871.
Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.			
72	81	...	62	80	...	W.	S.W.	W.
...			
...			
...			
...			
...			
...			
78	86	...	67	84	...			
...			
...			
80.6	...	...	57.1	...	...	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.
from about 75° or 80° in the middle of the night; during hot season from 105° or 100° in night.						N.E.	W.S.W.	W.S.W.
80.4	...	...	70.1	...	...	N.E. from January to March, and N.W. in April and May.	S.W. from June to August and W. in September.	W. in October, N.W. in November, and N.E. in December.
81	86	84	66.	75	72	S.W.	W.	N.E.
81.2	89.4	85.5	70.6	82.6	71.3	Information	not kept in	the Dispensary.
79	92	81	59	81	74	N.N.E., N.N.W. W.S.W.	S.W., S.S.W., W.S.W.	N.E., N.N.E., N.W., N.N.W.
81.8	83.9	81.9	64.4	78.8	75.8	N.E., S.W., & E.	S.W. & N.W.	N. & N.E.
81.8	84.8	81.8	64.5	78.9	75.9	N.E., S.W. & W.	S.W. & N.W.	S.E. & N.E.
84.04	91.07	87.3	63.06	72.3	74.4	W.	S.	E.

of 13th November from the Eastward.

[Bombay]

X

No. I.—

Places at which observations are taken.	Rain-fall, Inches.					May.		
	January to May 1871.	June to September 1871.	October to December 1871.	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.		Sunset.
KOLA'BA— Kolába	81 50	The maximum heat			

KHANDESH—
Khandesh } Eastern and Central Talukas was 13·14, and in the Western Talukas 17·49.

THANA— Thána	168	...	No statistics are
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Places at which observations are taken.	Rain-fall, Inches.								May 1871.		
	April to May 1871.		June to September 1871.		October 1871 to March 1872.		Total.		Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.			
BROACH— Broach	13	...	16	98	2	93	20	4	No record of the and, therefore, the in-		
Umlesur	1	96	17	94	1	80	21	70			
Ahmode	2	83	23	59	1	51	27	93			
Jambusur	3	32	18	66	1	44	23	42			
Unclesur .....	...	90	14	46	1	63	16	99		
Hansote .....	...	...	15	33	1	40	16	73	
	9	14	106	96	10	71	126	81			

CLIMATE—continued.

Average Temperature in the Shade.						Prevailing Winds.		
July.			December.			January to May 1871.	June to Sep- tember 1871.	October to De- cember 1871.
Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.			
was 89.4 in the month of May.						E, W., N.	S.W.	E, N.W.
The maximum Temperature in May, 103.7; in July 91.7; and in December 87.0.						W.	S. & W.	N.E., W.

available relating to the Temperature or Winds.

Average Temperature in the Shade.						Prevailing Winds.		
July 1871.			December 1871.			April to May 1871.	June to Sep- tember 1871.	October 1871 to March 1872.
Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.			
temperature at sunrise and sunset was kept, formation could not be furnished.						N.W.	S.W.	E, W.
						N.W.	S.W.	N.E.
						N.W.	N.E. & S.W.	N.E. & S.W.
						W.	N., S.	E.

PART

II.—CIVIL DISTRICTS OF

No. 4.—Statement of the Area, Population, Revenue, &c.,

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population.	Number of Villages.
Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division.	Ahmadnagar.	11	6,573	769,537 according to Census of February 21st, 1872.	Ahmadnagar 32,841 Sangamner 9,978 Pathardi 7,117 Karda 6,899 Srigundi 6,175 Bhingar 5,752 Kurjut 5,535 Sonai 5,185	1,370
	Belgaum.	7	4,591, including alienated lands and villages.	842,503	Belgaum Town 21,455 Belgaum Cantonment.. 7,921 Byl Hangal 8,655 Kettoor 5,999 Nandgarh 6,548 Chfkori 6,591 Sadalji 6,023 Nipani 8,315 Sankeswar 7,327 Hukeri 4,727 Sowndutti 6,855 Manauli 5,112 Murgode 5,881 Gokak.. 9,680 Athni.. 9,929	1,132

I.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

of the Districts in the Southern Division.

How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest District Court.	Average ditto.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
9	35	96	32	591	Rs. 3,72,174 includes the cost of Judicial Establishment.	Rs. a. p. 13,50,956 2 2	Rs. a. p. 16,73,659 11 7
						Total Revenue from Forests.	11,694 7 11
						Grand Total...	16,85,354 3 6
5	17	115	62	683	Rs. 2,87,922-12-2 includes Police, Revenue, and Magisterial, inclusive of the Revenue from Police Service lands.	12,36,594-12-1 * Exclusive of outstanding balances at the close of 1870-71, which were recovered during the year 1871-72, amounting to Rs. 28,298-14-11.	*16,43,925 0 4
						Total Revenue of Reserved Forests.....	36,977 4 9
						Grand Total...	16,80,902 5 1

No. II.—CIVIL DISTRICTS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Number of Villages.
Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division—continued.	Dharwar.	11	4,517	864,188	Dharwar 35,000 Húbli 50,000 Anigiri 6,800 Nawalgund 9,000 Dambul 3,100 Guda-Betigiri 16,000 Mundargi 4,000 Bunkapur 6,400 Siogáon 3,267 Biadgi 4,800 Ránibadnúr 9,138 Hangal 4,267 Haveri 5,000 Kurajghi 3,100 Kalghatghi 3,000 Rutihali 2,200 Roan 4,200	1,436
	Kaládgi.	8	4,942	7,40,590	Talikoti 6,800 Mangoli 5,775 Bijapur 13,245 Bagalkot 12,939 Guládgud 10,800 Kerur 7,150 Gajandraghar... .. 6,047 Ilkal 10,136 Amenghar 6,003 Kaládgi 4,283	1,204

BRITISH TERRITORY—continued.

How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest District Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4	32	89	43	596	1,71,699 3 6	18,08,836 6 1	24,10,171 4 7
						Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...	48,668 9 2
						Grand Total...	24,58,839 13 9
4	21	120	50	445	2,98,821 3 6	11,92,013 7 8	14,70,934 14 3
						Total revenue of Reserved Forests ...	.....
						Grand Total...	14,70,934 14 3

No. II.—CIVIL DISTRICTS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Number of Villages.
Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division— <i>continued.</i>	Kanara.	7	4,235	372,542	Karwár 13,263 Coompta 10,290 Honawar 4,985 Sidapur 1,575 Sirsi 5,285 Hápúr 1,531 Haliál... .. 5,071	1,060
	Púna.	8	4,280	7,92,352	Púna 80,416 Juner 10,901 Indapur 7,007 Khed 3,762 Sasur 6,416 Talegaon Dhumdhetee. 3,964 Talegaon Dhabhude ... 5,010	1,202
	Ratnagiri.	8	3,931	1,036,624	Ratnagiri 10,614 Khanpatun 2,919 Sangameswar 3,196 Rájápúr 5,367 Málwán 13,218 Vengurla 13,110 Chiplún 6,556 Gohágarh 3,502 Dápúli 2,654 Bántot 3,831	1,337½

BRITISH TERRITORY—continued.

How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest District Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
5	21	50	10	697	Rs. a. p. 1,13,474 0 0	Rs. a. p. 8,10,280 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,24,826 0 0
						Forest.....	4,53,668 0 0
						Grand Total...	14,88,774 0 0
9	35	Miles. Narsingpur, Taluka Indapur... 69 Alep, Taluka Juner 62 Khandala, Taluka Masur 39 Savola, Taluka Purandhar 24	53	1,029	Rs. a. p. 1,61,855 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11,11,052 0 0	Rs. a. p. 18,04,018 0 0
					Total revenue of Reserved Forests...		38,280 0 0
						Grand Total...	18,42,298 0 0
10	25	86	43	774	Rs. a. p. 1,13,424 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9,48,895 14 2	Rs. a. p. 12,90,996 11 1
						Total Revenue of Forests ...	3,260 3 11
						Grand Total...	12,94,256 15 1

No. II.—CIVIL DISTRICTS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Number of Villages.
Revenue and Police Commissioner, S. D.	Sátára.	13	5,371½	1,052,853	Sátára 22,802 Wái 10,074 Kurád 8,442	1,425
	Sholápur.	6	3,292	571,822	Sholápur 52,256 Pársí 17,334 Pandharpur 16,817	647
Revenue and Police Commissioner, N. D.	Khandesh.	16	10,166	958,305	{ Chopra 12,262 Párola 12,168 Irandol 11,142 Dharmgáon 11,274 Dhúlia 11,333 Faizapur 8,456 Yáwal 8,140 Jalgáon 12,000	3,343
	Násik.	10	7,627	640,158	{ Násik 22,436 Sinnar 10,005 Ioli 17,574	1,449
	Kaira.	7	1,467	770,700	{ Nariád 25,520 Kapadvanj 13,982 Kaira 11,836	589

BRITISH TERRITORY—continued.

How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest District Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
10	39	80	31	1,053	Rs. a p. 9,03,534 9 10	Rs. a p. 15,73,407 9 9	Rs. a p. 18,06,330 10 9
						Total revenue of Reserved Forests	23,542 12 5
						Grand Total..	18,29,873 7 2
5	16	38	16	465	83,557 2 8	8,84,460 0 10	2,54,216 11 1
						Total revenue of Reserved Forests .....	.....
						Grand Total..	25,446 11 1
10	51	...	..	1,610	2,51,460 0 0	27,34,604 0 0	34,98,328 0 0
8	34	200	133	692	4,02,049 0 0	10,06,288 0 0	13,48,187 0 0
17	19	...	10	617	.....	19,95,085 0 0	23,14,990 0 0

No. II.—CIVIL DISTRICTS OF

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with population.	Number of Villages.
Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division—continued.	Súrat.	8	1,639	554,000	Súrat 70,000 Balsar 11,765 Rándir 10,312	859
	Broach.	5	.....	298,889	Broach Anclesar ... ..	...
	Panch Mahals.	3	1,670	213,575	Godhra Dohad ... ..	...
	Ahmadabad.	7	3,844	829,637	Ahmadabad 1,16,873 Gogo 9,571 Dhundhooka 9,782 Ranpoor 5,796 Dhollera 12,468 Burwalla 5,813 Sanund 7,229 Viramgáon 19,661 Patree 6,320 Mandul 6,774 Purantej 8,341 Morassa 7,436 Dholka 20,854	881
	Thána.	11	7,439	...	Thána ... ..	...
	Kolába.	5	.....	359,593	Alibágh ... ..	...

BRITISH TERRITORY—continued.

How many Civil Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest District Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all sorts.	Revenue.							
						Land.		Gross.					
6	27	70	35	652	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
					3,53,593	0	0	22,38,143	0	0	29,65,562	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	.....			21,52,364	0	0	22,30,638	0	0
4	8	..	..	788	.....			2,76,972	0	0	.....	
7	...	...	....	1,189	2,19,981	0	0	14,75,622	14	7	19,43,594	9	5
...	...	...	...	...	.....			13,98,941	0	0	18,25,146	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	.....			7,31,386	0	0	9,67,324	0	0

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—I. DISPOSAL
STATEMENT showing the Disposal, &c., of all Original during the

Name of District.	Total number of Suits disposed of.	Average duration of each Suit.	SUITS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING					
			Possession of land paying assessment.	Possession of land exempt from assessment.	Rent of land.	Possession of houses or shops.	Rent of houses or shops.	Debt on written contract.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Yrs. m. d.						Rs.
Ahmadabad... ..	16,621	0 7 11	223	77	227	226	53	15,107
Súrat	14,464	0 4 27	182	69	393	177	56	12,346
Thána	24,068	0 3 28	682	112	312	273	99	20,843
Ratnagiri	6,834	0 3 15	496	82	906	41	45	4,854
Khandesh	23,185	0 2 27	167	28	8	401	40	21,679
Ahmadnagar	8,739	0 2 15	182	17	47	172	32	7,913
Púna	7,715	0 6 21	443	13	201	207	10	6,417
Sholápur	5,836	0 2 13	181	14	33	146	29	5,051
Sátára	13,280	0 5 10	330	145	117	116	31	12,292
Belgaum	6,309	0 3 12	475	42	89	388	33	4,784
Dharwar	2,800	0 4 26	264	34	81	207	6	2,051
Kanara	3,037	0 3 15	308	.....	287	9	13	1,851
Total.....	1,32,888	0 4 8	3,933	633	2,701	2,363	447	1,14,688
Results in 1870 ...	1,35,083	0 4 2	3,595	671	2,288	2,359	404	1,17,648

* Includes 1 suit referred to and

† This includes 1 suit, of which the

II.

OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

*Suits decided in the Civil Courts of each District
year 1871.*

TO THEIR SUBJECTS.				SUITS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR VALUE.									
Debt on verbal contract.	Damages for breach of contract.	Damages for injury.	Under Section 15 of Act VIII. of 1859.	If for possession of immoveable property.									
				Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 10,000 and 5,000.	Between Rs. 5,000 and 1,000.	Between Rs. 1,000 and 500.	Between Rs. 500 and 400.	Between Rs. 400 and 300.	Between Rs. 300 and 200.	Between Rs. 200 and 100.	Between Rs. 100 and 50.	Under Rs. 50.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
636	*21	51	...	4	4	18	20	16	38	48	132	131	115
1,022	71	123	25	2	...	15	25	12	22	32	104	96	120
2,073	74	100	...	3	4	13	23	17	40	56	174	246	491
121	78	211	...	...	...	16	12	5	7	30	80	115	356
802	23	37	...	3	...	8	13	10	27	45	125	179	186
325	18	33	...	1	2	2	13	24	41	50	77	82	124
321	26	50	*27	3	...	13	23	22	32	55	136	168	221
310	9	41	22	...	...	5	20	6	16	21	63	106	108
196	15	38	...	2	...	15	30	14	21	46	100	126	239
321	102	68	† 7	...	1	23	50	31	39	88	174	237	262
110	20	27	...	2	...	32	34	22	38	56	111	115	95
549	3	17	...	...	...	22	25	15	14	37	76	57	71
6,786	460	796	81	20	11	182	288	194	335	564	1,352	1,658	2,388
6,979	459	647	33	15	17	164	261	173	283	586	1,378	1,714	2,088

decided by arbitration.

subject has not been described by the Judge.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—I. DISPOSAL

NAME OF DISTRICT.	SUITS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING									
	If for recovery									
	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 10,000 and 5,000.	Between Rs. 5,000 and 1,000.	Between Rs. 1,000 and 500.	Between Rs. 500 and 400.	Between Rs. 400 and 300.	Between Rs. 300 and 200.	Between Rs. 200 and 100.	Between Rs. 100 and 50.	Between Rs. 50 and 40.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Ahmadabad	3	6	99	185	75	156	368	1,432	3,026	1,586
Súrat	7	9	137	298	150	312	702	2,175	3,266	1,187
Thána	2	8	102	222	150	344	833	2,772	4,670	2,550
Ratnagiri.....	...	2	17	59	28	44	140	599	1,105	629
Khandesh .....	...	2	80	211	169	404	985	3,346	5,153	2,101
Ahmadnagar .....	...	4	23	58	50	125	284	928	1,795	1,191
Púna	4	6	92	153	49	108	231	1,002	1,680	796
Sholápur .....	...	...	45	77	58	109	223	816	1,426	653
Sátará	1	1	39	81	51	143	321	1,437	2,833	1,500
Belgaum	1	2	48	79	49	152	287	996	1,352	591
Dharwar	1	3	53	92	38	119	171	506	574	189
Kanara .....	...	1	34	64	39	70	131	376	568	203
Total.....	19	44	769	1,579	906	2,086	4,676	16,385	27,448	13,176
Results in 1870 ...	27	45	726	1,284	924	2,073	4,361	15,866	27,545	14,10

* Includes 25 suits for the restoration of conjugal rights,
† Includes 3 suits for the restoration of conjugal rights
‡ This includes 7 suits, of which the value cannot

OF ORIGINAL SUITS—*continued.*

TO THEIR VALUE.						TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.								
of Money.						If for possession of land paying assessment.	If for possession of land not paying assessment.	If for possession of houses or shops.						
Between Rs. 40 and 30.	Between Rs. 30 and 20.	Between Rs. 20 and 10.	Between Rs. 10 and 5.	Between Rs. 5 and 2.	Below Rs. 2.									
34	35	36	37	38	39	40		41		42				
						Ra.	a.	p.	Ra.	a.	p.	Ra.	a.	p.
1,823	2,930	3,060	1,099	233	14	49,764	0	0	97,183	0	0	89,445	0	0
1,457	1,822	1,781	573	130	* 36	8,44,896	0	0	10,683	0	0	41,372	0	0
2,855	3,393	3,460	1,222	362	56	1,19,033	15	3	31,391	5	0	37,296	0	0
844	1,018	1,117	437	195	39	58,235	15	6	14,460	0	0	2,740	0	0
2,683	3,114	3,094	1,019	204	24	25,073	0	0	2,55,763	0	0	54,055	0	0
1,093	1,103	1,107	406	138	13	39,416	8	0	1,725	12	0	18,388	12	0
840	918	890	223	43	† 7	4,17,720	0	0	1,73,769	0	0	44,850	0	0
625	669	577	180	27	6	29,590	5	1	3,686	0	0	31,453	5	6
1,685	1,974	1,915	578	120	8	48,563	0	0	77,623	0	0	19,387	0	0
604	567	518	112	33	† 13	1,30,709	0	0	24,230	0	0	39,429	0	0
200	191	116	34	8	...	1,02,264	0	0	1,48,311	0	0	38,598	0	0
261	384	382	158	41	8	96,178	0	0	....			804	0	0
14,964	18,088	18,017	6,041	1,474	224	11,61,443	11	10	8,38,825	1	0	4,17,618	1	6
16,044	18,327	19,182	6,514	1,241	144	7,70,902	4	9	9,83,306	0	7	5,90,686	4	0

of which the value could not be ascertained.
& 1 suit referred to, and decided by, arbitration, of which the value could not be ascertained.
be ascertained.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—I. DISPOSAL

NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS— <i>contd.</i>		Average value of suits for immoveable property.	Average value of suits for recovery of money.
	If for recovery of money.	Total.		
	43	44	45	46
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadabad	13,16,265 0 0	15,52,657 0 0	449 6 8	81 12 6
Súrat	17,08,099 0 0	21,05,050 0 0	927 7 3	121 11 1
Thána	17,73,757 3 0	19,61,478 7 3	175 14 11	77 1 10
Ratnagiri.....	3,99,215 0 0	4,74,650 15 6	121 7 6	64 4 0
Khandesh	18,56,166 10 0	21,91,057 10 0	561 14 4	82 2 9
Ahmadnagar	6,22,354 2 0	6,81,885 2 0	143 1 7	74 12 4
Púna	9,41,689 0 0	12,78,028 0 0	496 12 11	133 12 9
Sholápur.....	5,71,957 13 10	6,36,687 8 5	187 9 11	104 2 7
Sátára	8,88,929 0 0	10,34,502 0 0	245 6 5	70 1 0
Belgaum.....	6,48,482 6 6	8,42,850 6 6	214 12 4	120 0 0
Dharwar	3,84,028 0 0	6,73,201 0 0	572 9 11	167 5 3
Kanara	3,25,959 0 0	4,22,741 0 0	305 4 10	119 13 4
Total.....	1,14,36,902 3 4	1,38,54,789 1 8	345 9 9	90 9 8
Results in 1870 ...	1,13,89,699 8 0	1,37,34,594 1 4	351 1 4	88 11 2

OF ORIGINAL SUITS—continued.

Average value of Pauper suits.	SUITS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR MODE OF DISPOSAL.											
	Withdrawn, with leave to bring fresh suits, Section 97.	Adjusted before settlement of issues, Section 96.	Adjusted after settlement of issues, Section 98.	Abated Sections 102 and 106.	Decreed on default of Plaintiff, Section 114.	Dismissed, Section 110, or under Act XXIII. of 1861, Section 5.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> , Section 111.	Admitted, Sections 109 and 114.	Contested and decided for			
									Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Mixed.	
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	
Rs. a. p.												
3,425 5 4	67	2,065	476	18	34	714	11,428	290	1,169	247	111	
1,332 9 10	51	2,853	325	31	86	412	8,636	427	1,321	211	107	
1,955 5 10	148	2,319	472	23	24	275	14,289	2,251	3,229	643	393	
637 0 0	88	458	195	13	30	248	3,558	451	1,048	449	293	
7,484 0 0	96	2,012	591	21	5	79	17,172	1,070	1,569	257	313	
112 8 8	38	728	162	8	5	143	6,298	263	854	216	24	
5,504 8 0	139	711	132	7	5	130	4,973	439	776	228	174	
1,046 0 0	52	311	86	1	3	213	3,958	395	611	156	50	
862 4 9	55	566	147	30	10	208	9,796	764	1,245	293	163	
329 0 0	71	565	254	5	12	56	3,843	315	757	328	103	
7,989 0 0	25	87	102	3	10	42	1,852	67	390	199	23	
1,411 0 0	60	299	147	4	9	38	1,487	175	428	254	135	
.....	890	12,974	3,089	164	233	2,558	87,290	6,907	13,397	3,481	1,889	
.....	918	14,066	3,666	107	167	2,257	88,624	6,770	13,162	3,542	1,767	

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—I. DISPOSAL

NAME OF DISTRICT.	SUITS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR MODE OF DISPOSAL— <i>continued.</i>			Total number of judgments passed when agreements to refer to arbitration have been filed under Section 326.	Total number of awards filed on arbitration without intervention of Court, Section 327.	Total number of judgments in friendly suits under Chap. VII.	Value of Stamps in Suit.
	Judgment according to award, Section 325.	Judgment on special case submitted to arbitration, Section 321.	Award made and set aside, Section 324.				
	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Ahmadabad	2	.....	...	.....	1	...	Rs. a p. 1,14,111 0 0
Súrat	3	1	...	.....	5	...	1,40,194 9 0
Thána	2	.....	...	.....	11	...	1,65,016 5 6
Ratnagiri	3	.....	...	.....	1	...	44,668 11 0
Khandesh .....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1,69,019 3 0
Ahmadnagar .....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...	59,988 4 0
Púna	1	.....	...	.....	2	...	79,488 2 0
Sholápur .....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	5	51,486 1 0
Sátára	3	.....	...	.....	5	...	91,400 8 0
Belgaum .....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...	65,625 3 0
Dharwar .....	..	.....	...	.....	1	...	42,556 8 6
Kanara	1	.....	...	.....	1	...	34,010 5 0
Total.....	15	1	...	.....	27	5	10,57,564 12 0
Results in 1870 ...	13	1	...	1	37	...	11,64,567 0 0

OF ORIGINAL SUITS—*continued.*

Costs.

Stamps.		Batta for service of processes.	Subsistence to witnesses.	Pleaders' fees.	Commission to take evidence, local inquiry, examination of accounts.
Amount, if any, refunded.	Balance remaining as costs.				
66	67	68	69	70	71
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	1,14,111 0 0	22,746 6 0	8,342 15 0	32,809 12 8	796 8 0
.....	1,40,194 9 0	25,125 10 0	9,358 5 0	49,104 5 1	855 9 0
.....	1,65,016 5 6	40,565 7 0	35,366 4 9	74,247 4 0	1,684 5 10
82 15 0	44,585 12 0	13,852 11 0	13,004 2 5	20,808 0 5	882 5 0
.....	1,69,019 3 0	37,198 8 0	39,393 4 0	57,939 11 3	1,231 4 11
.....	59,988 4 0	12,333 14 9	11,345 2 10	20,292 9 9	777 6 4
.....	79,488 2 0	13,689 11 6	12,492 0 3	32,349 13 0	591 2 0
.....	51,486 1 0	10,831 13 0	8,688 11 3	22,394 12 2	241 10 3
.....	91,400 8 0	22,985 12 6	14,829 5 9	33,846 12 6	575 11 6
.....	65,625 3 0	14,676 6 0	13,393 8 3	29,768 3 5	626 10 8
.....	42,556 8 6	9,189 11 0	4,316 0 8	15,005 11 3	240 15 6
.....	34,010 5 0	7,709 3 0	5,551 1 0	16,515 8 4	323 14 0
82 15 0	10,57,481 13 0	2,30,905 1 9	1,76,080 13	24,05,082 7 10	8,827 7 0
7,247 0	11,57,320 0	2,26,388 12 4	1,79,565 10	63,96,416 12 7	6,921 4 3

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—I. DISPOSAL

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Costs— <i>continued</i> .		Average value of costs in each suit.	Percentage of costs on value of suits.	IF	
	Any other costs.	Total costs.			Decree for Plaintiff.	Decree for Defendant.
	72	73	74	75	76	77
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmadabad	2,787 9 3	1,81,594 2 11	10 14 10	11·7	3	1
Súrat	2,228 14 4	2,26,867 4 5	15 10 11	10·7	2	...
Thána	8,103 15 3	3,24,983 10 4	13 8 0	16·5	18	4
Ratnagiri	3,886 1 0	97,018 15 10	14 3 1	20·4	6	2
Khandesh	5,587 7 11	3,10,369 7 1	13 6 2	14·1	3	...
Ahmadnagar	4,611 4 10	1,09,348 10 6	12 8 2	16·	2	...
Púna	4,199 12 9	1,42,810 9 6	18 8 2	11·2	1	2
Sholápur	3,355 14 1	96,998 14 7	16 9 11	15·2	2	...
Sátára	3,110 3 10	1,66,748 6 1	12 8 10	16·1	4	5
Belgaum	2,971 13 5	1,27,061 12 9	20 2 2	15·	4	7
Dharwar	2,509 11 1	73,818 10 0	26 5 8	10·9	3	3
Kanara	1,451 11 4	65,561 10 8	21 9 4	15·5	6	2
Total.....	44,804 7 11	19,23,182 2 8	14 7 6	13·8	54	2
Results in 1870 ...	55,095 8 6	20,21,708 0 2	14 15 5	14·7	37	27

OF ORIGINAL SUITS—continued.

PAUPER SUITS.				NATURE OF SUITS ARISING FROM EXECUTION OF DECREES.				DECREE FOR	
Disposed of by adjustment or any other way.	Value of Stamps decreed against Plaintiff.	Value of Stamps decreed against Defendant.	Total number of Pauper Suits however disposed of.	Obstruction by other than defendants to decree-holders, possession of land, &c., Section 229.	Claim by third party who has been dispossessed of land, &c., Section 230.	Objection by third party against sale of land or other immovable or moveable property, Section 246.	Resistance to purchaser of immovable property, Section 268.	Decree-holder.	Third party.
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
...	794 12 0	294 0 0	4	2	4	108	40	64	90
3	339 12 0	287 12 0	5	3	1	531	109	263	331
4	1,070 1 9	1,423 8 3	26	1	7	940	42	300	690
...	145 2 0	289 7 0	8	11	6	157	56	102	128
1	597 4 0	107 0 0	4	.....	1	528	32	157	404
...	335 5 3	713 14 6	1	4	17	472	86	277	302
6	932 8 0	778 0 0	4	14	4	54	37	44	65
3	322 8 0	183 8 0	6	10	1	9	6	16	10
4	780 1 0	336 3 0	13	25	6	196	161	197	191
4	365 8 10	312 13 7	8	33	14	190	27	132	132
4	2,954 10 5	109 4 0	10	9	3	16	10	16	22
...	477 12 0	84 1 0	8	.....	2	237	2	127	114
29	9,115 5 3	4,919 7 4	97	112	66	3,438	608	1,695	2,529
23	6,938 0 9	8,445 12 4	87	120	61	3,452	539	1,709	2,463

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—I. DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS—continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COSTS.			Average number of witnesses summoned.	Average number of witnesses examined.	Average distance of place of causes of action from Courts.
	Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.			
	88	89	90	91	92	93
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmadabad	597 15 0	955 1 8	1,553 0 8	11	6	14
Súrat	885 5 0	2,698 15 0	3,584 4 0	6	5	8
Thána	1,359 0 0	6,066 6 10	7,425 6 10	5	3	15
Ratnágiri	384 4 0	1,100 0 10	1,484 4 10	3	2	9
Khandesh	851 2 0	3,479 13 6	4,330 15 6	3	2	13
Ahmadnagar	744 15 10	2,494 6 6	3,239 6 4	18	17	16
Púna	698 7 0	970 0 1	1,668 7 1	4	3	13
Sholapur	243 8 0	753 0 8	996 8 8	7	3	12
Sátára	572 2 0	1,287 8 8	1,859 10 8	3	2	8
Belgaum	534 12 0	1,853 12 11	2,388 8 11	4	2	19
Dharwar	396 4 0	783 0 11	1,179 4 11	2	1	1
Kanara	273 2 0	769 15 3	1,043 1 3	4	1	13
Total.....	7,540 12 10	23,212 2 10	30,752 15 8	6	4	12
Results in 1870...	10,894 11 3	22,829 9 5	33,724 4 8	3	2	11

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—II. EXECUTION OF DECREES.

STATEMENT showing Disposal, &c., of Warrants for execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of each District in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1871.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of applications for execution of Decrees.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS DIVIDED ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF THE DECREE			AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN			Number of warrants returned unexecuted.	Number of warrants returned executed.
		For giving possession of immoveable property.	For specific performance of any act.	For payment of money.	Decree and application for execution.	Application and warrant.	Warrant and its return.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.		
Ahmadabad	26,887	225	29	26,633	2 0 19 0	0 12 0	1 29	19,075	5,358
Súrat	24,834	182	5	24,647	2 7 16 0	0 14 0	2 15	18,627	4,363
Thána	36,746	535	40	36,171	1 8 25 0	0 15 0	2 3	27,239	11,821
Ratnagiri.....	7,766	296	7	7,463	2 1 8 0	0 19 0	2 17	7,458	3,187
Khandesh	26,543	178	41	26,324	1 4 12 0	0 14 0	2 24	23,897	7,870
Ahmadnagar.....	16,855	229	5	16,621	2 2 23 0	0 18 0	2 1	13,734	4,280
Púna	10,934	379	17	10,538	2 2 8 0	0 26 0	3 29	7,086	3,423
Sholápur.....	7,411	187	6	7,218	2 5 0 0	0 18 0	3 6	4,667	3,129
Sáttra	15,210	504	3	14,703	1 8 25 0	1 3 0	4 16	9,089	5,527
Belgaum	6,191	338	11	5,842	2 0 17 0	0 14 0	3 6	3,698	2,613
Dharwar.....	3,378	280	2	3,096	1 2 12 0	0 12 0	1 24	1,808	1,459
Kanara	2,496	86	....	2,410	1 10 7 0	0 24 0	2 7	1,110	1,436
Total.....	185,251	3,419	166	181,666	1 11 17 0	0 18 0	2 22	138,088	54,466
Results in 1870...	183,484	3,477	166	179,841	1 8 21 0	1 0 0	2 16	134,502	53,810

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	DETAILS OF MODE OF EXECUTION.						SUMS REALIZED BY SALE OF					
	By arrest of persons pro- ceeded against.	By decree-holder being put into possession of immoveable property.	By attachment without sale of		By attach- ment with sale of		Immoveable property.		Moveable property.			
			Immoveable property.	Moveable pro- perty.	Immoveable property.	Moveable pro- perty.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18				
						Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ahmadabad ...	1,767	200	1,003	491	1,617	280	69,009	1	3	7,328	4	1
Surat	327	93	1,217	867	1,401	458	85,883	14	11	12,172	15	9
Thana	1,279	416	2,861	2,243	3,026	1,996	1,28,758	6	3	29,238	9	11
Ratnagiri	325	323	879	263	1,169	228	32,316	8	8	4,087	8	10
Khandesh	1,226	187	1,853	1,533	1,605	1,466	76,032	11	5	34,134	10	7
Ahmadnagar ...	325	176	1,208	558	1,630	383	72,880	9	9	14,793	9	10
Puna	333	245	1,043	216	1,401	185	1,40,012	12	9	23,455	15	3
Sholapur	435	147	968	275	1,088	216	66,468	3	0	5,777	1	10
Sáttra	436	358	1,667	451	2,414	201	1,04,657	5	0	2,464	13	3
Belgaum	250	253	991	263	727	129	77,287	13	3	5,366	11	2
Dharwar	127	163	620	76	398	75	33,272	1	0	9,164	4	6
Kanara.....	829	77	227	53	168	82	34,658	13	7	4,767	12	10
Total.....	7,659	2,638	14,537	7,289	16,644	5,699	9,21,238	4	10	1,52,752	5	10
Results in 1870.	8,556	2,786	15,435	7,010	14,622	5,041	8,02,642	13	7	1,91,620	6	6

II. EXECUTION OF DECREES—*continued.*

COSTS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.					REMARKS.
Stamps.	Batta for serving processes.	Subsistence to witnesses.	Other costs.	Total.	
19	20	21	21 A	22	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	23
8,461 0 0	17,589 8 0	61 13 0	.....	26,112 5 0	
9,788 2 0	21,633 5 0	4 3 6	.....	31,425 10 6	
15,821 8 0	26,480 3 9	223 0 0	.....	42,524 11 9	
3,345 9 0	9,180 0 0	35 8 8	.....	12,561 1 8	
15,156 7 0	24,018 3 6	462 4 3	.....	39,636 14 9	
7,207 11 0	11,120 5 0	57 11 4	.....	18,385 11 1	
5,306 9 0	8,981 11 0	248 8 6	.....	14,536 12 6	
4,161 1 0	6,190 11 0	329 9 2	.....	10,681 5 2	
6,236 4 0	12,386 6 0	273 9 5	.....	18,896 3 5	
3,461 2 0	6,372 1 0	271 1 5	4 14 0	10,109 2 5	
2,912 10 0	4,701 9 0	402 10 0	.....	8,016 13 0	
2,366 7 0	5,124 9 1	7 8 0	.....	7,498 8 1	
84,224 6 0	1,53,778 8 4	2,377 7 3	4 14 0	2,40,385 3 7	
84,338 8 0	1,45,796 7 8	3,990 15 6	.....	2,34,125 15 2	

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—III. IMPRISONMENT OF CIVIL DEBTORS.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Imprisonment of Civil Debtors in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1871.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Place of Civil Jail.	Number of prisoners committed to jail.	Average number of days prisoner was confined in jail.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS RELEASED.				
				By decree being satisfied.	On request of person who put prisoner into jail.	On omission of such person to pay the subsistence allowance.	On disclosure by prisoner of all his property, under Section 280 of Civil Procedure Code.	On expiry of period for which imprisonment is allowed by law.
Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	301	20	52	51	187	10	1
Súrat	Súrat	260	25	14	100	107	15	7
Thána	Thána	247	35	18	45	142	17	25
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	64	38	3	8	48	4	1
Khandesh	Dhúlia	265	15	7	23	186	19	1
Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	95	31	8	12	72	3	.....
Púna	Púna	333	28	22	79	187	11	14
Sholápur	Sholápur	131	25	11	44	64	5	.....
Sátára	Sátára	163	13	28	16	109	9	.....
Belgaum	Belgaum	32	53	3	7	13	5	2
	Kaládgi	20	56	2	1	12	4	1
Dharwar	Dharwar	*25	54	.....	5	27	.....	.....
Kanara	Karwar	22	53	1	.....	21	.....	.....
		1,958	37	169	391	1,175	102	52
Results in 1870...		1,906	32	144	424	1,130	91	47

* The difference of 7 between those released and those committed is owing to there being no column to show the balance of the last year.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—IV. CIVIL APPEALS.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Appeals disposed of by the Appellate Courts in each District of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1871.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total of Appeals disposed of.	Average duration of each Appeal during the year.	Total number of Appeals divided according to their subjects.												
			Immoveable Property.			Money.									
			Possession.	Possession of houses.	Rent.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 5,000 and 10,000.	Between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000.	Between Rs. 500 and 1,000.	Between Rs. 100 and 500.	Between Rs. 50 and 100.	Between Rs. 10 and 50.	Between Rs. 5 and 10.	Under Rs. 5.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		Y. m. d.													
Ahmadabad.....	669	1 0 4	187	153	6	1	2	25	22	85	76	99	10	3	
Súrat	207	0 4 5	64	17	3	...	...	7	20	35	27	31	2	1
Thápa	358	1 3 0	91	25	22	...	...	3	22	72	47	58	17	1
Ratnagiri.....	566	1 4 22	211	14	178	...	...	3	1	37	41	65	9	†
Khandesh	505	0 8 7	104	101	2	1	3	13	17	97	80	81	5	1	
Ahmadnagar	202	0 6 11	48	32	1	...	...	2	5	35	37	37	5	...
Púna	235	0 9 18	94	47	11	...	3	13	8	27	13	17	2	...	
Sholápur	204	0 6 2	58	38	...	...	...	2	3	42	30	25	3	3
Sátára	302	0 0 27	160	11	1	...	1	1	2	39	32	49	6	...	
Belgaum	263	0 7 6	102	43	23	...	...	...	6	45	23	18	2	1
Dharwar	245	1 0 24	85	61	4	1	2	8	8	42	14	13	5	2	
Kanara.....	170	0 4 25	76	1	27	...	...	5	5	28	13	14	1	...
	3,926	0 8 20	1,280	543	278	3	11	82	119	584	433	507	67	19	
Results in 1870 ...	3,861	0 8 28	1,321	580	129	6	8	102	110	536	441	510	83	35	

* Of these, 8 were under Section 15 of Act VIII. of 1859 and 1 Injunction.
† Includes 1 appeal for the declaration of right by adoption.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL VALUE OF APPEALS.				
	Possession.	Immoveable Property.		Money.	Total.
		Possession of houses.	Rent.		
	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmadabad ...	74,823 0 0	41,163 0 0	166 0 0	1,13,992 0 0	2,30,144 0 0
Súrat	11,617 0 0	4,872 0 0	1,353 0 0	40,480 0 0	58,322 0 0
Thána	13,939 11 1	5,778 11 4	1,113 4 0	33,126 11 11	53,958 6 4
Ratnagiri	59,775 0 0	831 0 0	21,311 0 0	19,470 0 0	1,01,387 0 0
Khandesh	20,209 0 0	14,180 8 0	257 12 0	75,050 12 0	1,09,698 0 0
Ahmadnagar ...	3,398 0 0	4,865 10 0	44 0 0	19,163 8 0	27,471 2 0
Púna	15,408 1 11	14,408 14 0	1,051 0 0	55,320 13 9	86,188 13 8
Sholápur	9,920 0 0	5,460 0 0	.....	18,482 0 0	33,862 0 0
Sátára	33,575 0 0	2,383 0 0	101 0 0	27,717 0 0	63,776 0 0
Belgaum	20,443 0 0	3,854 0 0	* 2,009 0 0	15,416 0 0	41,722 0 0
Dharwar	40,146 13 3	16,514 0 3	560 6 10	47,903 3 4	1,05,124 7 8
Kanara	16,692 0 0	50 0 0	2,736 0 0	28,181 0 0	47,659 0 0
	3,19,946 10 8	1,14,360 11 7	30,702 6 10	4,94,303 1 0	9,59,312 13 8
Results in 1870	5,03,929 12 5	1,64,149 9 8	6,857 7 6	8,58,976 13 10	15,33,913 11 5

* Rent..... 1,193
 Declaration of right 766
 Injunction 50

2,009

IV. CIVIL APPEALS—continued.

Total number of Appeals divided according to their mode of disposal.							Total cost of Appeals.		
Withdrawn, sections 97 and 98. <i>Vide</i> section 37 of Act XXIII of 1861.	Abated, sections 102 and 106.	Dismissed, section 346.	Decided <i>ex parte</i> , section 346.	Decided on merits.			Stamps.	Batta for service of processa.	Subsistence to witnesses.
				For Appellant.	For Respondent.	Mixed.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
27	4	22	67	150	352	47	16,619 3 0	1,075 2 6	54 3 6
5	...	2	18	29	106	* 20	3,790 11 0	245 6 0	38 15 3
7	1	4	35	64	193	† 29	4,633 11 0	179 13 0	26 3 6
5	2	14	27	115	282	‡ 73	7,931 2 0	482 4 0	57 5 0
10	1	9	48	91	294	§ 52	11,583 10 0	506 0 0	199 11 0
2	1	8	23	37	103	§ 16	2,185 15 0	136 12 0	18 8 0
10	2	10	12	34	130	§ 37	6,260 9 0	222 12 0	147 4 0
4	...	1	21	22	128	§ 28	2,893 11 0	927 12 6	122 2 11
5	...	5	25	28	218	§ 21	4,064 10 0	182 6 0	28 0 11
6	...	2	9	58	180	§ 8	3,522 12 0	149 6 0	11 10 0
14	...	4	9	37	151	§ 30	7,198 1 0	422 2 0	.....
3	...	9	16	31	87	|| 13	3,756 8 0	145 14 0	1 2 0
98	11	90	310	696	2,224	374	74,440 7 0	4,675 10 0	705 2 1
94	13	65	239	718	2,242	380	92,229 10 10	4,546 7 5	677 0 6

* 27 appeals remanded have not been included.
† 25 appeals remanded have not been included.
‡ 48 appeals remanded have not been included.
§ 12 appeals remanded have not been included.
|| 11 appeals remanded have not been included.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—IV. CIVIL APPEALS—continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total cost of Appeals—continued.			Percentage of cost on value.	Number of Appeals decided in which there has been a remand.	REMARKS.
	Valil's fees.	Any other costs.	Total.			
	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmadabad ...	10,262 9 0	1,163 13 11	29,174 15 11	12·6	11	
Surat	2,872 7 0	154 13 4	7,102 4 7	12·2	27	
Thána	3,076 1 2	185 14 4	8,101 11 0	15·1	25	
Ratnagiri	4,942 11 2	579 8 4	13,992 14 6	13·8	48	
Khandesh	7,469 9 7	241 4 0	20,000 2 7	18·2	32	
Ahmadnagar ...	1,414 10 4	73 11 0	3,829 8 4	13·9	12	
Púna	4,305 3 1	4 8 0	10,940 4 1	12·6	8	
Sholápur	1,867 11 10	.....	5,811 6 3	17·2	9	
Sátára	2,913 1 2	263 2 5	7,451 4 6	11·6	23	
Belgaum	1,813 10 7	169 11 0	5,667 1 7	13·5	20	
Dharwar	2,781 13 0	431 2 10	10,833 2 10	10·3	24	
Kanara	2,351 11 0	57 12 0	6,312 15 0	13·2	11	
	46,071 2 11	3,325 5 2	1,29,217 11 2	13·4	250	
Results in 1870	59,493 2 2	20,307 9 10	1,77,253 14 9	14·6	300	

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—V. SUITS AND APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.

du 9

STATEMENT showing the file of Original Suits and of Applications for the execution of Decrees in the Courts of each District in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year 1871.

Names of Districts.	Number of Suits on the file at beginning of the year.	Number of new Suits instituted.	Number of Suits received by transfer.	Total of preceding three columns.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number of Suits removed by transfer.	Total of preceding two columns.	Suits remaining undisposed of, being difference between Columns 8 and 6.	Number of applications for execution of Decrees at beginning of year.	Number of applications for execution of Decrees received during the year.	Number of applications for Execution disposed of.	Balance of applications for Execution at the end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ahmadabad	3,235	17,190	658	21,083	16,621	733	17,354	3,729	7,458	27,477	26,887	8,048
Surat	3,854	14,551	1,167	19,572	14,464	1,418	15,892	3,680	5,794	26,257	24,834	7,217
Thana	5,827	24,208	1,079	31,204	24,069	1,079	25,147	6,067	7,995	36,877	37,075	7,597
Ratnagiri	1,908	6,928	164	8,900	6,869	164	7,033	1,867	2,004	8,182	7,766	2,420
Khandesh	7,471	20,296	7	27,774	23,382	7	23,389	4,385	6,718	27,003	26,543	7,178
Ahmadnagar	2,422	8,510	4	10,936	6,892	7	6,899	2,037	4,737	14,911	16,859	2,769
Puna	1,643	7,536	312	9,491	7,714	382	8,046	1,450	3,558	11,756	11,809	3,703
Sholapur	766	5,635	10	6,411	5,845	10	5,855	606	1,831	7,198	7,411	1,618
Sátara	5,007	12,850	7	17,864	13,982	7	13,989	3,935	6,535	15,615	15,210	8,940
Belgaum	922	6,067	24	7,013	6,309	18	6,327	686	1,376	6,238	6,198	1,416
Dharwar	679	2,585	....	3,264	2,800	....	2,800	464	966	3,429	3,378	1,017
Kanara	741	3,534	4	4,279	3,084	5	3,041	1,239	678	3,965	3,961	692
	34,440	130,030	3,436	167,906	133,982	3,780	137,762	30,144	49,848	187,908	186,221	50,635
Results in 1870....	30,550	139,926	3,674	174,150	135,736	3,966	139,692	34,457	56,821	186,682	185,133	58,170

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[Bombay]

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—VI. STATE OF FILES OF APPELLATE COURTS.

STATEMENT showing the State of the Files of the Appellate Courts in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year 1871.

[Bombay]

Names of Districts.	Number of Appeals at beginning of year.	Number of fresh Appeals filed.	Number received by transfer.	Total of preceding three columns.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Number removed by transfer.	Total of preceding two columns.	Balance of Appeals remaining undisposed of, being difference between columns 5 & 8.	Of which Appeals were instituted in the year.										
									1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.		
									Ahmadabad	507	346	492	1,345	705	501	1,206	139	87	19
Surat	89	184	56	329	207	47	254	75	61	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thana	776	609	212	1,597	358	212	570	1,027	591	396	26	10	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	741	629	430	1,800	570	430	1,000	800	524	250	19	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh	300	301	269	870	537	269	808	64	61	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmadnagar	145	214	..	359	204	..	204	155	184	16	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puna	268	398	180	846	243	182	425	421	346	40	7	12	9	4	1	1	1	1	1
Sholapur	108	227	..	335	215	..	215	120	108	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satara	161	397	..	558	331	..	331	227	210	6	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1
Belgaum	172	415	..	587	282	1	283	304	300	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	275	258	..	533	269	..	269	264	236	21	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara	139	123	..	262	172	..	172	90	84	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Results in 1870 .. .	3,681	4,101	1,639	9,421	4,093	1,642	5,735	3,686	2,742	770	112	31	16	10	1	2	2	2	2
Results in 1870 .. .	3,378	4,314	2,190	9,882	4,049	2,160	6,209	3,678	2,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VII.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—VII. WORK DONE

STATEMENT of Work done in the Subordinate Courts

	Arrears.	Number of Suits.			SUBJECTS DISPOSED OF.						
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of Disposal.				Classified as to Value.		
					Contested.	Ex parte.	Admitted.	Withdrawn, &c.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 10,000 and 5,000.	Below Rs. 5,000.
AHMADABAD.											
1st Class Sub-Judge, Kaira....	1,014	3,568	2,954	1,003	194	2,299	28	433	6	10	2,938
Joint 2nd Class Sub-Judge, Kaira		622	185	437	9	150	5	21	..	..	185
2nd Class Sub-Judge, Ahmadabad.....	201	959	918	234	199	440	9	270	..	..	918
2nd Class Sub-Judge, Dholka....	451	2,315	2,554	209	178	1,835	19	522	..	..	2,554
Do. Sub-Judge, Oomrath.....	192	2,369	2,362	203	70	1,878	2	412	..	..	2,362
Do. Sub-Judge, Dhanduka and Gogo.....	134	1,539	1,444	214	204	692	52	496	..	..	1,444
Do. Sub-Judge, Borsad....	714	3,053	2,831	925	496	1,920	50	455	..	..	2,831
Do. Sub-Judge, Nariad ..	149	902	984	165	115	570	30	169	..	..	884
Do. Sub-Judge, Kapadvanaj	178	1,347	1,306	217	37	969	32	268	..	..	1,306
Do. Sub-Judge, Veramgaon	160	1,089	1,124	107	88	675	63	298	..	..	1,124
Total.....	3,193	17,782	16,562	3,714	1,500	11,428	290	3,344	6	10	16,546
SURAT.											
1st Class Sub-Judge, Surat	426	1,895	1,878	443	189	806	50	1,333	6	8	1,864
Joint 2nd Class Sub-Judge, Surat	296	859	686	468	131	211	17	327	..	..	683
2nd Class Sub-Judge, Broach....	418	2,433	2,423	428	164	1,673	14	572	..	..	2,288
Do. Jambusar.....	293	2,241	2,177	357	217	1,494	84	388	..	..	2,157
Do. Wagra	333	2,181	2,152	342	248	1,550	24	330	..	..	2,054
Do. Balsar.....	676	2,582	2,549	709	260	894	100	1,295	..	..	2,549
Do. Ulpar	278	1,433	1,267	449	209	490	85	476	..	..	1,180
Do. Anklesar.....	1,110	2,028	2,680	458	197	2,021	63	409	..	..	2,679
Total.....	3,828	15,631	15,605	3,654	1,615	8,635	427	5,128	6	8	15,454
THANA.											
1st Class Sub-Judge, Nasik	946	*3,739	†3,975	760	452	2,400	290	833	3	12	3,960
2nd Class Sub-Judge, Thana	398	1,424	†1,358	374	334	744	129	161	..	..	1,358
Do. Kullian	200	*1,311	1,214	267	195	646	253	150	..	..	1,244
Do. Rhondh	260	1,665	†1,728	197	327	1,083	169	149	..	..	1,728
Do. Marbhar	232	987	821	398	176	490	93	62	..	..	821
Do. Dhana	399	935	930	404	236	388	127	179	..	..	930
Do. Bassein	160	829	774	215	175	312	183	104	..	..	774
Do. Pen	616	1,096	727	985	161	414	53	99	..	..	727
Do. Panvel	302	1,319	†1,398	225	220	710	337	129	..	..	1,396
Do. Alibagh	202	1,340	1,262	180	383	657	107	115	..	..	1,262
Do. Mahad	513	1,726	1,796	443	469	949	142	236	..	..	1,796
Do. Sinuar	403	1,443	†1,523	323	176	1,067	54	226	..	..	1,523
Do. Ioli	308	*1,716	†1,721	303	299	952	59	411	..	..	1,721
Do. Morigam	278	1,613	1,717	177	160	1,130	104	333	..	..	1,717
Do. Pitpalgaon	432	*2,861	†2,536	557	255	1,429	51	801	..	..	2,536
Do. Tengora	195	1,378	1,402	171	201	792	92	317	..	..	1,402
The Chief of Chandur	32	165	†165	32	16	126	8	15	..	..	165
Total.....	5,734	25,392	†25,075	6,011	4,235	14,289	2,251	4,300	3	12	25,060

IN SUBORDINATE COURTS.

in the Bombay Presidency during the Calendar Year 1871.

Application for execution of Decrees.		Average Cost of a Suit.	Average duration of a Suit.	Amount in Litigation.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Written.	Verbal.							
		Rs. a p.	M. D.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
7,686	..	11 0 11	3 27	4,28,448	32,048 2 0	15,466 4 8	16,582 13 4	.....
....	..	5 8 7	1 2	11,004	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,838	..	24 11 5	3 4	1,71,239	20,164 1 0	8,860 10 6	11,303 6 6	.....
3,623	2	8 0 5	1 24	1,47,693	20,500 8 3	10,714 11 1	9,785 13 2	.....
4,027	..	6 7 8	1 3	1,11,026	17,300 1 0	9,132 0 7	8,168 0 5	.....
1,554	..	17 12 1	1 21	2,01,988	23,297 14 8	9,320 1 3	13,977 13 4	.....
2,536	..	8 10 5	2 17	1,80,610	24,489 1 0	7,926 0 8	16,563 0 4	.....
1,568	..	10 0 2	1 28	61,974	9,915 8 6	6,911 9 6	3,003 15 0	.....
2,785	..	7 6 10	1 10	79,959	10,439 1 5	6,114 11 10	4,324 5 7	.....
1,001	..	14 12 3	2 17	1,37,185	14,483 11 6	5,887 2 3	8,646 9 3	.....
26,822	2	11 6 7	2 3	15,28,431	1,72,638 1 2	80,263 4 3	92,355 12 11	.....
4,334	..	40 0 11	3 24	3,46,330 0 0	40,554 11 0	13,791 3 8	26,763 7 4	.....
....	..	13 8 5	3 23	72,308 1 1	7,580 11 0	701 0 5	6,879 10 7	.....
5,013	..	19 4 8	2 10	3,89,508 0 0	43,124 13 0	10,292 1 6	32,832 10 6	.....
3,786	..	10 4 3	1 28	22,150 9 10	23,878 13 0	8,154 5 9	15,724 7 3	.....
4,521	..	16 9 11	3 9	2,56,548 0 0	33,788 4 0	7,389 5 5	26,398 14 7	.....
2,826	11	13 5 1	2 18	2,34,480 0 0	31,860 9 6	8,170 10 3	23,709 15 3	.....
1,852	..	11 17 0	2 20	1,01,130 3 9	15,770 10 6	6,468 4 2	9,302 6 4	.....
4,052	..	10 0 11	4 24	1,99,909 11 3	23,872 12 0	6,127 1 10	17,745 10 2	.....
26,164	11	16 13 8	3 4	16,22,840 9 11	2,20,461 3 0	61,094 1 0	1,59,367 2 0	.....
4,339	..	15 5 7	3 7	3,67,029 0 0	35,285 4 0	14,823 10 10	20,462 9 2	.....
2,975	..	18 15 5	3 11	1,57,265 0 0	19,802 5 0	9,208 13 6	10,594 7 6	.....
1,904	..	17 5 8	1 23	1,21,921 8 0	16,817 4 5	9,330 4 11	7,486 15 6	.....
2,452	..	12 6 4	1 11	1,35,383 0 0	17,503 0 3	9,934 12 10	10,569 3 5	.....
2,127	..	11 12 8	1 29	53,474 0 0	9,957 5 1	6,158 7 4	3,798 13 9	.....
1,394	..	10 3 10	2 24	54,286 0 0	13,186 3 0	4,870 8 7	8,315 10 5	.....
1,873	..	17 3 7	3 10	92,637 0 0	13,729 8 0	5,919 12 1	7,809 11 11	.....
2,107	..	13 6 9	2 24	62,401 0 0	13,281 15 0	6,044 13 6	6,235 1 6	.....
2,669	..	13 14 9	3 5	1,13,774 4 0	17,246 12 9	8,921 5 5	8,325 7 4	.....
2,445	1	16 14 6	1 23	1,26,738 4 0	20,307 15 9	8,946 2 5	11,361 13 4	.....
2,184	..	8 13 5	2 9	77,878 7 3	13,823 7 0	7,981 10 0	5,841 13 0	.....
2,397	..	10 14 1	3 4	99,626 0 0	13,107 2 0	6,528 8 9	6,579 9 3	.....
2,398	3	12 6 4	2 16	1,22,857 0 0	17,395 11 0	6,152 13 6	11,242 13 8	.....
1,627	..	11 9 9	1 18	1,24,094 0 0	16,476 5 0	8,583 0 3	7,893 4 9	.....
2,232	..	11 4 1	2 28	1,30,434 0 0	20,898 6 9	6,135 8 2	14,762 14 7	.....
1,810	..	11 10 1	1 17	84,241 0 0	13,617 3 0	5,593 0 0	7,719 3 0	.....
147	..	10 6 2	2 18	9,905 0 0	1,479 1 0	353 1 0	1,126 0 0	.....
36,720	4	13 3 4	2 14	19,14,774 7 3	2,72,914 12 0	1,22,454 5 1	1,50,460 7 11	.....

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—VII. WORK DONE

	Arrears.	Number of Suits.			SUBJECTS DISPOSED OF.						
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of Disposal.				Classified as to Value.		
					Contested.	Ex parte.	Admitted.	Withdrawn, &c.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 10,000 and 5,000.	Below Rs. 5,000.
RATNAGIRI.											
Sub-Judge at Ratnagiri	536	1,506	1,027	415	405	882	91	269	..	2	1,625
Do. Dápúli	381	1,133	1,208	306	371	523	110	204	..	..	1,196
Do. Málwán	308	931	876	363	271	385	73	147	..	..	876
Do. Kharipatun	124	592	589	127	99	320	47	123	..	..	589
Do. Chiplun	182	1,810	1,449	293	331	888	59	191	..	..	1,449
Do. Rajapur	216	674	681	209	126	397	39	119	..	..	681
Do. Gohágarh	97	472	432	137	133	209	32	58	..	..	432
Total	1,794	6,918	6,862	1,850	1,736	3,564	451	1,111	..	2	6,848
Deduct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
KHANDESH.											
1st Class Sub-Judge, Dhulía	536	2,460	2,590	397	210	1,948	155	288	2	1	2,596
2nd Class Sub-Judge Yáwul	1,649	2,755	3,884	520	246	3,021	7	610	..	..	3,884
Do. Verangón	438	1,752	1,891	299	350	1,146	207	188	..	..	1,891
Do. Nandurbár	176	1,586	1,421	341	201	875	46	297	..	..	1,421
Do. Sherpur	335	2,293	2,436	192	201	1,855	117	293	..	..	2,436
Do. Amalnair	465	2,432	2,336	361	166	1,891	35	231	..	..	2,336
Do. Jalgaon	1,784	2,139	3,088	885	234	2,054	265	535	..	..	3,088
Do. Bhargón	1,153	2,972	3,310	820	222	2,514	182	392	..	..	3,310
Do. Irandol	929	1,853	2,414	868	305	1,875	54	180	..	..	2,414
Total	7,470	20,292	23,379	4,383	2,135	17,172	1,070	3,002	2	1	23,376
AHMADNAGAR.											
Sub-Judge of Ahmadnagar	195	484	454	225	159	191	16	88	1	2	451
Do. Sangamner	492	2,473	2,456	509	103	2,091	14	248	..	..	2,456
Do. Newasa	517	1,881	2,049	349	261	1,472	23	293	..	..	2,049
Do. Karra	283	1,600	1,467	416	217	905	79	266	..	..	1,467
Do. Rohri	917	1,946	2,333	630	334	1,549	119	331	..	..	2,333
Jaghirdar of Jowlay	6	28	33	1	8	25	..	5	..	..	33
Do. Akolnair	8	95	100	3	14	64	12	10	..	..	100
Total	2,418	8,507	8,892	2,033	1,091	6,297	263	1,241	1	2	8,889
PUNA.											
1st Class Sub-Judge, Púna	210	11,203	*935	478	171	400	88	276	3	5	927
2nd Class Sub-Judge of Khed, deputed to assist the 1st Class Sub-Judge, Púna	72	188	*160	.....	80	38	6	36	..	..	160
2nd Class Sub-Judge, Zimar	382	1,763	*1,811	334	213	1,293	44	256	..	..	1,811
Do. Khed	290	1,061	*1,330	121	169	761	104	166	..	..	1,230
Do. Talegám	354	1,924	1,963	315	220	1,284	152	307	..	..	1,963
Do. Pátas	317	1,563	*1,688	192	288	1,149	39	212	..	..	1,688
Total	1,625	7,602	7,787	1,440	1,141	4,980	453	1,283	3	5	7,779
SHOLA PUR.											
Sub-Judge, Sholapur	284	1,966	1,953	297	312	1,913	309	29	..	4	1,949
Do. Bársi	198	1,147	1,178	167	160	862	40	98	..	..	1,178
Do. Madhe	147	1,373	1,449	71	134	1,031	137	147	..	..	1,449
Do. Pandharpur	120	1,184	1,250	63	183	752	82	233	..	..	1,250
Total	758	5,670	5,830	598	799	4,558	568	506	..	4	5,826

IN SUBORDINATE COURTS—continued.

Application for execution of Decrees.		Average Cost of a Suit.	Average duration of a Suit.	Amount in Litigation.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Written.	Verbal.							
		Rs. a. p.	M. D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,730	..	13 15 0	4 16	1,05,303 0 0	17,603 13 0	12,025 15 9	94,977 13 3	.....
1,209	.. 1	10 9 10	4 2	69,894 10 6	10,786 3 0	6,393 7 0	2,392 12 0	.....
1,007	..	19 5 11	4 3	75,500 0 0	12,958 9 0	8,471 8 3	4,486 2 9	.....
622	..	19 2 2	2 24	45,862 0 0	6,800 12 0	6,635 12 9	164 15 3	.....
1,971	.. 1	11 9 2	1 15	93,877 5 0	15,658 7 5	8,923 5 7	6,735 1 10	.....
796	..	13 13 11	4 13	44,951 0 0	8,011 12 0	6,455 8 9	1,556 3 3	.....
390	.. 1	13 7 5	2 22	28,920 0 0	4,763 8 0	6,614 13 9	.....	1,841 5 9
7,725	.. 3	14 9 2	3 13	4,64,112 15 6	76,581 0 5	58,110 5 10	20,312 0 4	1,841 5 9
.....	18,470 10 7	.....
3,692	..	15 1 3	1 27	2,64,639 0 0	34,352 13 6	10,631 0 10	24,221 12 8	.....
3,474	..	10 11 5	4 0	2,69,869 0 0	27,833 9 0	9,195 7 10	18,638 1 2	.....
2,186	..	10 15 0	2 15	1,29,287 0 0	17,115 2 3	9,513 11 5	7,601 6 10	.....
1,564	..	18 1 0	2 10	1,36,703 0 0	19,323 4 4	7,482 13 0	11,840 7 4	.....
3,728	..	14 10 3	1 20	2,19,775 0 0	29,106 0 0	8,149 12 4	20,957 3 8	.....
2,778	..	14 0 5	2 8	2,19,866 0 0	29,382 9 0	8,126 13 7	21,256 11 5	.....
4,029	..	12 5 9	4 2	2,50,271 0 0	33,085 15 0	7,488 8 5	25,597 6 7	.....
2,586	.. 3	12 1 8	3 10	2,71,555 0 0	32,631 9 6	7,300 7 4	25,331 2 2	.....
2,495	.. 8	15 4 6	3 21	2,17,539 0 0	25,231 11 3	6,857 0 7	18,374 10 8	.....
26,534	.. 11	13 7 6	226	19,79,304 0 0	2,46,562 9 10	74,744 11 4	1,73,817 14 6	.....
1,252	..	13 8 10	1 0	1,31,910 5 4	11,128 1 6	9,244 2 5	1,883 15 1	.....
4,059	..	9 2 11	2 22	1,36,430 13 4	29,983 0 1	9,719 4 2	20,263 11 11	.....
4,091	..	11 3 9	1 5	1,31,388 2 0	10,638 14 0	7,272 13 0	3,366 1 0	.....
2,830	..	13 8 2	2 10	1,09,613 0 0	18,843 0 6	7,987 7 2	10,856 9 3	.....
4,718	..	12 8 0	3 25	1,84,617 0 0	15,220 15 0	6,395 1 10	8,825 13 2	.....
39	..	6 8 0	1 9	1,380 0 0	72 10 0	72 10 0	.....	.....
62	..	10 0 4	1 17	5,755 9 3	896 1 0	393 9 0	502 8 0	.....
16,951	..	10 14 10	2 0	7,03,474 13 11	88,782 10 0	41,084 15 7	45,697 10 5	.....
2,169	..	46 1 1	2 26	4,08,003 0 0	40,289 8 0	15,686 2 3	24,603 5 9	.....
.....	..	57 3 4	7 25	56,235 0 0	503 15 0	.....	503 15 0	.....
3,307	..	11 8 7	3 1	1,19,682 0 0	18,142 1 0	8,148 14 4	9,993 2 8	.....
1,422	..	11 13 7	3 5	92,453 0 0	12,357 15 0	7,799 8 1	4,558 6 11	.....
2,564	..	15 3 11	2 21	1,50,895 0 0	22,456 7 6	7,032 10 0	15,423 13 6	.....
2,223	..	14 10 0	1 29	1,32,762 0 0	17,552 10 0	6,578 5 11	10,974 4 1	.....
11,685	..	26 1 5	3 18	9,60,030 0 0	1,11,302 8 8	45,245 8 7	66,056 15 11	.....
2,194	..	22 4 9	1 4	2,54,477 4 11	26,846 6 6	9,790 11 7	17,056 10 11	.....
1,731	..	17 2 0	2 10	1,29,272 8 5	15,402 7 0	8,794 8 5	6,607 14 7	.....
1,729	..	13 6 8	1 20	1,18,435 4 11	15,921 13 11	6,970 9 8	8,951 4 3	.....
1,512	..	14 7 2	2 7	1,21,568 1 9	13,521 9 0	5,544 15 8	7,976 9 4	.....
7,166	..	16 13 2	1 27	6,23,753 4 0	71,892 4 5	31,100 13 4	40,691 7 1	.....

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—VII. WORK DONE

	Arrears.	Number of Suits.			SUBJECTS DISPOSED OF.						
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of Disposal.				Classified as to Value.		
					Contested.	Ex parte.	Admitted.	Withdrawn, &c.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 10,000 and 5,000.	Below Rs. 5,000.
SATARA.											
Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Sátara ...	1,152	1,835	1,774	1,213	316	1,162	52	244	3	1	1,770
Sub-Judge, 2nd Class, Wái	620	1,676	1,594	402	88	1,717	22	67	..	..	1,894
Do. do. Karár	624	1,735	2,022	357	209	1,515	103	195	..	..	2,022
Do. do. Ruhimut-poor ..	705	1,684	2,038	351	187	1,507	110	234	..	..	2,038
Do. do. Vittey ..	657	1,700	1,891	476	245	1,032	122	432	..	..	1,881
Do. do. Ashita ..	334	1,671	1,650	325	301	902	213	264	..	..	1,650
Do. do. Tásghón..	514	995	1,064	445	152	785	3	124	..	..	1,064
Do. do. Dhiwári..	392	1,470	1,540	322	133	1,123	144	85	..	..	1,540
Mr. Ramchandra Gunesh Navoo, Enamdar of Pachwad ..	61	63	84	40	15	48	5	16	..	..	84
Total.....	5,059	12,849	13,977	3,931	1,696	9,796	774	1,711	3	1	13,973
BELGAUM.											
1st Class, 3rd Grade, Sub-Judge, Belgaum	167	942	985	124	205	516	69	194	1	2	982
2nd Class, 1st Grade, Sub-Judge, Bagalkot	191	1,102	1,162	131	170	752	70	170	3	3	1,156
2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Sub-Judge, Chikori	206	1,532	1,563	175	305	984	76	198	..	..	1,563
2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Sub-Judge, Bijápur	131	871	956	46	170	636	21	129	..	..	956
2nd Class, 3rd Grade, Sub-Judge, Somdatte	99	716	725	80	157	435	26	107	..	..	725
2nd Class, 3rd Grade, Sub-Judge, Athni	82	452	468	68	104	232	32	100	..	..	468
2nd Class, 3rd Grade, Sub-Judge, Mudebihal	43	456	449	50	60	288	21	80	..	..	449
Total.....	909	6,071	6,303	672	1,172	3,843	315	978	4	5	6,299
Deduct.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DHARWAR.											
Sub-Judge, 1st Class, of Dharwar	192	352	374	170	155	145	17	57	3	3	399
Sub-Judge, 2nd Class, of Gadak	146	538	551	133	181	296	31	63	..	..	552
Do. ditto Háveri..	312	1,652	1,846	148	278	1,411	19	138	..	..	1,846
Total.....	650	2,522	2,771	451	594	1,852	67	258	3	3	2,767
CANARA.											
Sub-Judge, Sirsi	305	796	806	295	177	330	142	157	..	1	805
Do. Coompta	157	733	673	177	165	429	2	117	..	..	713
Do. Kárwar	143	759	812	90	290	367	31	124	..	..	812
Do. Honawar	130	724	705	149	184	361	.....	160	..	..	705
Total.....	735	3,012	3,086	711	816	1,487	175	558	..	1	3,035

IN SUBORDINATE COURTS—continued.

Application for execution of Decrees.		Average Cost of a Suit.	Average duration of a Suit.	Amount in Litigation.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Written.	Verbal.							
		Rs. s. p.	M. D.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
2,087	..	16 3 9	4 10	1,83,686 13 0	21,773 8 0	13,098 7 8	8,675 0 4	.....
2,594	..	10 1 1	3 15	1,16,905 13 0	16,718 4 0	9,152 7 8	7,565 12 4	.....
2,090	..	11 10 4	4 8	1,38,218 1 3	18,008 5 0	8,745 15 6	9,262 5 6	.....
2,035	..	16 7 11	3 22	1,42,131 8 2	17,311 13 0	7,491 2 4	9,820 10 8	.....
2,632	..	13 12 11	6 25	1,08,101 6 11	16,396 10 0	8,401 1 6	7,995 8 6	.....
1,870	..	12 0 0	3 1	1,29,518 0 0	17,290 15 0	6,424 2 0	10,866 13 0	.....
1,144	..	11 3 5	6 4	63,635 7 0	8,586 18 0	4,989 1 6	3,597 11 6	.....
1,295	..	13 6 7	3 21	1,14,246 1 2	13,889 13 0	6,218 14 8	7,650 14 9	.....
63	..	10 2 10	11 8	6,878 0 0	894 10 6	1222 0 0	472 10 6	.....
15,810	..	12 12 6	5 6	10,03,321 2 6	1,30,650 11 6	64,743 4 5	65,907 7 1	.....
1,156	4	22 0 0	1 19	1,71,708 0 0	18,283 0 0	9,582 10 0	8,720 8 0	.....
1,234	5	19 0 0	2 8	1,41,204 0 0	16,199 3 0	9,555 13 0	6,643 6 0	.....
1,439	..	17 0 0	1 28	1,899,14 0 0	24,018 15 0	7,400 0 0	16,618 15 0	.....
1,058	4	19 0 0	1 18	1,09,820 0 0	12,403 13 0	6,808 13 11	5,594 15 1	.....
666	..	21 0 0	2 2	1,05,472 0 0	11,658 15 0	7,087 0 0	4,571 15 0	.....
288	1	20 0 0	1 27	52,210 0 0	5,259 10 5	5,587 9 2	.....	277 14 9
380	..	19 0 0	1 18	59,195 0 0	7,044 1 0	6,441 15 5	602 1 7	.....
6,219	14	19 9 1	1 25	8,29,523 0 0	94,867 9 5	52,393 13 6	42,751 10 8	277 14 9
.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,473 11 11	.....
855	..	53 0 0	5 20	3,21,076 0 0	18,073 4 6	11,785 0 0	4,288 4 6	.....
696	1	29 6 8	3 5	1,17,066 0 0	13,346 2 2	9,040 4 6	4,305 11 4	.....
1,798	..	19 0 0	2 19	2,29,117 0 0	28,432 8 0	7,734 7 8	20,697 14 4	.....
3,349	1	33 12 11	3 25	6,67,859 0 0	58,351 12 8	28,559 12 2	29,791 14 2	.....
677	..	28 14 1	5 1	1,47,349 6 6	21,558 9 8	14,087 9 6	7,471 0 2	.....
810	..	21 3 10	3 5	99,039 5 6	13,786 6 6	10,292 3 1	3,494 3 6	.....
745	1	18 13 6	2 6	1,04,844 11 7	11,607 5 3	7,958 12 3	3,648 9 0	.....
849	..	16 4 0	2 8	73,459 0 0	11,323 2 6	8,963 15 10	2,359 2 8	.....
3,081	1	21 4 10	3 4	4,25,192 7 7	58,275 7 11	41,302 8 8	16,972 15 3	.....

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—VII. WORK DONE

	Arrears.	Number of Suits.			SUBJECTS DISPOSED OF.						
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Undecided.	Mode of disposal.				Classified as to value.		
					Contested.	<i>Ex parte</i> .	Admitted.	Withdrawn, &c.	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 10,000 and 5,000.	Below Rs. 5,000.
ABSTRACT.											
Ahmadabad.....	3,193	17,732	16,562	3,714	1,500	11,428	290	3,344	6	10	16,546
Surat.....	3,828	15,331	15,905	3,654	1,615	8,635	427	5,123	6	8	15,454
Thana	5,784	25,302	25,075	6,011	4,235	14,229	2,251	4,300	3	12	25,060
Ratnagiri.....	1,794	6,918	6,862	1,350	1,736	3,564	451	1,111	..	2	6,848
Khandesh	7,470	20,292	23,379	4,363	2,135	17,172	1,070	3,002	2	1	23,376
Ahmadnagar.....	2,418	8,507	8,892	2,033	1,091	1,297	263	1,241	1	2	8,899
Puna	1,625	7,602	7,737	1,440	1,141	4,930	433	1,283	3	5	7,779
Sholapur	758	5,670	5,830	598	799	4,558	568	505	..	4	5,826
Satara	5,059	12,849	13,975	3,931	1,696	9,796	774	1,711	3	1	13,973
Belgaum	909	6,071	6,308	672	1,172	3,843	315	973	4	5	6,299
Dharwar	650	2,572	2,771	451	594	1,852	67	253	3	3	2,767
Kanara	735	3,012	3,036	711	816	1,487	175	553	..	1	3,035
Total.....	34,223	1,32,208	1,36,284	29,448	18,530	87,851	7,084	23,419	31	54	1,35,852
	30,318	1,43,170	1,38,246	34,240	13,267	83,614	6,761	24,604	33	55	1,38,158

IN SUBORDINATE COURTS—continued.

Application for execution of Decrees.		Average Cost of a Suit.	Average duration of a Suit.	Amount in Litigation.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Written.	Verbal.							
		Rs. a. p.	M. D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
26,822	2	11 8 7	2 3	15,28,431 0 0	1,72,638 1 2	80,282 4 3	92,355 12 11	.....
26,164	11	16 13 8	3 4	16,22,840 9 11	2,20,461 3 0	61,094 1 0	1,59,367 2 0	.....
36,720	4	13 3 4	2 14	19,14,774 7 3	2,72,914 13 0	1,22,454 5 1	1,50,460 7 11	.....
7,725	3	14 9 2	3 13	4,64,112 15 6	76,581 0 5	58,110 6 10	18,470 10 7	.....
26,534	11	13 7 6	2 26	19,79,304 0 0	2,48,562 9 10	74,744 11 4	1,73,817 14 6	.....
16,851	..	10 14 10	2 0	7,03,474 13 11	86,782 10 0	41,084 15 7	45,697 10 5	.....
11,685	..	26 1 5	3 18	9,60,030 0 0	1,11,302 8 8	45,245 8 7	86,056 15 11	.....
7,168	..	16 13 2	1 27	6,23,753 4 0	71,692 4 5	31,100 13 4	40,591 7 1	.....
15,610	..	12 12 6	5 6	10,03,321 2 6	1,30,650 11 6	64,743 4 5	65,907 7 1	.....
6,219	14	19 9 1	1 25	8,22,523 0 0	94,887 9 5	52,393 13 6	42,473 11 11	.....
3,349	1	33 12 1	3 25	6,67,659 0 0	58,351 12 8	28,559 12 2	29,791 14 2	.....
3,081	1	21 4 10	3 4	4,25,192 7 7	58,275 7 11	41,302 8 8	16,972 15 3	.....
1,87,926	47	17 9 0	2 29	1,27,22,616 12 6	16,03,080 11 10	7,01,126 7 9	9,01,964 1 9	.....
1,83,945	37	14 5 4	2 25	1,31,03,322 0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....

—CIVIL JUSTICE.—VIII. BUSINESS AND COST OF ORIGINAL COURTS.
COMPARATIVE TABLE of the work done and the cost of the Original Courts in the Bombay
Presidency during 1871.

[Bombay]

Name of Court.	Class of Cases Decided.	No. of Decisions.		Number of Decision Reversed from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1871.	Percentage of Decisions Reversed.	Income of Courts from Fees, Stamps, and all sources.	Expenditure of Court including Salaries of Judges and all Officers attached to the Court.	REMARKS.
		Total.	Per Judge.					
High Court of Bombay, Original Side....	Original Suits, including Suits under Act VIII. of 1860, Act V. of 1866, Act XX. of 1866, Vice Admiralty, Matrimonial, Equity, and Contested Ecclesiastical cases.	438	109½	..	..	Rs. a. p. 2,81,546 3 0	Rs. a. p. 4,36,740 15 0	
REGULATION DISTRICTS.								
<i>Ahmadabad, including Kaira.</i>								
District Court, including Joint Judge and Assistant Judge and Extra Assistant Judge.	Suits against Government ..	18	4½	3	16½	} 17,977 15 0	} 80,425 14 3	
Ditto ditto	Other Suits	41	10½	...	...	
9 Subordinate Courts	All Suits.	16,562	1,840¾	80	48				1,72,638 1 2	80,232 4 3
<i>Surat, including Broach.</i>								
District Court, including Assistant Judge ...	Suits against Government ...	18	9	..	..	} 12,615 6 0	} 39,828 8 9	
Ditto ditto ditto	Other Suits	17	8	..	..	
8 Subordinate Courts	All Suits.	14,454	1,806	32	32				2,20,461 3 0	61,094 1 0
<i>Thana, including Nasik and Kolaba.</i>								
District Court, including Assistant Judge ...	Suits against Government ..	31	15·5	1	20·0	} 13,814 3 0	} 57,082 15 7	
Do. including Assistant Judge and Joint Judge	Other Suits	6	2	...	...	
17 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	24,031	1,413	81	33				2,72,914 13 0	1,22,454 5 1
<i>Ratnagiri.</i>								
District Court, including Assistant Judge ...	Suits against Government ..	24	12	1	4·16	} 9,932 1 0	} 39,303 8 7	
Ditto ditto	Other Suits	40	20	1	2·5			
7 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	6,770	952	120	1·77				78,581 0 5	58,110 5 10

<i>Khandesh.</i>										
District Court, including Assistant Judge	Suits against Government	3*	1 ¹	} 15,672 11 11	44,375 5 0	* Of these 1 Suit was against Government direct, and the remaining two were against Government officers in their official capacity.		
Ditto ditto ditto	Other Suits	1	2	..	..			
9 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	28,378	2,597	91	88				2,48,562 9 10	74,744 11 4
<i>Ahmadnagar.</i>										
District Court	Suits against Government	1	1	} 7,598 2 0	37,535 1 7		No appeal has yet been made against the decision of the District Judge in Original Suits.	
Ditto	Other Suits	6	6	..	..			
5 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	8,759	1,752	93	87					85,813 15 8	40,690 12 7
<i>Puna, including Sholapur.</i>										
District Court, including Assistant Judge and Senior Assistant Judge	Suits against Government	22	7 ¹}	..	..	} 27,122 4 8	82,085 7 10	
Ditto ditto	Other Suits	108	36	1	..					
9 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	13,420	1,491	175	18			1,82,994 12 11		76,846 5 11
<i>Satara.</i>										
District Court	Suits against Government	1	1	..	..	} 10,114 2 0	42,882 2 11	
Ditto	Other Suits	11	11	..	..			
8 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	13,268	1,658	28	21			1,29,956 1 0	64,521 4 5	
<i>Belgaum, including Kaldgi.</i>										
District Court, including Senior Assistant Judge, Kaldgi	Suits against Government	4	2	..	..	} 10,179 12 0	33,120 7 3	
Ditto ditto	Other Suits	14	7	..	..			
7 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	6,291	899	52	82			94,867 9 5	52,898 13 6	
<i>Dharwar.</i>										
District Court	Suits against Government	29	29	..	..	} 10,798 8 5	37,693 3 1	
Ditto	Other Suits	..	..	..	..	
3 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	2,771	923	37	133			58,951 12 8	28,272 4 2	
<i>Kanara.</i>										
District Court	Suits against Government	3	3	..	..	} 17,681 12 1	88,732 15 9	
Ditto	Other Suits	1	1	..	..			
4 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	3,032	758	38	108			58,275 7 11	41,302 8 8	
SMALL CAUSES COURTS.										
Small Causes Court, Bombay	Small Causes	29,400	7,350	..	..	2,18,819 0 0	1,70,849 0 0	
<i>Mofussil Small Causes Courts.</i>										
Ahmadabad	Small Causes	5,732	5,732	..	..	85,909 8 0	17,263 1 10	
Puna	Ditto	8,848	8,848	..	..	72,542 13 3	26,949 0 5	
Ahmadnagar	Ditto	3,178	3,178	..	..	26,020 11 0	16,788 6 0	
Surat and Broach	Ditto	4,572	4,572	..	..	28,014 15 0	18,792 9 4	
Dharwar and Hubli	Ditto	1,720	1,720	..	..	18,317 12 0	16,050 11 0	

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—VIII. BUSINESS AND COST OF ORIGINAL COURTS—continued.

[Bombay]

Name of Court.	Class of Cases Decided.	No. of Decisions.		Number of Decisions Reversed from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1871.	Percentage of Decisions Reversed.	Income of Courts from Fees, Stamps, and all sources.	Expenditure of Court, including Salaries of Judge and all Officers attached to the Court.	REMARKS.
		Total.	Per Judge.					
ABSTRACT.								
One High Court of Bombay, Original	Original Suits, including Suits under Act VIII. of 1859, Act V. of 1866, Act XX. of 1866, ViceAdmiralty, Matrimonial, Equity, and Contested Ecclesiastical cases.	438	109½	..	..	Rs. a. p.		4,35,740 10 5
<i>Regulation Districts.</i>						2,81,546 3 0		
21 District Courts, including Joint Judge, Senior Assistant Judge, Assistant Judge, and Extra Assistant Judge	Suits against Government.	154	7	* 5	3.24	1,53,506 14 1		5,33,065 10 7
Ditto ditto .. .. .									Others Suits .. .. .	245	11	* 2	.81
86 Subordinate Courts	All Suits	1,32,736	1,543	762	.57	16,01,417 6 7		7,00,212 12 9
<i>Small Causes Courts.</i>								
4 Bombay	Small Causes	29,400	7,350	..	..	2,18,819 0 0		1,70,849 0 0
5 Mofussil Small Causes Courts .. .. .									24,050	4,810	..	..	1,81,305 6 3		95,843 12 7
		1,87,028	..	..	..	24,36,594 13 11		19,35,711 14 4

* This cannot be stated to be correct as some of the Judges have stated that they could not furnish this information, that the High Court could do it.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—IX. BUSINESS DISPOSED OF IN APPELLATE COURTS.

Business disposed of in Appellate Courts.

Name of Court.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.	No. of Decisions reversed.	Percentage of Decisions reversed.	No. of Decisions modified.	No. of Suits remanded.	
High Court of Bombay, Appellate Side ...	743	94	12·65	53	97	
<i>Regulation Districts.</i>						
Ahmadabad ...	{ District Judge ...	151	29	19·2	23	6
	{ Joint Judge ...	149	27	11·41	15	8
	{ Assistant Judge ...	185	42	22·7	15	14
	{ Extra Assistant Judge.	184	44	23·47	24	8
Súrat ...	{ District Judge... ..	194	32	16·49	23	22
	{ Assistant Judge ...	13	.....	.....	1	5
Thána ...	{ District Judge... ..	170	43	25·29	10	10
	{ Joint Judge ...	39	7	17·94	1	7
	{ Assistant Judge ...	149	32	21·47	18	8
Ratnagiri... ..	{ District Judge... ..	248	45	18·14	16	17
	{ Assistant Judge ...	308	75	25·35	59	29
	{ Extra Assistant Judge.	5	.....	.....	1	.....
	{ First Class Sub-Judge .	5	1	20·	.....	2
Khandesh ...	{ District Judge.. ..	214	.....	.....	.....	9
	{ Assistant Judge ...	291	1	·31	.....	23
Ahmadnagar ...	District Judge... ..	202	33	16·33	23	12
Púna ...	{ District Judge.. ..	48	11	23·	9	.....
	{ Joint Judge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Senior Assistant Judge.	204	7	3·43	2	9
	{ Assistant Judge ...	187	27	14·43	31	8
Sátára ...	District Judge ...	302	29	9·6	28	23
Belgaum... ..	{ District Judge ...	158	28	17·72	4	19
	{ Senior Assistant Judge.	105	30	28·52	4	1
Dharwar ...	District Judge ...	245	37	15·1	30	24
Canara ...	{ District Judge ...	170	33	19·41	17	11
	{ 1st Class Sub-Judge ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
<i>Abstract.</i>						
One High Court of Bombay (Appellate) ...	743	94	12·65	53	97	
Twenty-three District Judges, Joint Judges, Senior Assistant Judges, Assistant Judges, and Extra Assistant Judges, and First Class Sub-Judges	3,926	613	15·61	374	275	
	4,669	707	15·14	427	372	

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—I. STATEMENT
STATEMENT of Trials held by the Criminal Courts

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sections 198 to 200.	Chapter XII.	Sections 302, 303, and 306.	Section 304.	Section 307.	Sections 312 to 316.	Sections 326 to 333.	Sections 323, 324, 384 to 388, 362, and 369.	Sections 368 to 373.	Section 376.	Section 377.	Sections 379 and 408.	Secs. 379 to 381, 403, & 404.	Sections 397 to 402.
	False Evidence.	Offences relating to Coins and Stamps.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide.	Attempts to Murder.	Causing Miscarriage.	Grievous Hurt, or Hurt with aggravating circumstances.	Hurt, Criminal Force, and Assault.	Kidnapping.	Rape.	Unnatural Offences.	Theft or misappropriation of Cattle.	Other Simple Theft and misappropriations.	Dacoity.
Ahmadabad and Kaira ..	17	4	28	6	4	1	76	1,015	32	4	..	231	1,275	14
Surat and Broach	16	9	13	6	2	1	641	609	4	4	..	30	975	12
Khandesh	22	4	16	4	5	6	22	957	3	4	2	42	725	55
Thána, Kolába, and Násik.	50	8	81	9	5	8	50	4,448	5	10	..	50	1,367	8
Pána and Sholápur	20	11	31	8	4	2	5	2,933	5	2	2	155	1,008	1
Ahmadnagar	5	1	15	2	..	9	10	1,045	8	3	..	31	555	4
Ratnagiri	15	..	1	1	1	..	3	1,028	..	1	..	3	360	..
Sátára	4	3	7	6	2	2	86	1,477	1	5	..	51	596	1
Beigum and Kaládgí	24	15	28	8	5	5	64	1,197	8	19	2	108	631	3
Dharwar	11	5	15	3	4	1	41	722	2	..	..	48	528	1
Kanara.....	4	3	1	2	..	..	1	615	..	..	..	15	273	3
Results in 1870	188	69	186	55	32	24	949	16,046	63	52	6	824	8,590	97
	233	50	139	48	20	22	346	14,839	77	44	6	626	8,263	70

OF TRIALS HELD BY CRIMINAL COURTS.

in the Regulation Districts during the year 1871.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26							
Highway Robbery.	Section 392.	Aggravated Theft and Extortion and Robbery not on the Highway.	Sections 382, 386 to 395.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Sections 411 to 414.	House-breaking.	Sections 449 to 462.	Forgery.	Chapter XVIII.	Adultery.	Section 497.	Other Offences.	Total Number of Offences.	Total Number of Trials.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total number of Persons Tried.	Percentage of Convictions.
39	17	198	195	6	12	4,226	7,339	7,181	6,154	6,429	12,583	46-90						
42	6	90	95	14	4	4,018	6,691	6,387	4,374	5,626	10,400	46-86						
9	12	98	33	20	4	1,865	3,408	3,008	2,398	2,924	5,820	46-03						
14	68	95	82	4	7	3,159	9,768	9,587	6,584	12,112	18,646	35-04						
3	10	124	84	8	6	2,546	6,966	6,737	4,781	6,583	13,364	35-72						
6	18	13	21	..	2	1,008	2,605	2,764	2,316	3,049	5,365	43-16						
1	1	14	26	3	..	754	2,217	2,184	1,259	3,086	4,344	28-95						
7	14	45	69	8	..	618	3,152	2,933	2,308	3,238	5,630	42-54						
64	10	53	81	6	11	1,120	3,462	2,877	2,652	2,945	5,597	47-38						
35	17	16	160	9	..	750	3,372	1,347	1,436	2,889	4,326	33-20						
..	6	82	28	4	..	364	1,401	1,333	836	1,708	2,544	32-86						
224	179	828	814	87	46	20,127	49,480	46,288	35,635	62,489	88,124	40-43						
172	153	828	604	83	63	19,121	45,847	42,505	35,484	47,475	82,959	42-77						

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—II. COURTS OF SESSION, 1871.

	Number of Days sat.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Persons tried.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Reversals on Appeal.	Number of Appeals from Assistant Session Judges to Session Judges.	Number of Appeals from Assistant Session Judges and Session Judges to High Court.	Average detention of Prisoners where cases have been disposed of.	Number of Witnesses summoned to Court of Session.	Distance in Miles travelled by Witnesses.	Percentage of Reversals on Convictions.
Ahmadabad	209	147	817	95	6	18	2	56	1,675	80,497	6.31
Surat and Broach	103	111	258	159	16	18	18	19	1,018	11,856	10.06
Khandesh	114	80	169	76	3	4	28	32	918	86,372	3.15
Thána, Kolába, and Násik	229	218	404	220	26	4	32	28	2,179	62,650	11.82
Pána and Sholápur—											
Session Judge	139	182	300	118	36	9	22	37	1,521	44,503	30.5
Senior Assistant Judge.	92										
Ahmadnagar	50	85	76	48	5	....	20	34	872	14,416	10.4
Ratnagiri	40	88	59	19	3	8	7	6	811	26,704	15.79
Sátára	48	44	82	58	1	....	29	28	428	1,379	1.72
Belgaum and Kaládgí ...	137	137	231	133	21	40	38	41	1,357	543	15.79
Dharwar	85	69	191	76	8	....	22	24	848	2,588	10.52
Kanara	55	17	43	37	1	....	17	60	188	4,744	2.7
Total.....	1,241	1,032	2,180	1,039	126	101	230	32	9,310	336,252	12.12
Results in 1870.....	1,230	1,080	1,868	963	91	121	238	29	10,740	232,270	9.44

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—III. SENTENCES PASSED BY CRIMINAL COURTS.

*STATEMENT of Sentences passed by the Criminal Courts
in Regulation Districts during the year 1871.*

	Death.	Transportation for Life.	Transportation for terms of years.	Imprisonment.	Imprisonment and Fined.	Fined.	Whipped.	Total.
Ahmadabad	5	9	...	1,423	463	4,317	113	6,330
Súrút and Broach	7	2	30	826	222	3,692	52	4,831
Khandesh	5	2	1	758	119	1,406	111	2,402
Thána, Kolába, and Ná- sik	17	13	11	1,388	353	4,727	23	6,532
Pána and Sholápur ...	7	12	4	1,227	132	3,267	81	4,780
Ahmadnagar	4	7	...	731	161	1,531	43	2,477
Ratnagiri .....	...	1	...	217	184	858	4	1,264
Sátára	3	3	1	744	281	1,632	16	2,680
Belgaum and Kaládgi ...	15	11	1	740	254	1,595	32	2,648
Dharwar	2	5	...	402	147	867	13	1,436
Kanara	1	...	...	423	119	406	19	963
Total.....	66	65	43	8,879	2,435	24,298	507	36,348
Results in 1870.	49	30	8	8,328	2,680	24,564	436	36,095

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—IV. APPEALS DISPOSED OF BY COURTS OF SESSION AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

STATEMENT of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and District Magistrates in Regulation Districts in 1871.

	No. of Appeals in which the sentence was confirmed.	No. in which the sentence was reversed.	No. in which the sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.	Percentage of Reversals.
Ahmadabad	310	91	26	427	21·31
Súrat and Broach'	247	68	57	372	18·28
Khandesh.....	137	37	10	184	20·11
Thána, Kolába, and Násik	352	103	27	482	21·37
Púna and Sholápur	223	98	34	355	27·6
Ahmadnagar.....	123	13	3	139	9·3
Ratnagiri	127	53	20	200	26·5
Sátára	168	18	28	214	8·41
Belgaum and Kaládgi	294	57	22	373	15·28
Dharwar	56	43	22	121	35·53
Kanara	82	17	13	112	15·18
Total.....	2,119	598	262	2,979	20·07
Results in 1870....	2,233	624	289	3,146	19·83

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—V. RETURN OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRIES.

RETURN of Preliminary Inquiries held by the Magistrates in the Regulation Districts during 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Cases committed.	Cases discharged for want of evidence.	Total Number of Cases in which preliminary inquiry was held.	Number of persons committed.	Number of persons discharged.	Total Number of accused persons.	Percentage of Cases committed to Cases in which inquiry was held.
Ahmadabad	{ Magistrate of the District .. 8 Other Magistrates 140	{ 86	{ 3 262	{ 4 300	{ .. 295	{ 4 595	{ } 53.96
Surat and Broach	{ Magistrate of the District .. 3 Other Magistrates 110	{ 86	{ 3 196	{ 6 232	{ 3 248	{ 9 480	{ } 56.78
Khandesh	{ Magistrate of the District .. 2 Other Magistrates 78	{ 25	{ 2 113	{ 8 187	{ .. 83	{ 8 220	{ } 69.56
Thána, Kolába, and Násik ..	{ Magistrate of the District .. 6 Other Magistrates 209	{ 4 87	{ 10 296	{ 8 382	{ 9 250	{ 17 632	{ } 70.26
Pána and Sholápur	{ Magistrate of the District .. 7 Other Magistrates 132	{ 3 84	{ 10 216	{ 4 318	{ 8 240	{ 12 658	{ } 61.50
Ahmadnagar	{ Magistrate of the District Other Magistrates 85	{ 18	{ .. 53	{ .. 75	{ .. 77	{ .. 152	{ } 66.03
Ratnagiri	{ Magistrate of the District .. 1 Other Magistrates 32	{ 10	{ 1 42	{ 20 39	{ 1 24	{ 21 63	{ } 76.74
Sátára	{ Magistrate of the District Other Magistrates 49	{ 88	{ .. 87	{ .. 96	{ .. 70	{ .. 166	{ } 56.32
Belgaum and Kaládgi.....	{ Magistrate of the District .. 1 Other Magistrates 126	{ 43	{ 1 169	{ 1 225	{ .. 106	{ 1 331	{ } 74.70
Dharwar	{ Magistrate of the District Other Magistrates 67	{ 26	{ .. 98	{ .. 199	{ .. 87	{ .. 286	{ } 72.04
Kanara	{ Magistrate of the District Other Magistrates 18	{ 17	{ .. 35	{ .. 48	{ .. 40	{ .. 88	{ } 51.43
Total, ...	1,019	573	1,592	2,092	1,541	3,633	64.007
Results in 1870....	1,014	635	1,649	1,820	1,446	3,275	61.49

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—VI. NUMBER OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN EACH DISTRICT.

STATEMENT showing the number of Judicial Officers (exclusive of Subordinate Judges) doing duty in the Regulation Districts during 1871.

DISTRICT.	Judge and Session Judge.	Joint Judge and Senior Assistant Session Judges.	Assistant Judges and Session Judges.	District Magistrates.	Assistant and Deputy Magistrates.	Persons other than Assistant Ordinary Magistrates invested with any of the powers of a Magistrate.	TOTAL.
Ahmadabad	1	...	2	2	10	31	46
Súrat and Broach	1	...	1	2	13	28	45
Khandesh	1	...	1	1	10	44	57
Thána, Kolába, and Násik.	1	1	1	3	19	64	89
Púna and Sholápur	1	1	1	2	12	44	61
Ahmadnagar	1	...	...	1	6	23	31
Ratnagiri	1	...	1	1	5	20	28
Sátára	1	...	...	1	8	30	40
Belgaum and Kaládgi	1	1	...	2	9	37	50
Dharwar	1	...	...	1	4	27	33
Kanara	1	...	...	1	4	16	22
Total.....	11	3	7	17	100	364	502
Results in 1870.....	11	3	7	17	97	355	490

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—VII. STATEMENT OF TRIALS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

STATEMENT showing the Result of Trials before Magistrates.

		Number of Trials.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Total Number of Persons tried.	Average Percentage of Persons convicted to Persons tried.
Ahmadabad and Kaira....	Magistrates of the Districts	36	88	12	45	73.33
	Magistrates with Full Powers	2,254	1,740	992	2,732	63.68
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	2,321	2,623	3,182	5,805	44.77
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	1,810	1,646	2,019	3,665	44.11
	Police Patels, 1st Class	18	17	2	19	89.47
		7,094	6,059	6,207	12,266	49.89
Súrat and Broach	Magistrates of the Districts	31	94	19	53	64.15
	Magistrates with Full Powers	2,191	1,846	850	2,695	68.48
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	2,203	1,580	2,268	3,848	41.06
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	1,861	1,266	2,290	3,546	35.42
			6,276	4,715	5,427	10,142	46.49
Thána, Kolába, and Násik.	Magistrates of the Districts	62	49	44	93	52.69
	Magistrates with Full Powers	1,130	813	1,210	2,023	40.18
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	4,171	2,710	5,660	8,370	52.37
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	3,956	2,742	5,014	7,756	35.35
			9,319	6,314	11,928	18,242	34.61
Khandesh	Magistrate of the District	18	21	5	26	80.77
	Magistrate with Full Powers	664	601	397	998	60.22
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	1,068	645	1,207	1,852	34.82
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	1,171	1,053	1,222	2,275	44.96
			2,919	2,320	2,831	5,151	45.03
Púna and Sholápur	Magistrates of the Districts	42	50	98	143	84.96
	Magistrates with Full Powers	1,146	1,036	1,029	2,065	50.17
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	3,640	2,431	4,582	7,013	34.66
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	1,778	1,146	2,697	3,843	29.82
			6,605	4,663	8,401	18,064	35.69
Ahmadnagar	Magistrate of the District	7	8	1	9	88.88
	Magistrate with Full Powers	571	699	213	912	76.64
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	759	571	1,033	1,604	35.59
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	1,392	990	1,774	2,764	35.81
			2,764	2,316	3,049	5,365	43.16
Ratnagiri	Magistrate of the District	11	9	6	15	60
	Magistrate with Full Powers	77	43	65	108	30.81
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	903	599	1,238	1,837	32.6
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	1,160	588	1,737	2,325	25.29
			2,151	1,239	3,046	4,285	28.91

		Number of Trials.	Number of Persons Con- victed.	Number of Persons Acquitted.	Total Number of Persons Tried.	Average Percentage of Persons Convicted to Persons Tried.
Sátára	Magistrate of the District	3	2	1	3	66·66
	Magistrate with Full Powers	218	297	326	623	47·67
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	468	388	538	924	41·77
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	2,200	1,655	2,349	4,004	41·88
		2,889	2,340	3,214	5,554	42·18
Belgaum and Kaládgí	Magistrates of the Districts	31	32	17	49	65·13
	Magistrate with Full Powers	453	460	426	896	52·4
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	963	967	954	1,921	50·33
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	1,293	1,051	1,450	2,501	42·02
		2,740	2,519	2,847	5,366	46·94
Dharwar	Magistrate of the District	11	16	17	33	48·48
	Magistrate with Full Powers	189	204	385	589	34·63
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	285	286	591	877	32·61
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	793	854	1,781	2,635	32·41
		1,278	1,360	2,774	4,184	32·89
Kanara	Magistrate of the District	11	16	2	18	88·88
	Magistrate with Full Powers	159	99	153	252	39·28
	Sub-Magistrates, 1st Class	738	435	954	1,389	31·31
	Sub-Magistrates, 2nd Class	408	249	693	842	29·57
		1,316	799	1,702	2,501	31·94
Grand Total		45,291	34,644	51,426	86,070	40·25
Results in 1870....		41,350	34,502	46,530	81,091	42·54

**B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (BOMBAY).—I. COMPARATIVE
STATEMENT OF CRIMES COMMITTED.**

**B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (BOMBAY).—I. COMPA
IN 1870 AND**

Numbers.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Years.	Pending in year 1870.				Number of cases of all descriptions ascertained by the police or otherwise in the year 1871.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons apprehended.	Released by Commissioner without trial.	Committed to Sessions.	Committed to Petty Sessions.
			Before Magistrates.		Before High Court.							
			Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners.						
32	Mischief by fire	1871	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	3	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..
33	Using certain words and gestures to insult the modesty of a woman	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
34	Public servants taking gratification other than legal remuneration	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..
25	Criminal trespass	1871	..	..	..	..	30	30	60	..	1	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	16	16	29	..	..	..
36	Negligent and rash navigation and endangering human life	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Rash driving and endangering human life	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Personating a public servant	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	..
39	Exposure or abandonment of a child under 12 years	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Conspiracy	1871	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	..
41	Possessing stolen property	1871	..	..	..	..	169	169	205	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	190	190	225	..	..	..
42	Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owners	1871	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..
43	Fraudulently causing a decree to be executed after it had been fully satisfied	1871	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Using criminal force to deter public servants from discharge of their duty	1871	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Attempting to transport sulphur by railway, contrary to Act XXXI. of 1860, section 23	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Offering gratification to public servants	1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	..
47	Bigamy.....	1871	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Bringing false claim in a Court of Justice.....	1871	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..
49	Offence relating to property or trade-mark.....	1871	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..
50	Unlawful assembly.....	1871	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Fraudulently causing a decree for a sum not due.....	1871	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..
		1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.....	1871	23	37	2	3	2,580	2,537	3,175	..	160	3
		1870	24	42	5	5	2,745	2,693	3,216	..	173	4
	Brought from Statement II.....	1871	3	11	..	..	16,243	16,213	25,774	..	1	..
		1870	5	8	..	..	17,238	17,238	28,701	..	6	9
	Grand Total.....	1871	26	48	2	3	18,823	18,780	28,949	..	161	3
		1870	29	50	5	5	19,983	19,931	31,917	..	179	13
	Increase.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Decrease.....	..	3	2	3	2	1,160	1,151	2,968	..	18	10

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (BOMBAY).—II. CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

OFFENCES.	Number of cases disposed of by the Court.	Number of persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted and Discharged.
Thefts exceeding fifty Rupees.....	2	2	2	.....
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of the Opium Laws .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cases against the Municipal Act	33	33	32	1
Aiding in the commission of the offences of theft	1	1	1	.....
Total in 1871.....	36	36	35	1
Total in 1870.....	8	13	6	7
Increase.....	28	23	29	.....
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	6

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (BOMBAY).—III. JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Numbers.	OFFENCES.	Number of Persons.		Result of persons convicted.							
		Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for trial before the High Court.	Persons sent to the David Sassoon's Reformatory.	Imprisonment.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished.	
1	Theft.....	92	82	10	...	26	9	36	...	...	3
2	In possession of property suspected to have been stolen	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempting to commit an offence	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Assault.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
5	Begging for alms in public streets	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Obstructing public road	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	7
7	Drunkenness	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
8	Furious or careless riding or driving, without sufficient light	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Nuisance	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6
10	Playing country music without license	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11	Abusing and torturing animals	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
12	Breach under the Hackery Carriage Act	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
13	Breach of Railway Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bathing in public streets	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
15	Gambling.....	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	3
16	Letting off fireworks in public streets	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
17	Offences relating to weights and measures...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
18	Indecent behaviour in public streets.....	12	11	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	1
	Total in 1871.....	192	178	14	...	30	9	38	70	...	31
	Total in 1870.....	196	163	34	...	18	12	28	72	6	24
	Increase.....	.....	16	...	...	12	...	10	...	...	7
	Decrease.....	4	...	20	...	..	3	...	2	3	...

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cases in which the

	Total			
	1871	1870	Increase	Decrease
Theft.	Punishment under 10 stripes with rattan.	287	306	129
	Punishment under 20 stripes with rattan.	88	91	3
	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	2	5	3
	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	...	...	...
In possession of property.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	1	2	1
	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	...	1	1
	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	...	...	...
Receiving stolen goods.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	9	5	3
	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	1	1	...
	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	...	1	1
Embezzlement.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	...	...	...
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	...	...	...
	Other punishment in addition to whipping.	...	...	...
	391	530	139	139

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (BOMBAY).—V. INQUESTS.

RETURN of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the year 1871.

		1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Homicides.....	Culpable homicide amounting to murder	6	3	..	3	
	Do. not amounting to murder .....	..	2	2	..
	Do. agency unknown	4	3	..	1	
	Poisoning agency unknown	4	..	..	4
Suicidal.....	Drowning	10	20	10	..	
	Poisoning	30	28	..	4	
	Cutting throat .....	..	2	2	..
	Shooting .....	..	2	2	..
	Hanging	3	2	..	1	
	Stabbing .....	..	1	1	..
Suicidal during temporary insanity.	Drowning	9	8	..	6	
	Hanging	1	1	..	..
	Poisoning	2	..	..	2
	Cutting throat	3	2	..	1	
Casual Deaths..	Jumping out of a window .....	..	2	2	..
	Accidental poisoning	6	5	..	1	
	Accidental drowning	In the Sonepoor Drain	1
		In wells with parapet walls	4
		In wells having no parapet walls	6
		Quarry holes having parapet walls	8
		Ditto having no parapet walls	11
		Ditto having no parapet walls	9
	In sea	5	..	..	..
	In a pond	1	..	..	..
	Accidents from machinery	10	3	1	7	
	Ditto from railways	14	17	3	..	
	Ditto from board-ships	1	..	..	1
	Bite of mad dog	2	8	6	..	
	of venomous reptiles.....	3	3	..	..
Burnt in a house on fire	2	21	19	..		
Excessive drinking.....	1	..	..	1	
Explosion of boilers.....	..	1	1	..		
Falling bags of rice, sugar, &c.....	1	..	..	1	
" boxes	1	2	1	..		
" cotton bales and bales of piece goods	2	4	2	..		
" buildings and houses	1	1	..	..
" earth and stone .....	..	2	2	..	
" timber planks and posts	2	1	..	1		
" iron plates and bars	3	..	..	3	
" rocks in quarry	1	..	..	1	
" trees.....	..	..	..	..
Fall from docks .....	..	1	1	..	
" from carts and carriages .....	..	2	2	..	
" from houses and windows	17	22	5	..		
" from scaffolding and ladders	1	3	2	..		
" from trees.....	1	2	1	..		
" from wood-stack .....	..	1	1	..	
" from rocks	1	..	..	1	
" from horses .....	..	2	2	..	
" from bunders .....	..	2	2	..	
" on road	1	2	1	..		
Injuries from fire	8	9	1	..		
" from carts and carriages.....	6	14	6	..		
" from horses and bullocks.....	2	6	4	..		
Run over and jammed between railway waggons	5	1	..	4		
Suffocated in the mud	1	..	..	1	
Scalds .....	..	4	4	..	
Miscellaneous accidents	12	12	..	..
Natural causes.....	40	32	42	..		
How caused unknown.....	Drowning.....	19	8	..	11	
	Fracture of leg .....	..	1	1	..
	Found dead	2	2	..	..
	Fracture of ribs	2	..	..	2
	Fracture of skull	2	..	..	2
Still-born	Rupture of the spleen .....	..	1	1	..
	.....	1	..	..	1
Total.....		278	369	142	60	

**B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (S^{IND}).—I. RETURN OF
TRIALS BY CRIMINAL COURTS.**

OF TRIALS BY CRIMINAL COURTS.

Courts in the Province of Sind during 1871.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Highway Robbery.	Aggravated Thefts and Extortion, and Robbery not on the highway.	Receiving Stolen Property.	House-breaking, &c.	Forgery, &c.	Offences relating to Marriages.	Other Offences.	Total Number of Offences.	Total Number of Trials.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of Persons Acquitted or Discharged.	Total Number of Persons Tried.
Section 392.	Secs. 382, 386, and 395.	Secs. 411 to 414	Secs. 449 to 462	Chapter XVIII.	Chapter XX.						
4	4	124	160	1	40	2,439	4,937	4,665	3,387	4,595	7,982
2	14	199	363	2	46	1,517	4,686	2,844	2,308	3,028	5,336
12	13	154	238	2	3	1,202	3,582	3,173	2,469	3,939	6,408
..	..	41	13	..	..	126	774	686	449	785	1,234
..	1	13	7	..	..	42	216	196	123	162	285
18	32	531	781	5	89	5,326	14,195	11,564	8,736	12,509	21,245

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIND).—II. SENTENCES PASSED BY CRIMINAL COURTS.

Return of Sentences passed by Criminal Courts in 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
DISTRICTS.	Death.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for more than 10 and not more than 14 years.	Transportation from 7 to 10 years.	Imprisonment for more than 10 and not more than 14 years.	Imprisonment from 7 to 10 years.	From 5 to 7 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	From 1 to 3 years.	From 6 months to 1 year.	From 3 months to 6 months.	From 1 month to 3 months.	Under one month.	Fine only.	Fine in addition to Imprisonment.	Juvenile offenders.	Adults.	Whipping in addition to Imprisonment.	Confined as Insane.	Forfeiture of Property.	Security demanded.	Confined in default of furnishing Security.
	Karachi	5	4	...	2	...	5	3	2	124	149	180	198	372	2,226	293	51	66	24	1...	108	8
Haidarabad.....	...	5	...	3	...	1	2	7	187	223	207	386	385	805	441	32	65	12	1...	24	14	
Shikarpur	2	6	...	1	...	1	4	7	199	167	243	177	306	1,189	267	23	144	19	1...	10	4	
Thar and Parkar.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	24	50	32	68	188	124	3	11	1	...	...	3	...
Upper Sind Frontier....	21	12	7	10	24	43	29	2	4	1
Total.....	7	15	...	6	...	7	9	16	604	575	687	803	1,155	4,451	1,154	111	290	57	3...	145	26	

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[XXIII]

**B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIND).—III. APPEALS
TO SUDDER COURTS.**

DISTRICT.	Number of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	Number in which the Sentence was reversed.	Number in which the Conviction or Sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.
Karachi	35	2	5	42
Haidarabad	24	6	3	33
Shikarpur	45	8	9	62
Upper Sind Frontier .....	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar	72	43	21	136
Total.....	176	59	38	273

**B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIND).—IV. RETURN OF
CASES CALLED FOR BY SUDDER COURTS.**

DISTRICT.	No. of Cases in which the Conviction and Sentence were not interfered with.	Number of Cases in which the Conviction and Sentence were reversed and amended.		Total No. of Cases disposed of.
		Reversed.	Amended.	
Karachi	46	16	6	68
Haidarabad	58	14	...	72
Shikarpur	95	15	12	22
Upper Sind Frontier.....	25	2	2	29
Thar and Parkar	35	9	3	47
Total.....	259	56	23	338

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIND).—V. RETURN OF CASES REFERRED TO SUDDER COURTS.

DISTRICT.	Cases in which the Conviction and Sentence were not interfered with.	Cases in which the Conviction and Sentence were reversed and amended.		Total.
		Reversed.	Amended.	
Karachi	22	16	2	40
Haidarabad	1	15	2	18
Shikarpur	2	30	3	35
Upper Sind Frontier .....	...	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar .....	...	1	2	3
Total.....	25	62	9	96

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIND).—VI. APPEALS DISPOSED OF BY LOWER COURTS.

DISTRICT.		Number of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed.	Number in which the Sentence was reversed.	Number in which the Conviction or the Sentence was altered.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.
Haidarabad.....	{ Court of Session 351 { Mag. of District 463	61	18	10	422
Shikarpur	{ Court of Session 456 { Mag. of District 383	52	43	11	519
Upper Sind Frontier...	Mag. of District 4	2	2	1	7
Thar and Parker	Mag. of District 50	5	5	3	58
Total.....		2,213	273	112	2,598

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIND).—VII. WHIPPING.

Whipping in lieu of other punishment.				Whipping in addition to other punishment.	
Juveniles.		Adults.		1870.	1871.
1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.		
94	111	448	290	78	57

**B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SIND).—VIII. STATISTICS OF PROPERTY STOLEN IN
1870 AND 1871.**

d v II

DISTRICT.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	REMARKS.
	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage on columns 4 & 6.	Percentage on columns 5 & 7.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karachi	2,317	2,035	Rs. 1,19,236	Rs. 74,510	Rs. 83,463	Rs. 44,133	69.997	59.23	
Haidarabad	1,805	2,374	57,730	75,911	37,563	39,278	65.066	51.742	
Shikárpur	1,246	1,537	51,550	41,644	34,945	31,243	67.788	75.024	
Upper Sind Frontier	200	248	6,652	8,546	3,211	3,766	48.271	44.067	
Thar and Parkar	538	534	22,784	27,977	14,441	19,103	63.382	68.281	
Total for 1871.....	6,106	...	2,57,952	...	1,73,623	...	67.308	...	
Total for 1870.....	...	6,728	...	2,28,588	...	1,37,523	...	59.668	
1871 { Increase	29,364	...	36,100	...	7.640	...	
1871 { Decrease	622	

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B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (ADEN).—I. RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons apprehended and brought to Trial during the year 1871.

OFFENCES.	Total number of Trials.	Committed.											Acquitted and discharged.	Someless.	Arabs.	Other Castes.			
		Total number of Offenders.		Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. six months.	Do. one year.	Do. two years.	Do. three years.	Sent to Jail for correction.	Flogged.						Discharged on Security.		
											Juvenile Offenders.	Adults.						Total.	
<i>Chapter VIII.</i>																			
Offences against the Public Tranquillity.	Section 147. Rioting.....	2	76	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	45	80	1
	Do. 160. Affray.....	101	229	163	19	..	..	..	..	2	10	8	2	..	204	25	150	48	31
	Total.....	103	305	239	19	..	..	..	..	2	10	8	2	..	280	25	195	78	32
<i>Chapter IX.</i>																			
Contempt of law-ful authority of Public Servants.	Sections 172 to 185. Contempt of lawful authority	6	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	1	3
	Section 186. Obstructing Public Servants in discharge of their functions	21	23	9	7	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	22	1	19	..	4
	Section 187. Refusing to assist Public Servants.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Section 188. Disobedience to orders duly promulgated by Public Servants.....	9	23	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	19	2	2
	Total.....	37	51	37	8	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	52	2	41	3	10
<i>Chapter XI.</i>																			
False evidence and offences against Public Justice.	Section 209. Dishonestly making false claim in a Court of Justice	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Section 228. Escape from confinement negligently suffered by Public Servant	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	2
	Section 224. Resistance by persons to their lawful apprehensions	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total.....	4	7	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	4	
<i>Chapter XII.</i>																			
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.	Sections 239 to 241. Uttering altered coin.....	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	4	..	2
	Section 242. Fraudulent possession of counterfeit coin	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1
	Total.....	4	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	5	4	2	3
<i>Chapter XIII.</i>																			
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.	Section 286. Having false weights in possession	27	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	18	9
	Total.....	27	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	18	9

OFFENCES.	Total number of Trials.	Total number of Offenders.	COMMITTED.										Total	Acquitted and Discharged.			Other Castes.
			Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. six months.	Do. one year.	Do. two years.	Do. three years.	Sent to Jail for correction.	Flogged.		Expulsions.		Discharged on Security.	Somalces.	Arabs.	
										Juvenile Offenders.	Adults.						
<i>Chapter XIV.</i>																	
Section 268. Public nuisance	21	25	18	2	3	..	23	2	8	6	11
Do. 269. Negligent act likely to spread infection	4	4	3	3	1	..	2	2
Section 273. Sale of noxious food or drink	2	5	3	3	2	..	5	..
Section 279. Rash driving or riding in a public way	4	7	7	7	..	6	..	1
Section 289. Negligence with respect to any animals	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	1
Total.....	33	43	32	2	3	..	37	6	14	14	15
<i>Chapter XVI.</i>																	
Section 309. Attempt to commit suicide.	1	1	1	1
Section 323. Voluntarily causing hurt..	11	12	1	4	3	2	..	10	2	7	2	3
Do. 324. Do. do. by dangerous means	2	2	1	1	2	2
Section 325. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1
Section 336. Doing an act which endangered life or personal safety of others.	1	1	1	4	..	5	..	1
Section 350. Using criminal force	2	5	4	4	1
Do. 351. Assault	142	182	103	31	3	1	11	1	2	..	152	30	114	26	42
Aiding and abetting assault	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
Section 354. Assault to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	1	1	1	1	1	..
Section 370. Buying and disposing of any person as a slave	2	2	2	..	1	1
Section 376. Rape	3	3	2	2	1	2	..	1
Abetment of Rape.....	1	1	1	1
Total.....	169	213	110	35	8	1	2	1	14	1	3	..	176	38	132	30	51
<i>Chapter XVII.</i>																	
Section 379. Theft	186	236	7	35	55	1	19	69	13	4	..	203	33	197	18	21	
Aiding and abetting Theft	9	15	..	8	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	13	2	14	..	1
Attempt at Theft	11	12	..	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	10	2	10	..	2
Section 380. Theft from a dwelling	31	37	1	3	15	4	4	1	4	..	..	33	4	24	4	9
Do. 381. Theft by Servant or Clerk	5	5	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	4
Section 392. Robbery	5	7	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	7	..	..
Do. 403. Dishonest misappropriation of property	23	25	1	9	6	1	1	..	1	1	1	21	4	11	9	6	
Section 406. Criminal breach of trust..	8	8	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	3	1
Do. 407. Do. do as carriers	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..
Section 408. Criminal breach by Servant or Clerk	4	4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1
Section 411. Dishonestly receiving stolen property	10	11	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	7	1	3
Section 413. Selling stolen property	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Do. 417. Cheating	12	12	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	6	2	4
Do. 426. Mischief	3	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..
Do. 442. Criminal trespass	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
Do. 444. Lurking house trespass by night	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..
Section 451. House-trespass with intent to commit offence	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Section 454. Lurking house-trespass to commit offence	3	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	..
Total.....	318	392	12	73	96	8	12	24	77	19	8	329	63	301	39	52	

Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.

Offences affecting the Human Body.

Offences against Property.

OFFENCES.		Total number of Trials.	Total number of Offenders.	COMMITTED.										Acquitted and Discharged.	Somalees.	Arabs.	Other Castes.		
				Fined.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. six months.	Do. one year.	Do. two years.	Do. three years.	Sent to jail for correction.	Flogged.		Expulsions.					Discharged on Security.	Total.
											Juvenile Offenders.	Adults.							
Criminal Breach of Contract of Service.	<i>Chapter XIX.</i>																		
	Section 490. Breach of contract of service	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	1
	Total....	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	
Defamation.	<i>Chapter XXI.</i>																		
	Section 500. Defamation.....	9	10	5	1	2	8	2	2	4	2	4	
	Total.....	9	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	2	2	4	2	4
Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.	<i>Chapter XXII.</i>																		
	Section 504. Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace....	39	42	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	7	21	7	14
	Section 506. Criminal intimidation	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Do. 508. Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of the Divine displeasure.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Section 510. Misconduct in public by drunken persons	41	51	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	51	..	4	6	41
	Total....	82	95	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	88	7	26	13	56
Other Offences.	Gambling	6	25	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	16	..	9
	Cruelty to animals	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
	Breach of Stamp Act.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Breach of Customs Act.....	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	..
	Breach of Passengers Act XII. of 1870 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Breach of Disarming Act XXXI. of 1860.....	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
	Breach of Port Rules.....	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	2	..	..
	Breach of Local Rules and Regulations.	79	140	114	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	6	2	..
	Selling liquor without licenses	8	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	124	16	96	23	21
	Illegal sale of Opium	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
	Breach of Liquor Licenses	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	1
	Breach of Ganjah contract	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
	Illegal possession of Churches	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Introducing liquor in Military (limits) Lines	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Refusal of duty by Seamen	14	32	3	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Neglect of duty by Seamen	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2	..	..	32	4
	Absence without leave by Seamen	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	3
	Desertion by Seamen	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1
	Returning after expulsion	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Breach of Contract Act XIII. of 1859 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	6	2	..	..	1
	Lurking, not having ostensive means of subsistence	9	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Summoned to enter into a bond to keep peace under Section 282 C. P. Code ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	12	1	13	..	..	..
	Total.....	157	264	171	35	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Grand Total.....	945	1,421	718	176	111	11	12	2	28	105	42	337	1245	178	862	234	325	

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (ADEN).—II. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CRIME.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Crimes committed during the years 1870-71 and 1871.

		1870-71.	1871.	Total.		1871.	
				1870-71.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Chapter VIII.</i>							
Offences against the Public Tranquillity.	Section 147. Rioting .....	...	2				
	Do. 160. Affray	41	101	41	103	62	...
<i>Chapter IX.</i>							
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.	Section 161. Public Servants taking gratification other than legal remuneration	1	...	1	...	...	1
<i>Chapter X.</i>							
Contempts of lawful authority of Public Servants.	Section 177. Furnishing false information to a Public Servant ..	1	...				
	Do. 179 to 185. Contempt of lawful authority	4	6				
	Do. 186. Obstructing Public Servants in discharge of their public function	19	21				
	Section 187. Refusing to assist Public Servants .....	...	1				
	Do. 188. Disobedience to orders duly promulgated by Public Servants	4	9				
				27	37	10	...
<i>Chapter XI.</i>							
False evidence and offences against Public Servants.	Section 193. False evidence	1	...				
	Do. 202. Intentionally omitting to give information	2	...				
	Do. 206. Fraudulent removal of property	1	...				
	Do. 209. Dishonestly making false claim in a Court of Justice .....	...	2				
	Do. 211. False charge of offence made with intent to injure	1	...				
	Do. 214. Offering gift to screen offenders	1	...				
	Do. 223. Escape from confinement negligently suffered by Public Servant	1	1				
Do. 224. Resistance by persons to their lawful apprehension ..	1	...					
				7	4	...	3
<i>Chapter XII.</i>							
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.	Section 239 to 241. Uttering altered coin	5	3				
	Do. 242. Fraudulent possession of counterfeit coin .....	...	1				
	Do. 248. Altering appearance of coin to pass as a coin of different kind	1	..				
				6	4	...	2
<i>Chapter XIII.</i>							
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.	Section 260. Having false weights in possession .....	...	27	...	27	27	...
<i>Chapter XIV.</i>							
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.	Section 268. Public nuisance	10	21				
	Do. 269. Negligent act likely to spread infection .....	...	4				
	Do. 273. Sale of noxious food or drink .....	...	2				
	Do. 277. Fouling water of a reservoir	1	...				
	Do. 279. Rash driving or riding in a public way	10	4				
	Do. 289. Negligence with respect to animals .....	...	2				
				21	33	12	...
				1			
<i>Chapter XV.</i>							
Offences relating to Religion.	Section 296. Disturbing a religious assembly	1	...				1
Carried over .....		...	...	104	208	111	7

		1870-71.	1870.	Total.		1871.		
		1870-71.	1870.	1870-71.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Brought over....	..	..	104	208	111	7
		<i>Chapter XVI.</i>						
Offences affect- ing the Human Body.	Section 309.	Attempt to commit suicide .....	..	1				
	Do. 313.	Causing miscarriage of a woman quick with child ..	1	..				
		Abetting do. do.	1	..				
	Do. 323.	Voluntarily causing hurt	5	11				
	Do. 324.	do. do. by dangerous means	1	2				
	Do. 325.	do. do. grievous hurt	9	2				
	Do. 326.	do. do. by dangerous means	2	..				
	Do. 336.	Doing acts which endangered life or personal safety of others.....	..	1				
	Do. 350.	Using criminal force .....	..	2				
	Do. 351.	Assault	93	142				
		Aiding and abetting assault .....	..	1				
	Do. 354.	Assault on women with intent to outrage their modesty	..	1				
	Do. 361.	Enticing away minors from the keeping of lawful guardians	1	..				
	Do. 365.	Abducting with intent secretly to confine a person ..	1	..				
	Do. 368.	Concealing a kidnapped person	1	..				
Do. 370.	Buying and disposing of a person as slave .....	..	2					
Do. 376.	Rape	1	3					
	Attempt to commit rape	1	..					
	Abetment of rape .....	..	1					
Do. 377.	Unnatural offences	1	..					
				118	169	51	..	
		<i>Chapter XVII.</i>						
Offences against Property.	Section 379.	Theft	144	186				
		Aiding and abetting theft	8	9				
		Attempt at theft	10	11				
	Do. 380.	Theft from a dwelling or vessel	15	31				
	Do. 381.	Theft by servants or clerks	3	5				
	Do. 392.	Robbery	4	5				
	Do. 403.	Dishonest misappropriation of property						
	Do. 406.	Criminal breach of Trust	12	23				
	Do. 407.	do. do. as carriers	9	8				
	Do. 408.	do. do. by servants or clerks .....	..	1				
	Do. 409.	do. do. by public servants	1	4				
	Do. 411.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	..				
	Do. 413.	Selling stolen property	10	10				
	Do. 414.	Assisting in the disposal of stolen property	1	1				
	Do. 417.	Cheating	1	..				
		Attempt at cheating	14	12				
	Do. 424.	Fraudulent removal of property.....	1	..				
	Do. 426.	Mischief	1	..				
	Do. 442.	Criminal Trespass	4	3				
	Do. 444.	Lurking house-trespass by night .....	..	2				
Do. 461.	House-trespass with intent to commit offence	7	3					
Do. 463.	House-breaking .....	..	1					
Do. 454.	Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit offence.	2	..					
Do. 456.	House-breaking by night .....	..	3					
		4	..					
				247	318	71	..	
		<i>Chapter XVIII.</i>						
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property mark.	Section 465.	Forgery	1	..				
	Do. 471.	Fraudulently using a forged document.....	1	..				
				2	..	..	2	
		<i>Chapter XIX.</i>						
Criminal breach of contract of service.	Section 490.	Breach of contract of service	6	2				
		<i>Chapter XX.</i>						
Offences relating to Marriage.	Section 498.	Taking away a married woman with criminal intent	1	..				
		Abetting do. do.	1	..				
				2	..	..	2	
		Carried over....	..	..	479	697	238	15

		1870-71.	1871.	Total.		1871.		
				1870-71.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Brought over.....	..	..	479	697	233	15
		<i>Chapter XXI.</i>						
Defamation.	{	Section 500. Defamation	8	9	8	9	1	..
		<i>Chapter XXII.</i>						
Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.	{	Section 504. Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace	31	39				
		Do. 506. Criminal intimidation	1	1				
		Do. 508. Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure .....	..	1				
		Do. 510. Misconduct in public by drunken persons	31	41	63	63	19	..
		Gambling	6	6				
		Cruelty to animals	8	2				
		Breach of Stamp Act	1	1				
		Breach of Customs Act .....	..	4				
		Breach of Native Passengers' Acts .....	..	1				
		Breach of Disarming Act	1	2				
		Breach of Port Rules	5	7				
		Breach of Local Rules and Regulations	76	79				
		Selling liquor without licenses	4	8				
		Breach of liquor license .....	..	1				
		Introducing spirits in Military (limits) lines .....	..	1				
		Illegal sale of opium	2	3				
Other offences.	{	Illegal possession of Churees .....	..	1				
		Breach of Ganja contract .....	..	2				
		Refusal of duty by seamen	12	14				
		Neglect of duty by seamen .....	..	4				
		Absent without leave by seamen .....	..	1				
		Desertion by seamen	3	1				
		Returning after expulsion	6	8				
		Breach of Contract Act XIII. of 1859 .....	..	1				
		Lurking, not having ostensive means of subsistence	1	9				
		Summoned to enter into a bond to keep peace under Section 282 C. P. Code .....	..	1				
		Ill-treating children	2	..				
		Detaining post-office messengers when carrying mails	1	..				
		Grand Total.....			128	157	29	..
					378	945	282	15

		1870-71.	1870.	Total		1871.		
				1870-71.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Brought over.....	..	..	104	208	111	7
		<i>Chapter XVI.</i>						
Offences affect- ing the Human Body.	Section 309.	Attempt to commit suicide .....	..	1				
	Do. 313.	Causing miscarriage of a woman quick with child ..	1	..				
		Abetting do. do.	1	..				
	Do. 323.	Voluntarily causing hurt	5	11				
	Do. 324.	do. do. by dangerous means	1	2				
	Do. 325.	do. do. grievous hurt	9	2				
	Do. 326.	do. do. by dangerous means	2	..				
	Do. 336.	Doing acts which endangered life or personal safety of others.....	..	1				
	Do. 350.	Using criminal force .....	..	2				
	Do. 351.	Assault	93	142				
		Aiding and abetting assault .....	..	1				
	Do. 354.	Assault to women with intent to outrage their modesty	..	1				
	Do. 361.	Enticing away minors from the keeping of lawful guardians	1	..				
	Do. 365.	Abducting with intent secretly to confine a person ..	1	..				
	Do. 368.	Concealing a kidnapped person	1	..				
Do. 370.	Buying and disposing of a person as slave .....	..	2					
Do. 376.	Rape	1	3					
	Attempt to commit rape	1	..					
	Abetment of rape .....	..	1					
Do. 377.	Unnatural offences	1	..					
				118	109	51	..	
		<i>Chapter XVII.</i>						
Offences against Property.	Section 379.	Theft	144	196				
		Aiding and abetting theft	8	9				
		Attempt at theft	10	11				
	Do. 380.	Theft from a dwelling or vessel	15	31				
	Do. 381.	Theft by servants or clerks	3	5				
	Do. 392.	Robbery	4	5				
	Do. 403.	Dishonest misappropriation of property .....	..	..		
	Do. 406.	Criminal breach of Trust	12	23				
	Do. 407.	do. do. as carriers	9	8				
	Do. 408.	do. do. by servants or clerks .....	..	1				
	Do. 409.	do. do. by public servants	1	4				
	Do. 411.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	1	..				
	Do. 413.	Selling stolen property	10	10				
	Do. 414.	Assisting in the disposal of stolen property	1	1				
	Do. 417.	Cheating	1	..				
		Attempt at cheating	14	12				
	Do. 424.	Fraudulent removal of property.....	1	..				
	Do. 426.	Mischief	1	..				
	Do. 442.	Criminal Trespass	4	..				
	Do. 444.	Lurking house-trespass by night .....	..	2				
Do. 451.	House-trespass with intent to commit offence	7	3					
Do. 453.	House-breaking .....	..	1					
Do. 454.	Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit offence.	2	..					
Do. 456.	House-breaking by night .....	..	3					
			4	..				
		<i>Chapter XVIII.</i>			247	318	71	..
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property mark.	Section 465.	Forgery	1	..				
	Do. 471.	Fraudulently using a forged document.....	1	..				
					2	..	..	2
		<i>Chapter XIX.</i>						
Criminal breach of contract of service.	Section 490.	Breach of contract of service	6	2				
		<i>Chapter XX.</i>			6	2	..	4
Offences relating to Marriage.	Section 498.	Taking away a married woman with criminal intent	1	..				
		Abotting do. do.	1	..				
					2	..	..	2
		Carried over.....	..	..	479	637	238	15

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE (ADEN).—III. PERSONS APPREHENDED, CONVICTED, AND ACQUITTED.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons Apprehended, Convicted, and Acquitted during the years 1870-71 and 1871.

	1870-71.			1871.			Percentage of Convictions.	
	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	1870-71.	1871.
VIII. Offences against public tranquillity	90	76	14	305	280	25		
IX. Offences by or relating to public servants	1	...	1	...	...	...
X. Contempt of lawful authority of public servants	41	40	1	54	52	2		
XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	12	10	2	7	4	3		
XII. Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	10	5	5	9	4	5		
XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures ... ..	...	...	...	22	27	...		
XIV. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals	25	22	3	43	37	6		
XV. Offences relating to religion	1	1	...	...	...	...
XVI. Offences affecting the human body	153	138	15	213	175	38		
XVII. Offences against property	299	265	34	392	329	63		
XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks	2	1	1	...	...	...
XIX. Criminal breach of contract of service	14	13	1	2	2	...		
Offences relating to marriage	3	2	1	...	...	...
XX. Defamation	8	6	2	10	8	2		
XXI. Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance	86	74	12	95	88	7		
XXII. Other offences	235	218	17	264	239	25		
Total...	980	871	109	1,421	1,245	176	88-86	87-61

C.—POLICE (BOMBAY).—I. STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.

STATEMENT showing the Strength of the Police Force in the Northern and Southern Divisions.

No.		Number of grades in unarm- ed Police in each District.	Number of grades in armed Police.	Number of individuals in un- armed Police.	Number of individuals in armed Police.	Total Number of individuals.	Number of Mussulmans in both forces.	Number of Brahmins in both forces.	Number of Parsees in both forces.	Other Castes.	Number of population under supervision.
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
1	Ahmadabad ...	4	4	819	365	1,184	525	43	1	615	504,015
2	Kaira ...	4	4	453	301	754	333	26	...	395	741,989
3	Panch Mahals ...	4	8	246	543	789	194	591	...	4	137,123
4	Broach ...	4	4	225	189	414	12	1	190	211	288,759
5	Súrat ...	4	4	388	260	648	14	1	299	334	494,566
6	Thána ...	4	2	491	339	830	34	21	1	784	524,938
7	Kolába ...	4	2	172	106	278	11	3	...	264	274,779
8	Násik ...	4	4	434	257	691	191	42	...	458	548,411
9	Khandesh ...	4	8	840	834	1,674	526	61	1	1,086	966,364
	Total...	...	...	4,068	3,194	7,262	1,840	779	492	4,151	4,481,044
<i>Southern Division.</i>											
1	Ahmadnagar ...	4	4	353	238	591	197	22	...	372	691,599
2	Belgaun ...			383	300	683	262	29	...	392	808,535
3	Kanara ...			279	417	696	297	26	...	373	365,967
4	Dharwar ...			308	441	749	362	44	...	343	880,372
5	Kaládgi ...			254	397	651	353	23	...	275	713,788
6	Pána ...			588	523	1,111	191	48	...	872	792,352
7	Ratnagiri ...			274	490	764	46	10	...	708	809,757
8	Sátára ...			524	520	1,044	292	34	...	718	1,000,835
9	Sholápur ...			235	234	469	189	20	...	260	568,180
	Total...	...	...	3,198	3,560	6,758	2,189	256	...	4,313	6,631,386
	Grand Total...	...	...	7,266	6,754	14,020	4,029	1,035	492	8,464	11,112,430

C.—POLICE (SIND).—II. TOWN AND MUNICIPAL POLICE.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	European Constables.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Jamedars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Paggs.
Karáchi	340,000	16,109	1	2	8	33	250	2	2	7	81	...
Haidarabad	544,887	9,218	1	...	...	23	149	...	...	17	74	...
Shikárpur	549,013	16,483	2	..	...	24	158	...	...	...	...	4
Thar and Parkar	225,000	12,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	...
Upper Sind Frontier	75,000	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,733,900	56,548	4	2	8	80	557	2	2	27	177	4

Abstract.....863 men.

PART III.

I.—PUBLIC WORKS.—I. STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the years 1871-72.

DETAILS.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.					
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.			
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.									
<i>Military.</i>									
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops.	Abu	48,029	1,410	49,439	7,98,512	2,85,328			
	Aden	77,002	23,436	1,00,438					
	Ahmadabad.	..	4,913	4,913					
	Ahmadnagar	49,747	10,778	60,525					
	Baroda	..	1,686	1,686					
	Belgaum and Kaládgi.	2,88,521	10,751	2,99,272					
	Bombay	46,363	65,773	1,12,126					
	Bhuj	..	740	740					
	Broach	..	198	198					
	Deolali	46,225	24,843	71,068					
	Disa	..	12,305	12,305					
	Ghorepurree	..	6,990	6,990					
	Gunnesh Khind	..	2,757	2,757					
	Goranoree	..	452	452					
	Haidarabad	2,359	7,219	9,578					
	Jacobabad	6,985	2,181	9,166					
	Karáchi	1,65,333	13,371	1,78,704					
	Kiámári	..	243	243					
	Máligam	..	496	496					
	Púna and Kirkee.	45,853	49,037	93,890					
	Pereim	..	715	715					
	Púrandhar	..	4,216	4,216					
	Khandala	..	167	167					
	Rájkot	..	826	826					
	Sátára	2,239	2,947	5,186					
	Sakkhar	..	284	284					
	Sirúr	..	160	160					
Sholápur	..	1,492	1,492						
Súrat	..	943	943						
Venguria	..	59	59						
Wanowri	..	..	..			
Buildings for the accommodation of the Native Troops.	Aden	10,866	14,060	34,826	34,182	22,992			
	Ahmadabad	..	1,636	1,636					
	Ahmadnagar	..	902	902					
	Baroda	..	666	666					
	Belgaum	1,303	588	1,891					
	Bhuj	2,971	715	3,686					
	Bombay	..	675	675					
	Dharwar	..	5,965	5,965					
	Disa	..	443	443					
	Dbúlla	..	923	923					
	Haidarabad	9,591	394	9,985					
	Karáchi.	..	1,141	1,141					
	Kolhápur	..	272	272					
	Kaládgi	..	762	762					
	Púna and Kirkee.	..	904	904					
	Khandála	..	120	120					
	Rájkot	..	1,699	1,699					
	Sátára	..	479	479					
	Pereim	13,634	1,625	15,259					
	Máligam.	..	987	987					
	Sirúr	..	930	930					
	Súrat	..	393	393					
	Sholápur	..	397	397					
	Thána	6,683	..	6,683					
	Venguria	..	343	343					
	Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings.	..	33	33			3,16,014	33,810	3,49,824
	Works of Fortifications	3,16,014	33,810	3,49,824					
General Cantonments, Works, and Roads	26,884	4,926	31,810						
Hill Sanitaria	29,539	59,074	88,613						
Staff	..	3,352	3,352						
Naval	4,950	120	5,070						
Minor Works	3,74,421	..	3,74,421						
	74,183	..	74,183						
						
						
						
						
						
						
Total Military....	16,58,685	3,89,602	20,48,287	16,58,685	3,89,602	20,48,287			

I.—PUBLIC WORKS.—I.—continued.

DETAILS.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.						
<i>Agricultural.</i>						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhatowdes Tank	54,753	..	54,753	54,753	..	54,753
Wozur Project	11,602	..	11,602	11,602	..	11,602
Canal, including Aqueduct from the Muddock Tank	1,543	..	1,543	1,543	..	1,543
Thar Canal in the direction of Umarnkot, and its branches	46,961	7,997	54,958	46,961	7,997	54,958
Improving and extending the Dinowah	280	..	280	280	..	280
Cuts in the bed of the Narra	11,127	..	11,127	11,127	..	11,127
Embankments on the Narra from Kipra, opposite the head of Thar Canal	10,447	..	10,447	10,447	..	10,447
Masonry heads to the Kurriahs in the Kipra and Wadhul Embankments	2,510	..	2,510	2,510	..	2,510
Raising an Embankment from Wudhal to Kipra	3,062	..	3,062	3,062	..	3,062
Masonry bunds to Kurriahs, Right Bank Narra	4,097	..	4,097	4,097	..	4,097
Regulating with distributing sluices for the Nusirwah	7,862	..	7,862	7,862	..	7,862
Regulating sluice of branch canals from the Guni	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	..	10,000
Distributing sluices to Nusirwah	7,010	..	7,010	7,010	..	7,010
Cutting a new feeder to the Khangan Kadi	3,552	..	3,552	3,552	..	3,552
Utilizing the surplus waters of the Chila	2,984	15,379	18,363	2,984	15,379	18,363
Restoration of the Hartala Tank	24,191	..	24,191	24,191	..	24,191
Improvement to the Bundara and water-course at Dhadeca	97	..	97	97	..	97
Excavation of the bed of the Arul	3,589	..	3,589	3,589	..	3,589
Alterations to the dam at Dewakhar	1,510	..	1,510	1,510	..	1,510
Improving the water-supply in the Shadadpoor Taluka of the Haidarabad Collectorate	14,970	..	14,970	14,970	..	14,970
Manni Tank	20,688	..	20,688	20,688	..	20,688
Chickli Canal	152	..	152	152	..	152
Gondowli	7,418	..	7,418	7,418	..	7,418
Embankment to protect the Sakkhar Canal from the floods of the Indus, near Jali	30,162	..	30,162	30,162	..	30,162
Improvement of the Dadowah	3,118	..	3,118	3,118	..	3,118
Mora Maree Bund	6,342	..	6,342	6,342	..	6,342
Lakh Canal	..	2,798	2,798	..	2,798	2,798
Maintenance of Bijari Canal	..	21,502	21,502	..	21,502	21,502
Clearance of Mitrow Canal	..	18,341	18,341	..	18,341	18,341
Masonry works do.	..	5,138	5,138	..	5,138	5,138
Maintenance of the Narra Embankment	..	3,321	3,321	..	3,321	3,321
Making bunds round rice fields, Mitrow Canal	..	10,959	10,959	..	10,959	10,959
Extending the tail of the Bairamwah	..	3,521	3,521	..	3,521	3,521
Clearance of canals in Fulallee Division	..	2,575	2,575	..	2,575	2,575
Clearance and repairs to bunds of the old Gillespiawah	..	2,748	2,748	..	2,748	2,748
Clearance of last six miles of the Shakekur	..	2,552	2,552	..	2,552	2,552
Clearing and repairing the bunds of the first ten miles of Gul Mohmed	..	3,625	3,625	..	3,625	3,625
Maintenance of the Jamda left bank	..	184	184	..	184	184
Conservancy Establishment for the Jamda Canal, left bank	..	2,314	2,314	..	2,314	2,314
Warad Tank	..	3,656	3,656	..	3,656	3,656
Krishna Canal	..	6,887	6,887	..	6,887	6,887
Maintenance of Sakkhar Canal	..	7,526	7,526	..	7,526	7,526
Abkallanni for do.	..	6,965	6,965	..	6,965	6,965
Canal clearance, Haidarabad Collectorate	..	2,11,913	2,11,913	..	2,11,913	2,11,913
Abkallanni Water Gauge Establishment, Haidarabad Collectorate	..	6,718	6,718	..	6,718	6,718
Canal clearances, Karachi Collectorate	..	82,554	82,554	..	82,554	82,554
Maintaining trees planted last season along some of the canals in the Karachi Collectorate	..	4,447	4,447	..	4,447	4,447
Abkallanni expenses, Karachi Collectorate	..	7,290	7,290	..	7,290	7,290
Canal clearance, Shikarpur Collectorate	..	59,079	59,079	..	59,079	59,079
Abkallanni Establishment for Ghar Division	..	10,393	10,393	..	10,393	10,393
Canal clearance in Mehar Division	..	7,811	7,811	..	7,811	7,811
Abkallanni	..	5,150	5,150	..	5,150	5,150
Opening the mouth of the Souri Sind from Dhund	..	4,392	4,392	..	4,392	4,392
New mouth to Dingruwah	..	3,514	3,514	..	3,514	3,514
Certain canals in the Larkhani Deputy Collectorate	..	2,943	2,943	..	2,943	2,943
Canal clearance, Thar and Parkar	..	8,284	8,284	..	8,284	8,284
Canal clearance, Upper Sind Frontier	..	25,984	25,984	..	25,984	25,984
Minor works	28,566	63,966	92,532	28,566	63,966	92,532
Total Agricultural....	3,18,593	6,34,448	9,53,041	3,18,593	6,34,448	9,53,041

I.—PUBLIC WORKS.—I.—continued.

DETAILS.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.						
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>						
Mint	5,823	..	5,823	5,823	..	5,823
Salt	1,55,750	..	1,55,750	1,55,750	..	1,55,750
Post	1,59,743	..	1,59,743	1,59,743	..	1,59,743
Telegraph	49,187	..	49,187	49,187	..	49,187
Minor Works	14,549	13,604	28,153	14,549	13,604	28,153
Total Civil Buildings....	3,85,052	13,604	3,98,656	3,85,052	13,604	3,98,656
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
Harbours	2,62,544	..	2,62,544	2,62,544	..	2,62,544
Miscellaneous Works	2,04,720	..	2,04,720	2,04,720	..	2,04,720
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements....	4,67,264	..	4,67,264	4,67,264	..	4,67,264
Total Works	28,29,594	10,37,654	38,67,248	28,29,594	10,37,654	38,67,248
Establishment . . . . .	..	..	10,58,604	..	..	10,58,604
Tools and Plant . . . . .	..	..	1,19,265	..	..	1,19,265
Profit and Loss . . . . .	..	..	488	..	..	488
Add Increase in Stock Balances . . . . .	..	..	56,870	..	..	56,870
Total Ordinary Expenditure....	28,29,594	10,37,654	51,02,473	28,29,594	10,37,654	51,02,473
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Irrigation.</i>						
Palkhair Project	12,869	..	12,869	12,869	..	12,869
Lakh do.	1,693	..	1,693	1,693	..	1,693
Hathmanti do.	94,774	..	94,774	94,774	..	94,774
Tapti do.	1,553	..	1,553	1,553	..	1,553
Reservoir on the Mukti Nulla	7,184	..	7,184	7,184	..	7,184
Reconstruction of Aqueduct over Nulla No. 8, Left Bank Jamda Canal	16,999	..	16,999	16,999	..	16,999
Mata Canal	5,21,469	..	5,21,469	5,21,469	..	5,21,469
Krishna Canal	5,744	..	5,744	5,744	..	5,744
Ekrak Tank	38,256	..	38,256	38,256	..	38,256
Survey, &c., including Trial Pits of the Nira River	2,223	..	2,223	2,223	..	2,223
Survey, &c., of the country between the Bhima and Sina Rivers	1,661	..	1,661	1,661	..	1,661
Mulpoerba and Gokak Survey	1,834	..	1,834	1,834	..	1,834
Improving the Bigari Canal and extending it for irrigation of Secr lands, &c.	76,102	..	76,102	76,102	..	76,102
Mitrow Canal, and improvements to the mouth of Mitrow Canal	37,248	..	37,248	37,248	..	37,248
Canal from Sakkhar to Shadadpoor	56,112	..	56,112	56,112	..	56,112
Total Irrigation Works.....	8,75,821	..	8,75,721	8,75,721	..	8,75,721
Establishment . . . . .	..	..	2,24,740	..	..	2,24,740
Tools and Plants . . . . .	..	..	12,673	..	..	12,673
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	8,75,721	..	11,13,134	8,75,721	..	11,13,134

I.—PUBLIC WORKS.—II. STATEMENT OF
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT showing the Provincial Expenditure incurred in the
Public Works Department during the year 1871-72.

DETAILS,	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	42,807	..	42,807	42,807	..	42,807
Customs	31,416	..	31,416	31,416	..	31,416
Charitable Institutions	56,648	5,351	61,999	56,648	5,351	61,999
Ecclesiastical	3,911	..	3,911	3,911	..	3,911
Educational	87,140	..	87,140	87,140	..	87,140
Courts	74,560	..	74,560	74,560	..	74,560
Police	46,384	..	46,384	46,384	..	46,384
Jails	1,69,621	..	1,69,621	1,69,621	..	1,69,621
Other Public Buildings	4,81,163	28,632	5,09,795	4,81,163	28,632	5,09,795
Minor Works	50,343	1,74,862	2,25,205	50,343	1,74,862	2,25,205
Total Civil Buildings.....	10,43,993	2,06,845	12,52,838	10,43,993	2,06,845	12,52,838
<i>Communications.</i>						
Roads	3,74,726	1,17,161	4,91,887	3,74,726	1,17,161	4,91,887
Bridges	2,34,547	7,413	2,41,960	2,34,547	7,413	2,41,960
Navigable Canals	14,254	..	14,254	14,254	..	14,254
Minor Works	5,889	80,653	86,542	5,889	80,653	86,542
Total Communications.....	6,29,416	2,05,227	8,34,643	6,29,416	2,05,227	8,34,643
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
Harbours	8,600	..	8,600	8,600	..	8,600
Miscellaneous Works . . . . .	..	1,749	1,749	..	1,749	1,749
Minor Works	2,846	8,947	11,793	2,846	8,947	11,793
Total Miscellaneous Improvements....	11,446	10,696	22,142	11,446	10,696	22,142
Total Works	16,84,855	4,24,768	21,09,623	16,84,855	4,24,768	21,09,623
Establishment . . . . .	..	..	6,80,763	..	..	6,80,763
Tools and Plant . . . . .	..	..	30,844	..	..	30,844
Total.....	16,84,855	4,24,768	28,21,230	16,84,855	4,24,768	28,21,230
Less decrease in Stock Balances....	..	..	17,220	..	..	17,220
Total Provincial Expenditure.....	16,84,855	4,24,768	28,04,010	16,84,855	4,24,768	28,04,010

II.—STAMPS.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON
STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements on account of General
for the year ending

DISTRICTS.	2				3		
	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.						
	General Stamps.				Court Fees Stamps.		
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hoondies	Other General Stamps.	Adhesive.	Bicolour.	Total.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
General Stamp Office ..	46,328 9	48,852 4	1,84,726 1	3,11,805 8	5,40,862 0	20,120 6	11,52,694 10
Ahmadabad	2,200 14	9,990 3	7,145 13	91,743 5	22,547 14	1,22,324 13	2,56,451 14
Ahmadnagar	188 10	1,952 0	901 4	84,186 13	38,056 9	1,00,748 6	2,26,033 10
Belgaum .. ..	....	1,216 4	1,501 4	53,268 0	31,434 15	44,514 9	1,32,265 0
Broach	77 0	2,369 2	2,568 3	73,504 6	34,284 7	1,20,049 2	2,32,692 10
Khandesh .. ..	....	4,994 4	3,443 15	1,48,766 9	80,249 1	1,85,708 8	4,23,162 5
Kanara .. ..	....	1,426 4	5,416 3	24,807 11	4,776 15	50,095 7	86,312 8
Dharwar .. ..	....	1,711 0	3,456 10	56,151 12	44,434 4	53,797 12	1,59,551 6
Haidarabad .. ..	....	5,226 10	2,189 8	34,704 12	570 11	73,465 9	1,16,157 2
Kaira	73 8	5,593 6	290 15	1,20,558 0	26,515 4	1,98,107 0	2,61,138 1
Karachi	194 0	6,166 2	14,096 2	28,050 10	15,002 9	40,931 9	1,04,441 0
Kalédgi .. ..	....	606 0	1,518 15	39,939 6	10,869 5	36,222 14	81,206 8
Násik	3 11	3,892 8	1,131 5	93,083 0	51,963 9	70,995 8	2,21,074 9
Púna .. ..	....	5,840 9	3,296 3	1,32,361 0	42,345 3	1,70,704 4	3,54,547 3
Ratnagiri .. ..	....	1,021 0	2,307 6	37,325 0	39,521 8	61,487 11	1,41,662 9
Sátára .. ..	....	2,174 11	583 13	1,03,251 3	51,524 2	1,03,335 4	2,60,869 1
Shikárpur .. ..	....	4,101 10	2,988 15	40,640 15	6,808 7	61,072 1	1,15,612 0
Sholápur .. ..	....	1,454 4	3,707 15	58,792 6	19,491 4	65,271 1	1,48,716 14
Súrat	114 0	5,818 8	2,422 7	67,177 0	27,465 10	1,19,003 1	2,22,000 10
Thána .. ..	....	3,373 7	165 9	78,124 11	95,670 6	73,178 3	2,55,572 4
Aden	392 0	645 0	120 6	3,981 8	....	....	5,138 14
Baroda .. ..	....	149 0	....	1,604 0	....	....	1,753 0
Katch, Bhuj .. ..	....	102 5	....	....	....	....	102 5
Kattiawar	263 13	265 8	....	393 8	....	14 8	936 5
Bushire .. ..	....	75 0	....	....	....	....	75 0
Muskat .. ..	....	8 15	....	....	....	....	8 15
Total of 1871-72....	49,844 7	1,19,035 12	2,43,993 12	16,76,105 13	11,84,393 15	16,86,937 8	49,60,316 3
Total of 1870-71....	82,055 0	1,04,938 7	2,81,089 4	19,91,446 7	8,96,085 14	22,36,403 0	55,72,018 0
Difference....	-32,210 9	+14,097 5	-17,096 8	-8,15,340 10	+2,88,308 1	-5,49,465 8	-6,11,701 13

III.—TRADE.—I. COTTON COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton Imported into and Exported from the Port of Bombay during the last 5 Years.

[Bombay]

CIV

Countries.	IMPORTED.									
	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>										
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suez	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,416	9,661
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mediterranean Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries in or near Africa	.....	.....	25,984	6,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Sea or Arabian Gulf	.....	.....	68,880	18,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persian Gulf	2,812,208	1,325,842	3,231,398	1,108,516	4,827,472	1,785,179	3,523,312	1,392,605	2,198,494	693,871
Somaneas and Meckran	11,760	6,150	5,152	1,720	616	220	.....	.....	2,240	600
Ceylon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,400	35,000	896	300	.....	.....
Total..	3,350,704	1,507,237	3,331,314	1,133,546	4,706,488	1,820,399	3,524,108	1,393,105	2,216,150	704,132
<i>From Ports in other Presidencies.</i>										
Bengal Presidency—Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras Presidency—Madras	.....	.....	275,408	77,015	4,256	1,870	306	110	.....	.....
Other Ports	486,231	141,551	2,230,081	545,484	1,418,083	403,141	450,223	126,866	431,224	113,526
Sind—Karachi	442,848	80,820	1,454,656	455,345	3,171,098	1,034,885	3,842,690	1,267,281	5,087,006	1,510,486
Total..	929,079	222,371	3,960,145	1,077,844	4,593,437	1,439,996	4,293,222	1,394,277	5,518,230	1,624,012
<i>From Ports Subordinate to the Bombay Presidency.</i>										
Konkan (including the produce above the Ghauts)	85,322,715	21,851,087	76,744,640	23,657,769	55,075,578	175,196,637	34,551,658	10,441,439	59,376,534	14,965,236
Gujrat	99,185,609	30,719,082	86,696,848	22,507,373	32,103,699	11,614,491	90,235,364	27,496,133	101,046,684	24,684,259
Ports in Katch and Kattiawar	33,971,576	12,950,337	31,782,725	9,319,540	23,746,212	7,789,736	40,347,080	14,700,103	31,208,436	6,923,297
Goa, Damaun, and Diu	344,176	191,895	122,523	32,001	120,092	44,364	154,784	62,420	220,752	63,126
Total..	218,824,076	65,913,301	195,346,741	55,578,683	111,045,591	36,968,228	16,528,888	52,700,095	192,352,806	48,635,917
Grant Total..	233,103,859	67,442,909	202,638,200	57,723,073	120,345,506	40,228,523	173,106,216	55,487,477	200,086,186	50,994,061

EXPORTED.

Countries.	EXPORTED.									
	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	392,252,587	137,469,780	399,078,285	120,779,846	311,364,299	114,866,529	354,776,844	130,208,431	378,115,994	103,672,821
Suez	216,496	78,623	2,575,776	843,717	1,384,040	484,014	1,967,840	697,730	29,360	9,525
France	25,964,860	8,274,190	61,968,732	18,628,426	44,267,468	16,210,405	17,968,224	6,669,561	67,477,592	18,725,442
Germany .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,724,800	458,750	8,416,576	2,215,999
Mediterranean Ports	4,852,715	1,489,939	8,354,696	2,571,606	11,987,332	434,568	23,459,704	7,084,577	35,899,988	9,910,400
Other Countries in Europe .. .. .	.....	.....	2,678,466	840,145	6,092,632	2,106,975	13,104,844	4,034,987	25,188,352	6,650,253
Mauritius .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,504	5,300	.....	.....
Other Countries in or near Africa .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,940	1,000	2,100	787	140	25
Red Sea or Arabian Gulf	162,568	55,205	27,552	9,000	90,944	30,480	235,872	84,480	73,528	22,760
Aden	78,848	28,370	10,528	3,300	13,720	4,450	84,432	21,210	.....	.....
Persian Gulf	84,000	22,267	.....	.....	76,376	14,425	14,280	3,825	67,760	3,186
Somnecan and Meckran .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262,840	69,010	.....	.....
Straits Settlements .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,920	1,500	9,800	3,100
China	22,482,714	8,153,101	19,450,999	6,044,579	9,412,424	3,824,174	19,472,070	6,892,500	18,180,660	5,053,037
Total..	445,494,788	155,571,474	493,144,134	149,720,619	384,691,169	141,977,010	433,061,674	156,210,658	533,459,670	146,266,548
<i>To Ports in other Presidencies.</i>										
Bengal Presidency--Calcutta	44,800	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	79	160,720	40,500
Madras Presidency--Madras .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,978	551	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Ports	13,116	4,002	784	262	1,428	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind--Karachi .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	57,916	24,202	784	262	3,406	791	392	79	160,720	40,500
<i>To Ports Subordinate to the Bombay Presidency.</i>										
Konkan (including the produce above the Ghatts)	5,171	4,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gujrat	10,278	470	112	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	18
Ports in Katch and Kattiawar	4,032	1,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	300	84	22
Goa, Damaun, and Diu	5,800	2,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	35,079	8,427	112	20	.....	.....	1,120	300	168	40
Grand Total..	445,577,783	155,604,103	493,145,030	149,720,901	384,694,575	141,977,807	433,063,186	156,211,037	533,620,558	146,307,098

CV

[Bombay]

III.—TRADE.—II. NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED & CLEARED.

II.—*Number and Tonnage of Vessels (Sailing and Steam) of each Nation entered and cleared with Cargoes only into and from the Port of Bombay for the last 5 years.*

[Bombay]

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.										CLEARED.									
	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	From Foreign Ports.										To Foreign Ports.									
British	555	494,490	673	665,440	584	585,799	462	452,691	445	478,427	547	483,691	426	408,733	355	339,667	303	304,504	357	385,086
Foreign	261	65,530	94	64,030	67	44,322	52	37,898	74	56,258	231	45,040	39	21,970	36	20,678	40	25,298	51	35,541
British Indian ..	22	12,914	19	10,269	12	5,590	..	....	11	4,144	..	....	..	....	1	599	..	....	..	....
Native Craft	168	16,200	328	34,685	409	50,209	360	43,398	322	39,691	126	14,486	284	33,953	294	37,498	358	44,923	338	39,292
Total	1,006	589,134	1,114	774,424	1,072	685,920	874	533,977	852	678,520	904	543,117	749	464,656	686	398,442	701	374,725	746	459,919
	From Ports in other Presidencies.										To Ports in other Presidencies.									
British	144	94,102	176	131,361	228	142,935	220	149,873	187	122,862	193	138,995	207	115,745	207	112,627	158	95,826	149	82,976
Foreign	351	5,277	11	7,944	11	9,146	8	4,656	7	4,653	34	21,133	10	6,330	2	1,027	14	9,769	10	5,864
British Indian ..	35	11,130	42	7,193	28	5,475	..	....	12	3,258	2	480	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Native Craft	423	47,339	1,820	94,862	797	52,019	1,282	85,822	2,120	143,864	512	41,624	1,115	63,952	314	21,368	839	83,946	1,093	69,624
Total	953	157,848	2,049	241,360	1,064	209,575	1,510	240,151	2,326	274,637	741	202,232	1,332	191,027	523	135,022	1,011	189,541	1,252	158,464
Grand Total ..	1,959	746,982	3,163	1,015,784	2,136	895,495	2,384	774,128	3,178	853,157	1,645	745,349	2,081	655,683	1,209	5,334,464	1,712	564,266	1,998	618,383

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III.—TRADE.—III. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Value of the Imports from, and of the Exports to, each of the undermentioned Countries for the 2 last years.

	Imports From		Exports to				Chief Articles imported during 1871-72.	Chief Articles of Indian produce exported during 1871-72.
	1870-71.	1871-72.	Indian Produce.		Foreign Merchandize.			
			1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71	1871-72.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
United Kingdom	5,52,43,991	59,527,500	13,95,02,391	11,76,89,427	25,25,047	21,09,281	Piece Goods, Govt. Stores, Fuel, Twists, Metals, Railway materials.	Raw Cotton, Raw Wool, Hides, Oil-seeds, Coffee, Raw Hemp.
Suez	2,83,60,554	1,89,00,869	8,86,129	2,83,989	1,66,924	2,24,051	Cotton Piece Goods, Twist, Apparel, Metals, Silk Goods	Woollen Shawls, Spices, Indigo, Cotton and Silk, Piece Goods.
France	11,92,360	10,04,896	69,39,956	1,89,98,579	44,159	35,929	Spirits, Wines, Liquors.	Raw Cotton, Coffee.
Germany	96,193	None	4,56,775	22,16,792	None	None	None	Raw Cotton.
North America	1,95,196	139,744	3,49,318	7,17,168	3,201	2,424	Ice, Mineral Oils, Tobacco.	Oil-seeds, Raw Wool, Hides, Rags.
Mauritius	39,45,851	53,62,354	69,475	66,152	27,911	14,198	Sugar.	Grain, Vegetable Oils.
Countries in or near Africa	13,88,538	17,02,908	3,87,345	3,31,352	19,00,618	21,39,947	Ivory, Spices, Gums.	Grain, Apparel, Metals.
Red Sea or Arabian Gulf	5,55,999	7,42,143	12,08,298	10,49,429	8,49,697	6,30,414	Gums, Coffee, Ivory, Coffee, Precious Stones.	Grain, Cotton Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods, Twists, Grain, Raw Silk, Tobacco.
Aden	7,27,661	7,15,897	14,05,814	17,86,397	11,17,215	10,50,816	Precious Stones, Fruit, Vegetables, Drugs, Raw Cotton, Raw Wool, Raw Silk.	Grain, Coffee, Spices, Shawls.
Persian Gulf	64,66,162	49,45,843	23,40,651	35,69,455	66,57,445	43,19,834	Raw Wool, Oilman's Stores.	Piece Goods, Grain, Raw Silk.
Sonmeance and Mekran	1,93,900	1,83,663	1,11,518	60,747	1,16,310	1,20,623	None.	Cotton Twists, Provisions.
Laccadives and Maldives	1,856	None	1,865	3,789	9,582	22,537	None.	Grain, Oil-seeds.
Ceylon	2,81,052	2,09,657	2,11,862	1,70,553	83,139	86,747	Fruits and Vegetables, Tea, Coffee.	Wax, Manufactured Silk, Essential Oil.
Straits Settlements	17,00,283	16,91,349	1,59,797	2,79,383	6,19,461	11,69,553	Raw Silk, Sugar, Gums, Spices, Metals.	Opium, Raw Cotton, Twist, Timber.
China	1,40,069	1,11,63,832	6,72,04,992	6,44,89,440	14,06,583	5,86,552	Raw Silk, Silk Goods, Sugar, Tea, Drugs, Fireworks, Glass.	Tobacco, Cotton Goods.
Australia	4,34,309	3,18,031	10,000	4,441	442	1,604	Unwrought Metals, Horses, Railway materials.	Twist, Vegetable Oils.
British Burmah (Rangoon)	11,71,239	8,33,305	1,39,344	86,323	78,594	1,11,758	Timber, Grain.	Twist.
Bengal Presidency (Calcutta)	1,57,48,743	1,25,35,886	5,31,143	3,09,559	17,75,852	4,74,770	Grain, Sugar, Jute, Cotton, & Silk Goods.	Sugar, Fruits and Vegetables.
Madras Presidency (Madras)	6,01,434	3,36,514	7,20,282	6,49,232	10,53,847	15,60,400	Twist, Sugar.	Twist.
Sind (Karachi)	86,25,878	1,01,28,449	23,70,414	25,12,790	99,37,349	92,13,273	Raw Wool, Raw Cotton, Dyes, Grain, Hides, Seeds.	Cotton Goods, Jute, Spices, Sugar, Fruits and Vegetables.

Note.—This Table relates to Merchandize only, and does not include Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion.

CVII

[Bombay]

PART IV.

• PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—I. OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.

Objects of Expenditure in Instruction during the year 1871-72.

I.—GOVERNMENT.	Imperial.			Local.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges, General (2)	80,174	14	11	32,338	2	6	1,12,513	1	5
Do., Special (4)	52,416	11	1	11,152	10	2	63,569	5	3
High Schools (17)	96,451	1	11	1,06,291	6	6	2,02,742	8	5
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade (47)	53,000	2	0	65,765	13	9	1,18,765	15	9
Do., 2nd Grade (86)	22,581	4	5	61,935	15	3	84,517	3	8
Lower Class Schools, Boys' (2947) ..	1,68,505	7	6	5,88,986	10	9	7,57,492	2	3
Do., Girls' (177)	10,444	7	4	33,386	15	8	43,831	7	0
Vernacular Training Colleges (3) ...	23,985	8	0	28,366	12	7	52,292	4	7
Vernacular Training Schools (5) .. .	3,789	12	9	16,911	4	3	20,701	1	0
Female Training Schools (3)	11,881	6	0	5,062	9	7	16,943	15	7
Sind Engineering School at Hai- darabad (1)	1,338	0	8	2,187	13	4	3,525	14	0
Total Colleges and Schools	5,24,568	12	7	9,52,326	2	4	14,76,894	14	11
II.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING AID FROM GOVERNMENT.									
A—On the system of payment by results.									
Colleges	1,300	0	0	.....			1,300	0	0
High Schools	33,211	0	0	.....			33,211	0	0
Middle Class Schools, Boys'	11,738	0	0	.....			11,738	0	0
Lower Class do., do... .. .	1,308	2	0	.....			1,308	2	0
Middle Class Schools, Girls'	5,318	0	0	.....			5,318	0	0
Lower Class do., do... .. .	868	0	0	.....			868	0	0
B—Not on the system of payment by results.	53,743	2	0	.....			53,743	2	0
Schools, General	16,520	0	0	709	0	0	17,229	0	0
Schools, Special	29,115	3	10	.....			29,115	3	10
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	45,635	3	10	709	0	0	46,344	3	10
Scholarships for European and Eurasian boys in High Schools and Colleges	2,858	10	0	.....			2,858	10	0
Special capitation allowance to Africans at Sharanpur	730	0	0	.....			730	0	0
Translation Department	10,650	15	8	147	12	0	10,798	11	8
Book Depôt, Bombay	15,310	3	9	.....			15,310	3	9
Do. do., Sind	2,157	13	10	.....			2,157	13	10
Encouragement to Literature	13,000	0	0	.....			13,000	0	0
Buildings	27,189	1	5	1,69,072	14	1	1,96,261	15	6
Expenditure on Education from Dakshina Fund	2,362	12	3	.....			2,362	12	3
Special Allowance for purchase of Sanskrit MSS.	3,200	0	0	.....			3,200	0	0
Expenses on account of Boarding-house, Puna	600	0	0	168	14	0	768	14	0
Pension Fund .. .. .	.....			16,087	15	8	16,087	15	8
Charges on account of <i>Indian Economist</i> .. .. .	.....			45	0	0	45	0	0
Total...	78,059	8	11	1,85,522	7	9	2,63,582	0	8
Grand Total...	7,02,006	11	4	11,38,557	10	1	18,40,564	5	5

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—II. RESULTS OF EXPENDITURE.

Results of Expenditure on Instruction.

	Number of Colleges or Schools.	Average Monthly Number on the Rolls throughout the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Average Daily Attendance to Average Monthly Number.
<i>I.—Government Colleges and Schools.</i>				
Colleges	6	622·8	531·5	·85
High Schools	17	3,148·21	2,710·74	·86
Middle Class Schools, 1st Grade ...	47	4,484·54	3,743·985	·83
Do. do., 2nd Grade ...	86	9,036·35	7,103·3	·78
Lower Class Schools, Boys' ...	2,914	1,51,536·0	1,16,302·19	·76
Do. do., Girls' ...	177	6,704·0	4,417·0	·65
Night Schools	33	704·0	512·5	·72
Vernacular Training Colleges ...	3	350·5	281·88	·83
Vernacular Training Schools ...	5	178·4	151·4	·82
Female Training Schools ...	3	50·8	42·11	·86
Sind Engineering School, Haidarabad.	1	25·08	22·1	·88
Total Government Institutions...	3,292	1,76,841·28	1,35,818·705	·77
<i>II.—Private Institutions receiving Aid from Government.</i>				
Colleges	2	Information not given		
High School	19	3,518·35	2,861·43	·81
Middle Class Schools... ..	25	2,328·59	1,938·33	·83
Lower Class Schools	69	2,374·1	1,818·0	·76
Indigenous Schools	10	593·9	449·0	·75
Female Schools	27	2,269·51	1,695·1	·74
Special Schools	152	11,084·45	8,761·86	·79
Total...	2	88·72	57·63	·64
<i>III.—Private Institutions, not receiving Aid but under Inspection only.</i>				
High Schools	1	12·8	10·5	·82
Middle Class Schools	21	1,574·3	1,252·6	·79
Lower Class Schools	162	5,042·2	3,791·55	·75
Girls' Schools	31	987·4	582·9	·59
Special Schools	6	68·15	63·04	·92
Total...	221	7,684·85	5,700·59	·74
Police and Jail Schools...	9	123·2	104·7	·84
Grand Total...	3,676	195,822·50	150,445·485	·76

PART PUBLIC HEALTH—I.

*RETURN showing the DISEASES TREATED and the DEATHS from
DISPENSARIES, as In and Out-door Patients, in the BOMBAY*

DIVISIONS.	Strength.	CLASSES OF DISEASES. (N.B.—The															
		GENERAL															
		SUB-DIVISION A								SUB-							
		Fevers.								Rheumatic af-							
		Average daily Sick.		Eruptive 1 to 5.		Continued 6 to 14.		Malarious 15 and 16.		Malignant Cho- lera 16.		Other diseases of this class.		fections 34 to 42.		Syphilitic affec- tions 43.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
JAILS.																	
Presidency Division	1,596	54.5	1	..	10	..	467	6	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	22	..
Puna Division	3,094	84.1	3	..	21	..	1,102	4	..	2	1	..	..	64	..	54	1
Northern Division	1,120	27.5	..	..	2	..	524	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	20	..
Sind Division	1,949	59.4	17	..	1	..	965	34	..	..	..	17	..	53	..	6	..
Aden	112	3.5	..	..	61	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Total In-door..	7,861	229.0	21	..	95	..	3,069	49	2	1	..	27	1	171	..	102	1
POLICE.																	
Presidency Division	3,479	68.6	13	..	73	..	971	7	1	..	..	4	..	79	..	53	1
Puna Division	7,111	106.8	16	..	111	..	1,009	5	2	..	..	3	..	119	..	42	..
Northern Division	1,921	23.4	4	..	..	..	564	6	..	..	..	15	..	35	..	37	..
Sind Division	1,682	81.8	..	..	..	..	706	4	..	..	..	2	..	69	..	7	..
Aden	146	4.3	..	..	55	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..
Total In-door..	14,339	234.9	33	..	239	..	3,263	22	3	..	..	24	..	316	..	130	1
CIVIL.																	
Presidency Division .....	..	87.1	44	1	130	..	288	8	1	..	..	2	..	46	..	84	4
Puna Division .....	..	223.4	68	3	43	1	737	27	10	3	..	14	1	329	1	201	6
Northern Division .....	..	135.3	31	3	2	..	442	29	..	..	..	8	2	96	1	307	7
Sind Division .....	..	74.1	3	1	..	..	468	5	..	..	..	8	3	96	..	42	1
Aden .....	..	115.1	8	2	339	4	169	4	..	..	..	6	..	126	1	44	1
..	..	686.0	154	10	514	5	2,104	70	11	3	..	34	6	693	3	678	19
European General Hospital .....	..	74.4	40	3	14	2	135	1	1	..	..	5	..	71	1	80	1
Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital .....	..	377.2	147	15	4	2	853	85	26	12	..	7	2	202	2	309	12
Ophthalmic Hospital .....	..	30.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	481.8	187	18	18	4	988	86	27	12	..	12	2	273	3	389	13
Total In-door..	..	1166.8	341	28	532	9	3,092	156	38	15	..	46	8	966	6	1,067	32
DISPENSARIES.																	
Presidency Division .....	..	1658.4	66	3	2,811	..	40,689	18	18	6	..	813	2	7,652	..	2,165	..
Puna Division .....	..	1232.3	15	4	1,006	5	25,024	26	120	39	..	1,360	9	4,379	..	1,419	..
Northern Division .....	..	1609.5	104	4	827	..	26,564	28	8	1	..	784	2	5,571	..	2,932	..
Sind Division .....	..	1243.7	91	2	74	3	25,939	82	..	..	..	659	2	3,995	1	1,546	2
..	..	5743.9	336	13	4,718	8	1,18,216	104	146	45	..	3,013	15	22,097	1	8,062	2
Ophthalmic Hospital .....	..	128.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Out-door..	..	5872.8	836	13	4,718	8	1,18,216	104	146	45	..	3,013	15	22,097	1	8,062	2
Grand Total..	..	7603.5	731	41	5,584	17	1,27,040	331	189	61	..	3,710	24	23,550	7	7,361	38

V.

DISEASES TREATED AND DEATHS IN JAILS, &c.

each class of Disease in the JAILS, POLICE, CIVIL HOSPITALS, and PRESIDENCY from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

numbers quoted are those of the Nomenclatures of Diseases.)

DISEASES.						LOCAL DISEASES.																			
DIVISION B.						Diseases of the Nervous System 59 to 104.						Insanity 105 to 110.		Diseases of the Eye 111 to 185.		Diseases of the Heart 219 to 244 and 250 to 258.		Diseases of the Lungs 290 to 337.		DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES 448 TO 600.					
Scortentic affections 54.		Dropsies 57.		Other diseases of this class.		Diseases of the Nervous System 59 to 104.		Insanity 105 to 110.		Diseases of the Eye 111 to 185.		Diseases of the Heart 219 to 244 and 250 to 258.		Diseases of the Lungs 290 to 337.		Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Others.					
Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.				
9	1	1	1	6	3	26	1	3	..	34	..	1	1	50	6	97	6	106	6	50	2				
11	..	2	1	20	2	35	2	4	..	47	..	2	1	141	4	113	4	79	3	85	2				
7	..	2	..	13	..	7	..	4	..	17	..	..	..	23	1	81	3	24	1	85	..	
6	..	..	..	21	..	19	..	2	..	40	..	2	1	160	40	163	14	50	6	42	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	9	..
33	..	5	1	61	9	89	8	10	..	140	..	5	3	337	60	460	27	290	14	221	4				
6	..	..	..	9	2	13	..	1	..	28	..	2	2	65	3	99	..	62	8	123	..	
7	..	..	..	17	1	65	2	2	..	105	..	1	1	126	3	44	1	38	..	87	2	
..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	22	5	35	1	22	..	33	..
5	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	1	1	102	17	56	..	40	3	60	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	
20	..	..	..	31	3	88	2	3	..	193	..	5	4	325	20	230	2	164	11	293	2	
3	1	10	3	15	4	20	2	40	1	45	..	2	..	66	8	54	10	73	20	23	3				
12	1	48	18	57	8	79	14	70	3	64	..	14	5	247	39	186	72	125	38	135	4				
15	1	10	2	228	23	66	7	4	..	69	1	5	..	96	11	47	12	77	13	83	2				
8	1	11	4	35	5	27	9	36	..	44	..	1	1	92	21	81	39	47	9	60	1				
72	5	2	1	20	1	24	1	5	..	110	..	10	..	261	16	109	22	25	2	604	..				
110	9	81	23	355	41	216	33	155	4	332	1	32	6	782	93	477	155	347	82	810	10				
16	..	2	1	11	..	28	2	8	..	7	..	11	3	73	12	42	5	72	4	68	4				
105	12	26	8	448	152	351	57	15	1	1	..	32	6	301	54	196	41	436	162	283	27				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	12	26	9	459	152	279	59	23	1	527	..	43	9	374	66	239	46	508	166	351	31				
231	21	109	37	814	193	495	92	178	5	869	1	75	15	1,136	159	715	211	855	243	1,161	41				
847	..	301	6	2,977	7	3,150	16	40	..	5,299	..	32	2	13,576	12	6,312	12	4,190	16	30,711	7				
122	..	169	7	1,127	8	2,486	15	32	..	7,010	..	127	..	6,183	13	2,698	16	1,731	16	24,139	7				
712	..	312	7	1,849	11	3,950	14	69	1	7,427	..	34	1	7,753	18	3,527	4	3,119	14	16,911	4				
352	..	101	9	903	10	1,616	5	23	..	9,397	..	44	1	5,288	63	2,371	17	1,979	17	8,479	6				
2,033	..	883	29	6,856	36	11,202	52	163	1	29,643	..	237	4	32,860	106	14,844	51	11,018	63	80,887	24				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,033	..	883	29	6,856	36	11,202	52	163	1	35,284	..	247	4	32,801	106	14,844	51	11,018	63	80,887	24				
2,317	21	997	87	7,762	241	11,874	154	354	6	36,476	1	322	26	34,648	344	16,262	231	12,327	316	82,562	17				

PUBLIC HEALTH.—I. DISEASES TREATED

DIVISIONS.		CLASSES OF DISEASES. (N.B.—The numbers quoted are													
		LOCAL DISEASES.													
		Diseases of the Liver 501 to 520.		Diseases of the Spleen 524 to 530.		Gonorrhoea 565 to 594.		Abscess 819, and else- where according to site.		Ulcers 859.		Skin diseases 887 to 901.		Other diseases of this class.	
Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.		
JAILS.															
Presidency Division	9	3	9	1	37	..	83	..	25	..	86	..	134	..	
Puna Division	18	1	10	..	21	..	148	..	51	..	252	..	309	..	
Northern Division	8	..	6	..	18	..	97	..	20	..	105	..	87	2	
Sind Division	16	2	15	..	19	..	109	..	74	..	135	..	69	2	
Aden	1	..	3	..	6	..	11	..	15	1	13	..	5	..	
Total In-door..	50	6	43	1	101	..	448	..	185	1	591	..	604	6	
POLICE.															
Presidency Division	8	2	4	..	24	..	21	..	29	..	130	..	98	..	
Puna Division	4	..	4	..	33	..	49	..	42	..	160	..	253	..	
Northern Division	1	1	2	..	27	..	7	..	21	..	50	..	41	1	
Sind Division	2	1	3	..	10	..	23	..	67	..	29	..	12	1	
Aden	3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	
Total In-door..	18	4	14	..	96	..	102	..	163	..	371	..	407	2	
CIVIL.															
Presidency Division	10	4	9	..	12	..	9	..	41	2	154	..	56	4	
Puna Division	49	10	37	2	57	..	54	..	181	4	81	..	291	13	
Northern Division	56	8	32	1	46	..	63	4	105	7	152	2	369	26	
Sind Division	10	1	45	..	28	..	30	4	135	3	29	..	151	22	
Aden	23	1	35	3	72	..	19	..	346	26	141	2	85	2	
	148	24	208	6	215	..	175	8	808	42	557	4	951	67	
European General Hospital	46	6	..	..	42	..	11	..	32	..	20	..	108	1
Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital	119	24	23	..	83	1	101	5	185	18	58	1	630	35	
Ophthalmic Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total In-door..	165	30	23	..	125	1	112	5	217	18	78	1	636	36	
Grand Total..	313	54	231	6	340	1	287	13	1,025	60	635	6	1,587	103	
DISPENSARIES.															
Presidency Division	774	3	1,124	..	3,044	..	3,373	1	4,350	..	24,183	..	9,733	4	
Puna Division	462	8	983	1	1,367	..	2,964	1	5,087	..	19,476	..	9,477	8	
Northern Division	634	5	1,152	..	2,407	..	7,018	1	7,639	6	40,370	1	13,575	9	
Sind Division	380	6	1,447	..	1,492	..	3,029	1	7,306	6	7,108	..	7,892	9	
	2,250	22	4,706	1	8,310	..	16,384	4	24,879	12	91,737	2	40,677	30	
Ophthalmic Hospital .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Out-door..	2,250	22	4,706	1	8,310	..	16,384	4	24,879	12	91,737	2	40,677	30	
Grand Total..	2,631	86	4,994	8	8,847	1	17,221	17	26,252	73	93,334	7	43,275	143	

AND DEATHS IN JAILS, &c.—continued.

those of the Nomenclature of Diseases.)										RATIO PER CENT OF													
Old Age and Debility 904 and 905.		Poisons 906 to 991.		INJURIES.				TOTAL.		Malarious Fever—to treated.		Rheumatic Affections—to treated.		Diseases of the Lungs—to treated.		Diarrhoea—to treated.		Dysentery—to treated.		Other diseases of the Stomach and Intestines—to treated.		Abscess, Ulcer, Skin diseases, and other diseases of this class together—to treated.	
Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
20	5	6	..	120	1	..	..	1,445	39	32.31	2.14	3.46	6.71	7.33	3.48	22.69							
46	9	5	..	177	3	..	..	2,336	43	38.85	2.23	4.97	3.98	2.78	2.39	26.79							
5	3	1	..	60	1	..	..	1,180	20	44.03	1.51	2.35	6.80	2.00	2.94	25.96							
2	1	..	..	132	..	..	..	2,169	104	44.49	2.44	7.37	7.51	3.69	1.93	17.84							
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	168	3	6.62	3.01	4.82	3.61	0.60	5.42	26.51							
76	19	14	1	493	5	..	13	7,806	209	39.31	2.19	4.95	6.89	3.71	2.83	23.41							
14	2	3	..	93	1	..	..	2,026	29	47.92	3.89	3.20	4.83	3.08	6.07	13.72							
7	..	1	1	107	1	..	..	2,448	17	40.99	4.86	5.14	1.79	1.55	3.55	20.58							
1	..	1	..	55	..	..	..	1,014	14	55.62	3.74	2.16	3.45	2.16	3.25	11.73							
5	1	..	..	22	..	..	..	1,287	26	57.07	5.57	8.32	4.52	3.22	4.04	10.59							
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	130	1	14.18	8.46	7.69	3.84	1.53	..	8.46							
27	3	5	1	283	2	..	..	6,855	88	47.60	4.61	4.74	3.48	2.39	4.29	16.23							
177	30	4	..	219	7	..	..	1,642	110	17.53	2.80	4.01	3.28	4.44	1.70	15.83							
73	10	29	6	507	27	..	1	3,799	316	19.39	8.66	6.50	4.89	3.29	3.55	15.79							
11	1	33	3	250	10	163	13	2,913	186	15.14	3.29	3.29	1.69	2.65	2.84	23.61							
9	3	10	3	145	7	..	..	1,649	143	28.37	5.82	5.57	4.91	2.88	3.63	20.92							
34	4	1	..	180	3	..	..	2,770	101	6.10	4.54	9.42	3.93	0.90	1.82	21.33							
304	48	77	12	1,301	54	163	13	12,773	856	16.46	5.42	5.95	3.73	2.71	6.34	19.50							
34	..	107	..	80	3	..	..	1,182	49	11.61	6.11	6.27	3.61	6.19	5.85	14.45							
133	52	239	19	537	46	..	..	5,650	151	15.09	8.57	5.32	3.46	7.71	5.00	15.47							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	52	348	19	617	49	..	..	7,331	900	13.47	3.72	5.10	3.24	6.92	4.78	14.22							
471	100	423	31	1,918	103	163	13	20,104	1,766	15.38	4.80	5.65	3.55	4.25	5.77	17.57							
984	..	174	3	7,313	5	..	..	1,76,701	125	23.02	4.33	7.68	3.57	2.37	17.38	23.55							
374	4	385	3	4,123	11	..	..	1,25,646	203	19.91	3.89	4.92	2.09	1.37	19.79	29.45							
832	..	481	6	4,173	17	112	1	1,61,388	154	16.45	3.45	4.80	2.18	1.93	10.44	42.98							
157	2	1,048	6	4,150	13	..	..	97,271	212	26.66	4.10	5.42	2.33	2.03	6.71	26.55							
2,347	6	2,087	16	19,759	46	112	1	5,61,006	694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,641	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,347	6	2,087	16	19,759	46	112	1	5,66,647	694	20.86	3.89	5.79	2.63	1.94	14.27	30.65							
2,921	128	2,529	49	22,453	156	275	14	6,01,412	2,747	21.22	8.71	5.76	2.70	2.04	13.72	29.94							

PUBLIC HEALTH.—II. VACCINATION.

RETURN of Vaccine Operations in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1871-72.

District.	Number of Operators.	Persons treated.				Cost of operation during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.			
Bombay Presidency .....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	Rs. a. p. 17,574 12 6	....	Salaries and expenses of the Superintendents General and office Establishment.
Central Vaccine Circle.								
Pána.....	12	12,755	415	12,68	14,438	31,018 2 8	12,755	
Ahmadnagar	12	12,194	428	698	1,33,118		12,194	
Násik	11	10,450	282	850	11,582		10,450	
Sholápur	9	11,591	453	1,148	13,192		11,591	
Khandesh	17	20,530	264	868	21,662		20,530	
Sátára.....	18	23,814	752	1,450	26,016		23,814	
Native States.....	6	5,585	306	293	6,184		5,585	
Dispensaries	16	3,845	334	406	4,585	31,845		
Southern Vaccine Circle.								
Belgaum.....	10	11,198	492	639	12,323	24,761 2 5	11,198	
Dharwar	13	12,854	732	696	14,472		12,854	
Kanara	8	6,797	567	311	7,675		61,797	
Kaldgi	11	9,718	443	550	10,711		91,718	
Kolhápur State	11	14,645	615	370	15,530		14,645	
Native States of Southern Mahratta Country	9	5,755	590	571	6,918		5,755	
Dispensaries	6	1,197	90	77	1,364		1,197	
Western Vaccine Circle.								
Thána.....	13	16,332	809	313	17,454	19,698 5 7	16,332	
Kolába	5	9,209	186	114	9,509		9,209	
Ratnagiri	11	31,599	684	651	32,934		31,599	
Native States	3	4,813	394	63	5,270		4,813	
Dispensaries	10	1,173	148	71	1,392		1,173	
Northern Vaccine Circle.								
Dísa.....	1	984	96	71	1,151	23,599 10 6	984	
Ahmadabad	12	17,535	824	966	19,325		17,535	
Kaira	9	16,519	1,025	830	18,374		16,519	
Broach	5	8,398	286	618	9,295		8,398	
Sirat	9	11,876	593	822	13,091		11,876	
Pahlanpur States.....	6	8,334	158	502	8,992		8,334	
Mahi Kanta States								
Cambay, Dharampur, and Baroda States	5	5,402	374	286	6,062		5,402	
Dispensaries	3	3,543	75	110	3,728		3,543	
Dispensaries	24	3,001	239	188	34,208		3,001	
Sind Vaccine Circle.								
Karáchi	12	17,239	763	759	18,760	28,133 7 4	17,239	
Shikárpur	15	20,959	290	536	21,785		20,959	
Haidarabad	13	23,471	402	945	24,818		23,471	
Upper Sind	1	2,448	5	48	2,501		2,448	
Thar and Parkar.....	6	6,323	234	570	7,127		6,323	
Khairpur State	1	1,770	178	232	2,180		1,811	
Dispensaries	18	1,811	189	99	2,099		1,811	
Kattliawar Vaccine Circle.								
Eastern Kattliawar.....	8	13,275	593	806	14,674	16,460 8 1	13,275	
Northern do.	7	16,874	375	302	17,351		16,874	
Western do.	10	15,801	324	113	16,238		15,801	
Southern do.	3	19,843	742	498	21,183		19,843	
Dispensaries	2	234	9	3	246		234	

District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.				Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.			
						Rs. a. p.		
Rewa Kan- Vaccine Circle.	Panch Mahals	5	8,274	152	156	8,582	6,135 13 3	8,274
	Rewa Kanta States.....	10	10,176	358	365	10,899		10,176
	Dispensaries.....	2	411	44	10	465		411
Presidency Vaccine Circle.	City of Bombay	11	11,848	2,444	1,167	15,457	10,567 2 11	11,848
Baroda Vaccine Circle.	Native State of Baroda ..	23	21,538	904	1,054	23,491	7,085 0 0	21,538
Katch Vaccine Circle.	Native States of Katch..	10	1,563	100	43	1,706	1,426 4 4	1,563
	Dispensaries.....	2	675	84	27	736	....	675
Aden	1	370	76	....	446	....	370	
Civil Life Total....		451	4,96,442	20,764	23,511	5,40,717	1,48,459 5 2	4,86,442
European Army .....	..	1,080	†	†	1,080	....	1,080	
Native Army .....	..	5,538	1,669	114	7,321	....	5,538	
Army Total....		..	6,618	1,669	114	8,401	....	6,618
Grand Total....		*451	5,03,060	22,433	23,825	5,40,118	1,48,459 5 2	5,03,060

* The number of "vaccinators" employed was 370. The remainder were dispensary medical officers.
 † Owing to successful cases only having been reported, these columns cannot be filled up.

PART VI.
MISCELLANEOUS.—I. REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES.

STATEMENT showing the Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay (including Sind and Aden) for the year 1871-72.

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVII. of 1850.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmadabad	1. Ahmadabad	1,69,147	1,73,567	
	2. Viramgaon	14,695	11,437	
	3. Dholka	15,959	16,436	
	4. Mándal	1,425	820	
	5. Dhandúka	5,953	6,673	
	6. Prántej	1,562	2,116	
	7. Gogo	6,256	6,601	
	8. Morásha	1,551	1,561	
	Kaira	9. Kaira	10,062	6,637
		10. Nariád	27,412	17,578
		11. Kapadvanj	7,832	6,384
		12. Dákor	14,777	10,047
	Broach	13. Mohmadabad	4,676	2,444
14. Broach		71,332	62,136	
Súrat	15. Jambusar	5,401	5,401	
	16. Súrat	3,66,886	3,66,886	
Thána	17. Bándir	13,609	13,609	
	18. Balsar	28,585	28,585	
	19. Mándvi	8,523	8,523	
	20. Thána	16,623	13,734	
	21. Kalian	14,069	14,526	
	22. Bhondi and Nizampur	12,312	9,811	
	23. Panwel	6,272	6,212	
	24. Uran	6,644	7,567	
	25. Bassein	6,326	5,563	
	26. Mahim	2,272	1,984	
Násik	27. Kelvi	1,896	2,541	
	28. Dhanu	554	789	
	29. Chinchnee	1,060	798	
	30. Násik	43,962	37,351	
	31. Dindoree	520	431	
	32. Chandore	1,381	843	
	33. Sumer	2,233	914	
	34. Igatpuri	2,453	1,863	
	35. Málígám	7,800	4,630	
	36. Suptahring	2,429	195	
	37. Ioli	7,309	3,619	
	38. Manmár	1,326	558	
	39. Trimbak	2,094	2,068	
	Khandesh	40. Dhúlfa	12,096	12,284
41. Amalnsár		1,885	1,824	
42. Erandol		3,360	875	
43. Dharmgaon		3,879	1,239	
44. Nandurbár		3,246	1,472	
45. Taloda		2,995	504	
46. Shahda and Kukdal		4,380	624	
47. Prakaasha		1,742	376	
48. Sindkhera		1,723	760	
49. Sirpoor		3,665	1,008	
50. Songir		1,701	511	
51. Chopda		4,050	680	
52. Betawud		1,035	801	
53. Jálgáon		1,518	1,138	
54. Warangáon		1,849	438	
55. Bhargáon		1,596	565	
Ahmadnagar		56. Párola	4,988	1,777
	57. Ahmadnagar	36,383	35,575	
	58. Sangamner	2,771	2,170	
	59. Bhingar	3,493	2,649	
Belgaum	60. Newasa	558	553	
	61. Belgaum	20,093	14,924	
	62. Athni	10,370	7,492	
	63. Gokák	18,327	3,908	
	64. Nipáni	9,227	5,945	
	65. Yemkunmurdee	854	303	

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
		Ra.	Ra.	
Dharwar	66. Dharwar	13,057	14,058	
	67. Hubli	18,164	9,558	
	68. Gadak	3,139	2,496	
	69. Bettigeery	2,778	4,066	
	70. Nowlgood	3,556	2,367	
	71. Nargund	3,012	1,513	
	Pána	72. Pána	1,91,898	1,22,112
		73. Indapur	3,275	2,707
		74. Pátas	202	165
		75. Bárámali	2,353	2,120
		76. Seesur	2,020	1,564
77. Jejuri		10,001	3,443	
78. Juner		6,135	6,009	
79. Náráyangám		1,054	563	
80. Utar		592	485	
81. Sirúr		3,968	2,575	
82. { Talegón		1,424	1,207	
{ Dhumdheri				
Kolába	83. Khed	1,217	953	
	84. Wadec	519	264	
	85. Allandec	5,398	4,609	
	86. Muncher	1,189	979	
	87. Talegón Dabhadey	1,937	1,433	
	88. Alibágh	5,035	4,335	
	89. Pen	3,680	3,608	
	90. Roha Ashtamec	2,600	1,313	
	91. Mhár	5,108	3,119	
	Sholápur	92. Sholápur	62,735	71,181
		93. Bársi	16,942	17,122
94. Mareh		1,714	1,764	
95. Kurmalla		3,814	2,609	
96. Pandharpur		43,678	42,909	
97. Sangola		1,694	2,330	
Kanara		98. Karwar	12,665	16,235
		99. Kannte	17,398	15,669
		100. Gokarn	2,395	1,637
		101. Sirsi	8,860	8,740
		102. Ilápur	1,366	1,179
	103. Hullál	3,897	2,011	
	Sátára	104. Sátára	37,356	42,981
		105. Mira	140	272
		106. Wái	5,251	3,703
		107. Bhooring	147	249
		108. Socroor	2	126
109. Ráhiwatpoor		2,178	1,751	
110. Dhebawadec		325	175	
111. Kará		4,590	4,294	
112. Oomraj		443	581	
113. Masrúr		320	472	
114. Indolec		94	333	
115. Pall	231	211		
116. Churegaum	552	556		
117. Yelgaum	161	263		
118. Oud	90	93		
119. Nándgám	136	264		
120. Kaleh	329	781		
121. Watar	115	67		
122. Karway	42	84		
123. Soopney	37	41		
124. Tambway	120	242		
125. Yerowley	66	29		
126. Koleh	337	154		
127. Wing	29	65		
128. Coroon	3,285	2,532		
129. Doodgaum	486	244		
130. Neirla	885	839		
131. Kassegau	330	807		
132. Ashta	769	751		
133. Peith	541	1,185		
134. Shirá	604	2,099		
135. Boregaum	301	454		
136. Walwa	139	136		
137. Tásgón	5,455	1,941		
138. Khánápur	238	339		
139. Vitteh	614	525		
140. Kudegaum	219	428		
141. Pusisháoli	2,309	1,418		

District.	Municipalities constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Sátára	142. Mynee	1,038	833	
	143. Shingnapur	4,271	3,724	
	144. Mhuswad	4,291	3,164	
	145. Dhiwári	625	564	
	146. Mahimanghur	458	367	
	147. Aklooj	1,407	1,370	
	148. Natapoota	2,619	2,376	
	149. Malcolm Peith	15,226	15,348	
	Kaládgi	150. Bágálkot	7,141	8,285
		151. Kolbar	226	375
152. Munjolee		253	557	
153. Nidgudee		1,039	408	
154. Oakly		52	386	
155. Indi		212	217	
156. Halsangi		4	240	
157. Torvi		191	50	
158. Bejapur		2,342	2,344	
159. Tarwad		177	205	
160. Kakhunki		75	20	
161. Bublshwur		179	82	
162. Mumdapur		194	74	
163. Nalutwad		1,239	1,525	
164. Mudebihál		715	1,075	
165. Ilkut		5,455	4,348	
166. Gutulgad		2,271	4,373	
167. Kerur		1,960	1,389	
168. Kaládgi		2,401	2,393	
SIND MUNICIPALITIES.				
Karáchi	14 Municipalities	3,14,748	2,62,516	
Haidarabad	19 Do.	1,06,993	1,03,126	
Shikápur	10 Do.	1,97,743	2,16,031	
Thar and Parker ..	11 Do.	28,439	24,798	
ADEN MUNICIPALITY.				
	Aden	55,818	48,440	

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.—II. LOCAL FUNDS—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from LOCAL FUNDS in each Collectorate of the NORTHERN DIVISION in the year 1871-72.

No.	Collectorates.	Items of Receipts.	Amount.			Items of Expenditure.	Amount.		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	AHMADABAD	One Anna Cess for P. Works	91,694	9	11	Education.....	57,691	5	2
		Do. do. for Education	44,277	9	2	Establishment and Contin-			
		School Fees	8,584	0	0	gencies	9,364	2	4
		Sale Proceeds of Grass	45	0	6	Repairs	30,785	7	1
		Sand and Quarry Fees	626	10	3	New Works	50,990	1	10
		Govt. Contributions	1,800	0	0	Charges of Collections	3,340	14	11
		Ryots do. for Local Works	2,695	12	3	Hospitals and Dispensaries..	5,205	1	1
		Do. do. for Education..	8,425	5	2	Rural Vaccination	1,631	8	6
		Ferry Fund	2,411	0	6	Refund of Cess	48	5	4
		Pound Fund	7,175	0	3	Miscellaneous	8,377	7	10
		Bungalow Fund	693	15	2	Adjustment on account of			
		Tolls	9,568	1	8	Pension Fund.....	25	3	1
		Pension Fund	1,469	3	5				
		Sale Proceeds of Building Sites	15	12	0				
Miscellaneous	1,872	0	5						
	Total....	1,81,352	0	8	Total....	1,66,859	6	2	
2	KAIRA	Ferry Fund	135	0	0	Education.....	54,619	15	5
		Pound Fund	4,706	14	0	Establishment and Contin-			
		Toll Fund	3,296	11	2	gencies	8,685	8	0
		Staging Bungalow Fund.....	240	0	0	Local Works, Original.....	60,988	1	1
		Road Fund	1,19,387	3	9	Repairs	25,689	12	10
		Educational Fund	65,315	12	5	Miscellaneous	11,655	3	4
		Miscellaneous	27	0	5				
		Total....	1,98,108	15	9	Total....	1,61,616	8	8
3	PANCH MAHALS	Balance on the 31st March 1871	89,496	5	6	Education.....	6,500	0	0
		One Anna Cess				Establishment.....	6,018	9	5
		Ryots Contribution				New Works.....	53,029	10	2
		Pound Fund	2,187	11	0	Repairs.....	10,433	3	8
		Tolls	90,693	3	0	Miscellaneous	7,067	0	1
		Local Cess				Collection	28,769	11	9
		Sand and Quarry							
		Miscellaneous							
Total....	1,82,337	3	6	Total....	1,11,817	3	1		
4	BROACH	Balance on the 1st April 1871...	2,80,757	4	4	Roads	27,469	5	0
		Road Cess Fund, P. Works....	1,09,204	2	9	Bridges, Culverts & Drains...	26,986	14	2
		Do. do., Educational..	75,848	0	10	Dharmshallas	262	8	0
		Sand and Quarry Fee Fund ...	1,538	13	5	Roadside Trees	7,411	5	5
		Toll Fund	2,313	2	9	Wells and Tanks	16,732	14	7
		Ferry Fund	3,446	15	6	Ferry Boats	1,059	4	5
		Staging Bungalow Fund				Miscellaneous	462	0	0
		Contribution from Government				Cattle Pounds	3,620	10	0
		Contribution from the People	5,992	1	0	School Houses.....	13,240	1	6
		Fisheries				Dispensaries	75	0	0
		Miscellaneous	1,218	10	0	Chowras	640	4	2
		Pound Fund.....	3,291	11	0	Collector's Kutcherry.....	156	8	5
		MEDICAL SERVICES.				Conservancy and Lighting ..	219	3	0
		Contribution from Municipal-				Tools and Plants	22	7	1
		ity	600	0	9	Miscellaneous Road Fund ...	597	13	7
		Do. from Private persons..	526	6	11	Do. Found Fund..	279	12	6
		Miscellaneous	55	1	6	Collection Toll Fund.....	27	5	2
						Educational Expenditure ..	49,187	0	6
		Total....	4,84,587	7	0	Total....	1,73,564	1	6

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from LOCAL FUNDS in each Collectorate of the SOUTHERN DIVISION for the year 1871-72.

Collectorates.	Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ARMADWAZI.	I. Balance on the 1st April 1871—		I. Education	39,760 11 6
	(A) Public Works		II. Establishment	4,277 12 10
	portion	Rs. 28,889 14 1	III. New Works	76,455 15 1
	(B) Educational		IV. Repairs	43,646 11 6
	portion	8,849 15 2	V. Tools and Plants	742 5 7
		35,739 13 3	VI. Contribution for Imperial	
	II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		Road Repair	50,666 0 0
	(A) Public Works		VII. Contribution for Imperial	
	portion	Rs. 54,445 3 3	Public Works Establish-	
	(B) Educational		ment	6,587 2 11
	portion	27,084 9 5	VIII. Miscellaneous	10,551 15 10
		61,529 12 8	Total Expenditure....	2,32,688 11 5
	III. One Anna Cess on Contracts, &c.—			
(A) Public Works				
portion	Rs. 2,355 4 0			
(B) Educational				
portion	1,176 8 2			
	3,531 12 11			
IV. Tolls	57,465 0 1			
V. Ferries	4,521 14 11			
VI. Cattle Pounds	8,142 0 6			
VII. Staging Bungalow Fees	466 0 0			
VIII. School Fees	6,858 13 9			
IX. Sand and Quarry Fees	783 6 1	Balance on 1st April 1872—		
X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites ..		(A) Public Works portion		
XI. Contribution from Private persons		(B) Educational portion		
XII. Miscellaneous	10,244 12 0			
XIII. Contribution from Government.	837 8 3			
	10,000 0 0			
Total Receipts, including Balance of		Total Expenditure, including		
previous year	2,32,621 5 6	Balance	2,32,688 11 5	
Debit Balance on 1st April 1872—				
(A) Public Works				
portion	Rs. 5,114 10 2			
(B) Educational				
portion	4,952 11 10			
	10,067 6 0			
	3,32,688 11 5			
BELGAUM.	I. Balance on 1st April 1871—		I. Education	39,760 7 10
	(A) Public Works		II. Establishments	13,310 7 3
	portion	Rs. 87,538 12 1	III. New Works	78,365 12 10
	(B) Educational		IV. Repairs	39,772 5 9
	portion	34,262 4 7	V. Tools and Plants	1,387 13 2
		1,21,796 0 8	VI. Contribution for Imperial	
	II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		Road Repair	41,699 0 0
	(A) Public Works		VII. Contribution for Imperial	
	portion	Rs. 60,712 15 8	Public Works Establish-	
	(B) Educational		ment	4,291 0 0
	portion	30,356 2 10	VIII. Miscellaneous	220 11 5
		91,069 2 6	Total Expenditure....	2,18,827 10 3
	III. One Anna Cess on Contracts, &c.—			
(A) Public Works				
portion	Rs. 7,012 1 11			
(B) Educational				
portion	3,508 0 8			
	10,519 2 7			
IV. Tolls	46,094 3 5			
V. Ferries	4,631 0 11			
VI. Cattle Pounds	2,878 7 9			
VII. Staging Bungalow Fees	705 12 0			
VIII. School Fees	6,499 5 6			
IX. Sand and Quarry Fees				
X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites ..				
Carried forward....	10,542 15 8	Carried forward.....	2,18,827 10 3	

Collectorates.	Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.	Brought forward.....	Rs. a. p. 2,18,827 10 3
BELGAUM.	Brought forward.....	10,543 15 8	Balance on 1st April 1872—	
	XI. Contributions from Private persons.....	3,441 0 0	(A) Public Works portion .....Rs. 51,173 3 10	
	XII. Miscellaneous.....	7,101 15 8	(B) Educational portion .. ,, 24,824 4 11	75,997 8 9
	Total Receipts, including Balance of previous year.....	2,94,325 3 0	Total Expenditure, including Balance	2,94,825 3 0
PUNA.	I. Balance on 1st April 1871—		I. Education.....	62,159 11 3
	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 95,385 9 5		II. Establishment.....	8,166 7 1
	(B) Educational portion..... ,, 45,130 9 2	1,40,516 2 7	III. New Works.....	47,562 10 7
	II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		IV. Repairs.....	62,484 1 5
	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 50,943 3 5		V. Tools and Plants.....	1,381 11 5
	(B) Educational portion..... ,, 25,371 7 5	76,314 10 10	VI. Contribution for Imperial Road Repair.....	76,548 0 0
	III. One Anna Cess on Contracts, &c.—		VII. Contribution for Imperial Public Works Establishments.....	5,379 0 0
	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 10,423 0 5		VIII. Miscellaneous.....	11,187 1 1
	(B) Educational portion..... ,, 5,211 5 2		Total Expenditure.....	2,74,868 10 10
	IV. Tolls.....	15,634 5 7	Balance on 1st April 1872—	
	V. Ferries.....	77,741 6 9	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 39,933 1 4	
	VI. Cattle Pounds.....	6,341 5 9	(B) Educational portion .. ,, 54,258 11 11	94,241 13 3
VII. Staging Bungalow Fees.....	6,304 13 3			
VIII. School Fees, &c.....	379 10 6			
IX. Sand and Quarry Fees.....	40,705 1 5			
X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites.....	89 8 0			
XI. Contribution from Private persons.....	184 6 0			
XII. Miscellaneous.....	3,068 5 3			
	1,380 12 2			
	Total Receipts, including Balance of previous year.....	3,69,110 8 1	Total Expenditure, including Balance	3,69,110 8 1
KALABDI.	I. Balance on 1st April 1871—		I. Education.....	25,915 15 11
	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 1,03,829 8 2		II. Establishments.....	3,517 10 9
	(B) Educational portion..... ,, 40,398 5 4	1,44,217 8 6	III. New Works.....	73,380 6 5
	II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		IV. Repairs.....	32,322 15 4
	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 51,067 11 10		V. Tools and Plants.....	.....
	(B) Educational portion..... ,, 25,379 6 8	96,447 2 6	VI. Contribution for Imperial Road Repair.....	6,812 0 0
	III. One Anna Cess on Contracts—		VII. Contribution for Imperial Public Works Establishment.....	5,870 13 4
	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 7,739 12 0		VIII. Miscellaneous.....	2,842 2 3
	(B) Educational portion..... ,, 3,869 14 0		Total Expenditure.....	1,55,462 0 0
	IV. Tolls.....	11,609 10 0	Balance on 1st April 1872—	
	V. Ferries.....	10,765 9 7	(A) Public Works portion.....Rs. 58,219 10 0	
	VI. Cattle Pounds.....	6,527 0 2	(B) Educational portion..... ,, 50,818 5 6	1,09,035 15 6
VII. Staging Bungalow Fees.....	0,250 13 10			
VIII. School Fees.....	50 8 0			
IX. Sand and Quarry Fees.....	4,266 8 0			
X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites.....	108 0 0			
XI. Contributions from Private persons.....	.....		
XII. Miscellaneous.....	1,190 1 5			
	3,087 8 6			
	Total Receipts, including Balance of previous year.....	2,64,497 15 6	Total Expenditure, including Balance.....	2,64,497 15 6

Collector-ates.	Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
RATNAGIRI.	I. Balance on 1st April 1871—		I. Education	41,726 8 6
	(A) Public Works		II. Establishment	10,618 14 3
	portion..... Rs. 41,776 10 9		III. New Works.....	17,904 12 1
	(B) Educational		IV. Repairs.....	21,714 5 10
	portion..... „ 25,651 10 7	67,428 5 4	V. Tools and Plant.....	419 6 01
	II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		VI. Contribution for Imperial Road	
	(A) Public Works		Repair	20,223 0 0
	portion..... Rs. 42,538 10 1		VII. Expenditure by Public Works	
	(B) Educational		agency, including Contribu-	
	portion..... „ 21,192 2 0	63,730 12 1	tion for Imperial Public	
	III. One Anna Cess on Contracts—		Works Establishment	1,0475 1 1
	(A) Public Works		VIII. Miscellaneous.....	3,887 9 2
portion..... Rs. 3,016 0 2				
(B) Educational		Total Expenditure....	1,26,969 9 9	
portion..... „ 1,496. 1 11	4,512 2 1			
IV. Tolls	20,039 3 0	Balance on 1st April 1872—		
V. Ferries	7,281 11 11	(A) Public Works		
VI. Cattle Pound	939 3 11	portion Rs. 32,118 18 3		
VII. Staging Bungalow Fees.....	65 8 6	(B) Educational		
VIII. School Fees.....	9,191 3 11	portion Rs. 18,614 8 10	50,733 6 1	
IX. Sand and Quarry Fees.....				
X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites..				
XI. Contributions from Private per-	1,955 2 6			
sons	2,509 10 7			
XII. Miscellaneous				
Total Receipts, including Balance		Total Expenditure, including		
of previous year	1,77,702 15 10	Balance	1,77,702 15 10	
SATARA.	I. Balance on 1st April 1871—		I. Education	94,908 14 8
	(A) Public Works		II. Establishment	10,413 1 9
	portion.... Rs. 1,59,260 5 1		III. New Works.....	1,01,794 11 2
	(B) Educational		IV. Repairs.....	29,603 14 1
	portion..... „ 13,435 2 6	1,72,695 7 7	V. Tools and Plant.....	354 4 6
	II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		VI. Contribution for Imperial Road	
	(A) Public Works		Repair	72,938 0 0
	portion..... Rs. 90,933 7 3		VII. Contribution for Imperial	
	(B) Educational		Public Works Establishment	8,575 0 0
	portion..... „ 45,462 2 9	1,37,395 10 0	VIII. Miscellaneous.....	25,775 4 11
	III. One Anna Cess on Contracts—			
	(A) Public Works		Total Expenditure....	8,44,301 3 1
portion.... Rg. 1,922 5 5				
(B) Educational		Balance on 1st April 1872—		
portion..... „ 961 2 6	2,883 7 11	(A) Public Works		
IV. Tolls	99,452 11 11	portion.... Rs. 1,28,109 3 4		
V. Ferries	4,784 2 6	(B) Educational		
VI. Cattle Pounds.....	3,888 12 4	portion	2,806 1 2	
VII. Staging Bungalow Fees	1,275 15 3		1,30,914 4 6	
VIII. School Fees.....	3,61,95 9 8			
IX. Sand and Quarry Fees.....	74 2 0			
X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites..				
XI. Contributions from Private per-	4,197 0 4			
sons.....	23,362 8 1			
XII. Miscellaneous				
Total Receipts, including Balance		Total Expenditure, including		
of previous year	4,75,215 7 7	Balance	4,75,215 7 7	
BHOGLAPUR.	I. Balance on 1st April 1871—		I. Education	25,392 10 2
	(A) Public Works		II. Establishment	8,796 11 0
	portion..... Rs 92,754 2 1		III. New Works.....	92,401 1 1
	(B) Educational		IV. Repairs.....	9,502 8 1
	portion..... „ 6,149 2 3	98,897 4 4	V. Tools and Plant.....	
	II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		VI. Contribution for Imperial Road	
	(A) Public Works		Repair	25,399 0 0
	portion..... Rs. 8,8,395 14 2		VII. Contribution for Imperial	
	(B) Educational		Public Works Establishment	6,811 12 4
	portion..... „ 18,867 11 9	57,268 9 11	VIII. Miscellaneous (Refund to Land	
			Revenue)	251 7 0
			Total Expenditure....	1,68,345 1 8
Carried forward.....	1,56,160 14 3	Carried forward.....	1,68,345 1 8	

Collector-ates.	Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Brought forward....	Rs. a. p. 8,63,955 7 3	Brought forward.....	Rs. a. p. 3,47,651 5 3
DHARWAR.	IV. Tolls	47,611 3 2	Balance on 1st April 1872—	
	V. Ferries	4,911 2 8	(A) Public Works	
	VI. Cattle Pound	6,947 4 10	portion.....Rs. 1,26,324 15 5	
	VII. Staging Bungalow Fees	772 0 0	(B) Educational	
	VIII. School Fees	6,882 4 5	portion..... 3,605 4 5	1,30,180 3 10
	IX. Sand and Quarry Fees.....	3,045 4 8		
	X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites..	.....	
	XI. Contributions from private Per- sons.....	3,330 7 7		
	XII. Miscellaneous	42,126 6 6		
	Total, including Balance of previous year.....	4,77,781 9 1	Total Expenditure, including Balance	4,77,781 9 1
	Grand Total	27,80,664 13 3	Grand Total....	27,80,664 13 3

Abstract of the above.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
I. Balance on 1st April 1871—		I. Education	4,45,359 6 6
(A) Public Works		II. Establishment	95,026 7 1
portion.....Rs. 9,53,400 8 0		III. New Works	6,69,727 10 1
(B) Educational		IV. Repairs.....	3,15,364 1 2
portion, 1,94,956 0 10	11,38,356 9 10	V. Tools and Plants	8,102 6 0
II. One Anna Cess on Land Revenue—		VI. Contribution for Imperial Road	
(A) Public Works		Repair	4,00,594 0 0
portion.....Rs. 5,07,917 3 8		VII. Contribution for Imperial Public	
(B) Educational		Works Establishment, &c.....	49,873 4 7
portion, 2,54,153 0 2	7,62,070 3 10	VIII. Miscellaneous	64,350 15 3
III. One Anna Cess on Contracts—		Total Expenditure	20,43,098 2 3
(A) Public Works			
portion.....Rs. 51,118 2 4		Balance on 1st April 1872—	
(B) Educational		(A) Public Works	
portion..... 25,516 7 7	76,629 9 11	portion.....Rs. 5,63,538 12 7	
IV. Tolls	4,33,717 2 7	(B) Educational	
V. Ferries	55,178 12 5	portion, 1,69,927 14 0	7,32,565 10 7
VI. Cattle Pound	40,383 11 2		
VII. Staging Bungalow Fees	5,237 7 3		
VIII. School Fees	1,21,475 11 5		
IX. Sand and Quarry Fees.....	4,753 1 6		
X. Sale Proceeds of Building Sites....	268 0 3		
XI. Contributions from Government and Private persons	46,237 13 5		
XII. Miscellaneous	86,289 4 0		
	27,70,597 7 3		
Add—Debit Balance against Ahmad- naggar District on 1st April 1872.....	10,067 6 0	Total, including Balance	27,80,664 13 3
Total, including Balance....	27,80,664 13 3		

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.—III. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

RETURN of Companies Registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 carrying on business during the year 1871-72.

PRESS AND GINNING COMPANIES.

Achar Cotton Press Company, Limited.
 Albert Press Company of Karachi, Limited.
 Alexandra Press Company, Limited.
 Apollo Press Company, Limited.
 Albert Ginning Company, Limited.
 Bombay Press Company, Limited.
 Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.
 Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.
 Broach Cotton Company, Limited.
 Bháwnagar Mills and Press Company, Limited.
 Bháwnagar Press Company, Limited.
 Kolába Press Company, Limited.
 Dhollera Press and Ginning Company, Limited.
 East India Press Company, Limited.
 Fort Press Company, Limited.
 Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, Limited.
 French Press Company, Limited.
 Gujrát Cotton Cleaning Company, Limited.
 Imperial Cotton Press Company, Limited.
 Mofussil Company, Limited.
 New Victoria Press Company of Madras, Limited.
 Oomrawattee Press Company, Limited.
 Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited.
 Royal Press Company, Limited.
 Sind Press Company, Limited.
 Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Limited.
 Tinnevely Press Company, Limited.
 Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company, Limited.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance Spinning Company, Limited.
 Albert Mills Company, Limited.
 Ahmadabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Broach Mills Company, Limited.
 Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills.
 Jaffur Allee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Manockjee Petat's Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Moorarjee Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.
 Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Native Insurance Company.
 Bombay Insurance Company.
 Bombay Insurance Society, 1870-78.

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.
 Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
 Eastern Marine Insurance Company of Bombay, Limited.
 Forbes and Company's Constituents' Insurance Company.
 Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited.
 Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay.
 Victoria Insurance Company.

LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANIES.

Kolába Company, Limited.
 Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited.
 Mazagaon Land Company, Limited.
 Port Canning Land Company, Limited.

TRADING COMPANIES.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited.
 Karwar Company, Limited.
 Malabar Company, Limited.
 Treacher and Company, Limited.

BANKING COMPANY.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad United Printing & General Agency Company, Limited.
 Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited.
 Bombay Gas Company, Limited.
 Landing and Shipping Company of Karachi, Limited.
 Malabar and Kattiawar Coast Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
 New Piece Goods Bazaar Company, Limited.
 Ratnagiri Saw Mill Company, Limited.
 Viegas Slip Company, Limited.

Literary and Scientific Societies.

UNDER ACT XXI. OF 1860.

Bombay Tract and Book Society.
 Bombay Mechanics' Institution.
 Indu Native General Library.

Companies under Liquidation.

Albert Insurance Company.
 Alliance Bank of Bombay, Limited.
 Alliance Financial Corporation, Limited.
 Asiatic Trading Company.
 Ahmadabad Banking and Insurance Company.
 Ahmadabad Commercial Company, Limited.
 Ahmadabad Universal Company, Limited.
 Ahmadabad Financial Association, Limited.
 Agra Financial Association, Limited.
 Ahmadabad Oriental Press Company, Limited.
 Ahmadabad Cotton Pressing and Ginning Company, Limited.
 Bassein Sugar Company, Limited.
 Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited.
 Bombay Commercial Association, Limited.
 Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited.

- Bombay Dock and Land Reclamation Company, Limited.
 Bombay House and Land Investment Company, Limited.
 Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.
 Bombay Brick and Tile Company, Limited.
 Bombay General Credit and Finance Corporation, Limited.
 Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company, Limited.
 Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation, Limited.
 Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation, Limited.
 Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association,
 Limited.
 Bombay Merchants' Insurance Company.
 Bombay Insurance Society, 1867-70.
 Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
 Bank of Ahmadabad, Limited.
 Broach Bank and Finance Corporation, Limited.
 Broach Insurance Company.
 Bombay Shipping Company, Limited.
 Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Calcutta Press Company.
 Commercial Bank of India.
 Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Central India Financial Corporation, Limited.
 China Merchants' Insurance Company.
 Central Bank of Western India.
 Kalián Single Rail Tramway Company, Limited.
 Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company, Limited.
 Deccan Cotton Cleaning and Press Company, Limited.
 Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 East India Bank.
 East India Shipping Company, Limited.
 East India Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 East India Trading and Banking Company, Limited.
 Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.
 Eastern Financial Association, Limited.
 Friendly Marine Insurance Company.
 Gujrát Financial Association, Limited.
 George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
 Gujrát Oil Company, Limited.
 General Financial Corporation, Limited.
 Imperial Banking and Trading Company, Limited.
 Indian, Peninsula, London and China Bank, Limited.
 Joint Stock Corporation, Limited (Bombay).
 Khandesh Farming Company, Limited.
 Kattiawar Trading Company, Limited.
 Karáchi Landing and Shipping Company, Limited.
 Karáchi Press Company, Limited.
 Munzeerabad Coffee Company, Limited.
 Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, Limited.
 Mazagáon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.
 Myjee Single Rail Tramway Company, Limited.
 Neliampathy Coffee Company, Limited.
 National Financial of India, Limited.
 Native General Mercantile Company, Limited.
 Oil Works Company, Limited (Bombay).
 Oriental Ship Owning Association, Limited.
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay, 1869-71.
 Oriental Financial Association, Limited.
 Royal Bank of India.
 Royal East India Marine Insurance Company.
 Royal Financial Corporation, Limited.
 Railway Staff Mess Company, Limited.
 Sind Ice Company, Limited.

Tyahjee Cotton Press Company, Limited.
 United Victoria Kolába Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited.
 Union Bank of Bombay, Limited.
 Vinayeck Furreed Company, Limited.
 Victoria Press Company, Madras, Limited.
 Viegas Patent Slip Company, Limited.
 Victoria Spinning Company, Limited.
 Veterinary and Livery Stable Company, Limited.
 Victoria Finance Bullion Association, Limited.
 Victoria Patent Brick Company, Limited.
 Western India Hotel Company, Limited.
 Western India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
 Wadowán Cotton Gin and Press Company, Limited.

Companies Fully Wound-up during the year 1871-72.

Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Limited.
 Bank of Karáchi, Limited.
 Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
 Frere Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.
 Frere Land Company, Limited.
 Financial Association of India and China, Limited.
 Gujrát Trading Company, Limited.
 International Financial Corporation, Limited.
 Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited.
 Persian Merchants' Steam Ship Company, Limited.
 Sind Press Company, Limited.